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THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Planters Aid

Mr. Sidney Longman, of Franklin, La., sent us the above picture of a "planters aid". It works like this.

The cane to be planted is placed in the cart and is moved by hydraulic jack from the front of the cart to the back where three men sit and plant three rows at a time. The hydraulic jack is operated by the tractor driver.

Mr. Longman advises that he has a "patent-pending" on the machine.

League Elects

The Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League was held in the Pelican Room of the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel, in New Orleans, on September 29th, and the masthead of this issue contains the names of those people who were elected members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year. The Executive Committee met immediately following the Annual Meeting and elected W. S. Chadwick to his second term as President.

The other officers elected were Ed. Schexnayder, of White Castle, 1st Vice-President; J. Malcolm Duhe, of New Iberia, 2nd Vice-President; F. Evans Farwell, of New Orleans, 3rd Vice-President; Josiah Ferris, of Washington, D. C., 4th Vice-President; Gilbert J. Durbin, of New Orleans, 5th Vice-President and General Manager; Warren J. Harang Jr., of Thibodaux, Treasurer; and F. A. Graugnard, Jr., of St. James, Secretary.

Winners

The Annual Meeting was held immediately following the High Yields Awards Luncheon, which is sponsored every year by the League and the L.S.U. Extension Service to honor the cane farmers who produced the most cane per acre in the district where they operate. Acreage groups are divided into farms with 5 to 49.9 acres in cane, 50 to 99.9 acres, 100 to 199.9 acres, 200 to 499.9 acres, 500 to 999.9 acres, and 1,000 acres or more in cane.

The sugar-producing area is divided into five districts with the six acreage groups in each district. To qualify as a winner, a grower must have produced at least 20 per cent more cane per acre than the average for his district and must be high producer for his district within his acreage category. The winners for the 1965 cane crop were as follows:

District I — Vermilion, Lafayette and St. Martin Parishes (Average yield = 23.07 std. t/a; 20% above average = 27.68 std. t/a

Group 1—Alfred Theriot, Rt. 1, Box 103, St. Martinville, La. 34.5 t/a on 20.2 acres

Group 2—Peter Vallot, Rt. 2, Box 232, Abbeville, La. 29.2 t/a on 50.4 acres

Group 3—Henry Seiber, General Delivery, St. Martinville, La. 29.5 t/a on 137.1 acres

Group 4—Bernard Bros., P. O. Box 427, Cade, La. 35.5 t/a on 265.3 acres

Group 5—None

Group 6—None

District II—St. Mary and Iberia Parishes (Average yield = 26.37 std.

(Continued on page 16)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

A Look Back At The 1966 Crop

In March and April of this year there were not many growers who were especially proud of plant cane and many growers in some areas were disappointed in plant cane stands. It is generally agreed that the late cool, damp period of January, February and the first part of March was responsible for this condition. Cool damp weather stayed too long and many seed pieces deteriorated. As a result of this condition a considerable acreage of plant cane was plowed out and abandoned. In most areas stubble cane was able to survive the damp cool period better than plant cane, and in general, stubble stands were good. There were some few exceptions to this condition, particularly in the old stubble where the effects of Hurricane Betsy were worse. Some small amount of second and third year stubble cane was plowed out and abandoned because of the cool, wet weather coupled with effects of Hurricane Betsy.

Most growers finished fertilizing the crop early and by the first week in May the crop, according to many reports, looked considerably better. Although the writer agreed there had been some improvements, gaps had not been filled in completely.

Weather conditions for growth following fertilization were good, being almost perfect in some areas. With the exception of one area in and around Loreauville, rainfall was usually more than adequate for good growth.

The same type conditions which made for good growth of cane also made for good growth of Johnson grass. This crop had a considerabl amount of Johnson grass in it and, i the writers opinion, Johnson grass i this crop was worse than in any othe recent cane crop. Many grower blamed Hurricane Betsy for this con dition. It was generally reported b growers that the lodged condition o the cane after September 9 and 10 1965, allowed the sunlight to warn the soil and sponsor growth of th Johnson grass, allowing both see and rizhomes to be produced befor a hard freeze.

The same good weather receive for good growth of cane and gras was also good for the development o the sugar cane borer. The industr had its share of this pest, and be cause more borers became resistan to Endrin this year, the industry ha to shift over to other products. Thes products cost more per pound an per acre to use. In general a goo job of controlling the borer was don in all areas.

Mosaic disease increased through out the belt this year. In spite o this, growers are continuing to rogu out diseased stools in seed cane plot in an effort to help control the dis ease. Roguing in seed plots wi have to continue for some time unt resistant varieties replace the sus ceptible varieties the industry is no growing. The new variety L 60-2 which is presently being released t the industry is susceptible to mosai disease and growers will have t rogue this cane for best results.

Frequent rainfall during the sum mer was not good for the best fallo

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

*By William M. Requa**

Another Bull's-Eye

Back in February *The Sugar Bulletin,* in commenting on the price of raw sugar, commended the responsible officials of the Department of Agriculture for scoring a "bull's-eye" in that their management of quotas had resulted in a price—then 6.93 cents a pound—precisely equal to the Sugar Act target. Now after seven months, during which time the price was allowed to slip below the target level, raw sugar, as represented by the No. 7 spot quotation, has again hit the bull's-eye—this time at 7.10 cents.

The new target price is based on the USDA's most recent Parity Index—that for August—which stands at a record high of 335. This Parity Index, it will be recalled, measures changes in farmers' costs of production and so is regarded as an appropriate yardstick for determining price equity as between producers and consumers.

Urged on by constantly increasing farm production costs, the Parity Index has risen without setback since September 1965. As a result, the Sugar Act target price has advanced within the last 12 months from 6.80 cents to the present 7.10 cents a pound. Moreover, further advances in the target would seem in prospect as inflationary pressures continue to force production costs upward.

Although sugar prices are currently "on target," they have fallen short of that level for the year to date by an average of 11 points. This fact is significant inasmuch as framers of the Sugar Act, in developing the amendments of 1965, were pointed in their insistence that the approximate price goal be achieved and consistently maintained "throughout the quota year." Earlier price targets, based on refined price relationships suggesting substantially higher raw values, had received over the years little more than lip service on the part of Sugar Act administrators.

With the start of the Louisiana harvest only a matter of weeks away, price considerations assume particular importance. To maintain the stated price objective over a period of time, raw sugar prices must be allowed to rise above the target level to the same extent that they have been permitted to fall below it. Moreover, official attitudes toward sugar prices must face up to the implications of probable further cost inflation in the months to come.

*In this issue, Bill Requa, Assistant Vice President, Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, is pinch-hitting for his good friend Joe Ferris, who is on vacation.

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plow program. Many growers were delayed in planting for the 1967 crop because little or no land was ready for the operation.

Another big problem magnified itself this year. Labor for the planting operation in some areas was in very short supply. Early plans to transfer migratory labor into the cane belt from Texas to help plant the crop did not materialize and, in fact, at this writing there are only two workers here from the Texas area. In spite of the short labor supply, the crop is being planted. Some areas, however, are still struggling to finish and at this time it appears that some growers may have to plant and harvest at the same time.

The crop is tall and the size of the barrel appears large. Stubble cane is heavy. Gaps are still in the plant cane. Early reports from factories making sucrose analysis look good. In the writers opinion this crop will

(Continued on page 16)

1966 FAIR PRICE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation and due consideration of the evidence presented at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana on June 22, 1966, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 874.19 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1966 crop of Louisiana sugarcane.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana who is also a processor of sugarcane (herein referred to as "processor"), shall have paid or contracted to pay for sugarcane of the 1966 crop grown by other producers and processed by him, in accordance with the following requirements.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this determination the terms are:

(1) "Prize of raw sugar" means the price of 96° raw sugar quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of raw sugar.

(2) "Price of blackstrap molasses" means the price per gallon of blackstrap molasses quoted by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., except that if the Director of the Policy and Program Appraisal Division determines that such price does not reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses, because of inadequate volume, failure to report sales in accordance with the rules of such Exchange or other factors, he may designate the price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of blackstrap molasses.

(3) "Weekly average price" means the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar or blackstrap molasses, for the week (Friday through the following Thursday), in which the sugarcane is delivered.

(4) "Season's average price" means the simple average of the weekly prices of raw sugar or of blackstrap molasses for the period October 7, 1966, through April 27, 1967.

(5) "Delivered average price" means the weighted average price of 1966-crop raw sugar determined by weighting (a) the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar for the period October 7, 1966, through December 31, 1966, by the quantity of 1966 crop raw sugar marketed under the processors' 1966 marketing allotment; and (b) the simple average of the daily prices of raw sugar for the period January 1, 1967, through February 23, 1967, by the quantity of 1966-crop raw sugar not marketed under the processors' 1966 marketing allotment.

(6) "Net sugarcane" means the quantity of sugarcane obtained by deducting the weight of trash from the gross weight of sugarcane as delivered by a producer.

(7) "Trash" means green or dried leaves, sugarcane tops, dirt, and all other extraneous material delivered with sugarcane.

(8) "Standard sugarcane" means net sugarcane, containing 12 percent sucrose in the normal juice with a purity of at least 76.00 but not more than 76.49 percent.

(9) "Salvage sugarcane" means any sugarcane containing either less than 9.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice or less than 68 purity in the normal juice.

(10) "State Office" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Of

Percent Purity of Normal Juice		STANDARD SUGARCANE PURITY FACTOR[1] Percent Sucrose in Normal Juice															
At Least	But not more than	At least 9.50 But not more than 9.69	9.70 9.89	9.90 10.09	10.10 10.29	10.30 10.49	10.50 10.99	11.00 11.49	11.50 11.99	12.00 12.49	12.50 12.99	13.00 13.49	13.50 13.99	14.00 14.49	14.50 14.99	15.00 15.49	15.50 15.99
68.00	68.24	1.000	.989	.978	.967	.956	.945	.936	.929	.922	.915	.908	.901	.894	.887	.880	.873
68.25	68.49	1.005	.993	.982	.971	.960	.949	.941	.934	.927	.920	.913	.906	.899	.892	.885	.878
68.50	68.74	1.010	.998	.987	.976	.965	.954	.945	.938	.931	.924	.917	.910	.901	.897	.890	.884
68.75	68.99	1.016	1.003	.992	.981	.970	.959	.950	.943	.936	.929	.922	.915	.909	.902	.896	.890
69.00	69.49	1.021	1.009	.997	.986	.975	.964	.955	.948	.941	.934	.927	.920	.914	.908	.902	.896
69.50	69.99	1.025	1.013	1.001	.990	.979	.968	.960	.953	.945	.938	.931	.924	.918	.912	.906	.900
70.00	70.49	1.030	1.018	1.006	.995	.984	.973	.965	.958	.950	.943	.936	.929	.923	.917	.911	.905
70.50	70.99	1.035	1.023	1.011	.999	.988	.977	.969	.962	.954	.947	.940	.933	.927	.921	.915	.909
71.00	71.49	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.993	.982	.974	.966	.959	.951	.945	.938	.932	.926	.920	.914
71.50	71.99	1.045	1.033	1.021	1.009	.998	.987	.978	.970	.963	.955	.949	.942	.936	.930	.924	.918
72.00	72.49	1.050	1.038	1.026	1.014	1.003	.992	.983	.975	.967	.960	.954	.947	.940	.934	.928	.922
72.50	72.99	1.055	1.043	1.031	1.019	1.007	.996	.987	.979	.971	.964	.958	.951	.944	.938	.932	.926
73.00	73.49	1.060	1.048	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.000	.991	.984	.976	.968	.962	.955	.948	.942	.936	.930
73.50	73.99	1.065	1.052	1.040	1.028	1.016	1.004	.995	.988	.980	.972	.966	.959	.952	.946	.940	.934
74.00	74.49		1.057	1.044	1.032	1.020	1.008	1.000	.992	.984	.977	.970	.963	.956	.950	.944	.938
74.50	74.99		1.062	1.049	1.036	1.024	1.012	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.960	.954	.948	.942
75.00	75.49			1.054	1.041	1.028	1.016	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.964	.958	.952	.946
75.50	75.99			1.059	1.046	1.033	1.020	1.011	1.004	.996	.988	.981	.974	.967	.961	.955	.949
76.00	76.49				1.051	1.038	1.025	1.015	1.008	1.000	.992	.985	.978	.971	.965	.959	.953
76.50	76.99				1.054	1.041	1.028	1.019	1.011	1.004	.996	.989	.981	.975	.969	.963	.957
77.00	77.49					1.045	1.032	1.023	1.015	1.008	1.000	.993	.985	.979	.973	.967	.961
77.50	77.99					1.049	1.035	1.027	1.019	1.011	1.003	.996	.989	.982	.976	.970	.964
78.00	78.49						1.039	1.031	1.023	1.015	1.007	1.000	.993	.986	.980	.974	.968
78.50	78.99						1.042	1.035	1.026	1.018	1.010	1.003	.996	.989	.983	.977	.971
79.00	79.49							1.039	1.030	1.022	1.014	1.007	1.000	.993	.987	.981	.975
79.50	79.99							1.043	1.033	1.025	1.017	1.010	1.003	.996	.990	.984	.978
80.00	80.49								1.037	1.029	1.021	1.014	1.007	1.000	.994	.988	.982
80.50	80.99								1.040	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.010	1.003	.997	.991	.985
81.00	81.49									1.036	1.028	1.021	1.014	1.006	1.000	.994	.988
81.50	81.99									1.039	1.032	1.024	1.017	1.009	1.003	.997	.991
82.00	82.49										1.035	1.027	1.020	1.013	1.007	1.000	.995
82.50	82.99										1.038	1.030	1.023	1.016	1.010	1.004	.998
83.00	83.49											1.033	1.027	1.019	1.013	1.007	1.000
83.50	83.99											1.036	1.030	1.022	1.016	1.010	1.004
84.00	84.49												1.033	1.025	1.019	1.013	1.007
84.50	84.99													1.028	1.022	1.016	1.010

[1] Factors applicable to higher or lower sucrose and purity of the normal juice than shown in this table shall be determined by the same method of calculation used to compute the factors specified and shall be furnished by the State Office upon request.

fice, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303.

(11) "State Committee" means the Louisiana State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

(b) *Basic price:*

(1) The basis price for standard sugarcane shall be not less than $1.05 per ton for each one-cent per pound of raw sugar determined on the basis of the weekly average price, the season's average price, or the delivered average price as elected by the processor in writing to the State office not later than October 7, 1966, and the pricing basis elected shall be used for pricing all 1966-crop sugarcane: *Provided,* That the average price of raw sugar as determined above shall be increased 0.03 cent for all mills located in Freight Area (a); shall be unchanged for all mills in Freight Area (b); and may decreased 0.03 cent in Freight Area (c).[1]

[1]Freight Area (a) includes all mills except those located in Areas (b) and (c) below;

Freight Area (b) includes all mills located north of Bayou Goula between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers and southeast of New Iberia and west of the Atchafalaya River.

Freight Area (c) includes all mills located north and west of New Iberia west of the Atchafalaya River.

(2) The basis price for salvage sugarcane shall be determined in accordance with the method of settlement used by the processor for the 1965-crop, except that the processor and producer may agree upon a different method of settlement subject to written approval by the State of-

(Continued on next page)

fice upon a determination by the State committee that the method of settlement and the resultant price are fair and reasonable.

(c) *Conversion of net sugarcane to standard sugarcane.* Net sugarcane (except salvage sugarcane) shall be converted to standard sugarcane as follows:

(1) By multiplying the quantity of net sugarcane by the applicable quality factor in accordance with the following table:

Percent sucrose in normal juice	Standard sugarcane quality factor[1]
9.5	0.60
10.0	.70
10.5	.80
11.0	.90
11.5	.95
12.0	1.00
12.5	1.05
13.0	1.10
13.5	1.15
14.0	1.20
14.5	1.25

[1]The quality factor for sugarcane of intermediate percentages of sucrose in normal juice shall be interpolated and for sugarcane having more than 14.5 percent sucrose in the normal juice shall be computed in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

and,

(2) By multiplying the quantity determined pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph by the applicable purity factor in the accompanying table:

(d) *Payment for frozen sugarcane.*

(1) The payment for sugarcane determined pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section may be reduced upon certification by the State office that sugarcane has been damaged by freeze and that the processing of such sugarcane has adversely affected boiling house operations. Deductions from the payment for such frozen sugarcane shall be at rates not in excess of 1.5 percent of the payment for each 0.1 cc. of acidity above 2.50 cc. of N/10 alkali per 10 cc. of juice but not in excess of 4.75 cc. (intervening fractions are to be computed to the nearest multiple of 0.05 cc.). No payment is required for the amount of sugar recoverable from sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity.

(2) In the event a general freeze causes abnormally low recoveries of raw sugar by a processor in relation to the sucrose and purity tests of sugarcane, payment for such sugarcane may be made as mutually agreed upon between the producer and the processor subject to written approval by the State office: *Provided,* That the payment for each ton of net sugarcane shall be not less than an amount equal to the total returns from raw sugar and molasses actually recovered from such sugarcane determined on the basis of the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses less an amount not to exceed $3.00 per gross ton of sugarcane for processing and less the actual costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting such sugarcane.

(e) *Molasses payment.* The processor shall pay an amount equal to the product of 7.1 gallons times one-half of the average price per gallon of blackstrap molasses in excess of 6 cents for each ton of net sugarcane processed except for (1) salvage sugarcane where settlement is based on the so-called "Java Formula"; (2) frozen sugarcane testing in excess of 4.75 cc. of acidity; and (3) sugarcane damaged by a general freeze which is tolled by the processor and settlement is based on the net proceeds from the sugar and molasses recovered from such cane. The average price of blackstrap molasses shall be the weekly average price or the season's average price as elected by the processor in writing to the State office not later than October 7, 1966, and such pricing basis shall be used in settlement for all molasses from 1966 crop sugarcane.

(f) *Hoisting, weighing, and transportation.* The price for sugarcane established by this section shall be applicable to sugarcane delivered by the producer (1) to a hoist for loading into the conveyance for trans-

1966 WAGE RATE DETERMINATION

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation and consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Houma, Louisiana, on June 22, 1966, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 864.13 *Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in Louisiana.*

(a) *Requirements.* A producer of sugarcane in Louisiana shall be deemed to have complied with the wage provisions of the act if all persons employed on the farm in production, cultivation, or harvesting work shall have been paid in accordance with the following:

(1) *Wage rates.* All such persons shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates required by existing legal obligations, regardless of whether those obligations resulted from an agreement (such as a labor union

(Continued on next page)

portation to the mill, or (2) from the farm directly to the mill. With respect to sugarcane delivered to a hoist, the costs of hoisting, weighing, and transporting sugarcane from the hoist to the mill shall be paid by the processor or the processor shall make allowances to the producer for performing such services, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to sugarcane of the 1965 crop: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make hauling allowances to producers in excess of the rates charged by a contract or commercial carrier or the rates which such carrier would have charged for performing such service. With respect to sugarcane delivered directly from the farm to the mill the processor shall pay the cost of transportation or shall make an allowance to the producer for performing such services, based on net sugarcane, at per ton rates not less than those made with respect to the 1965 crop: *Provided,* That the processor shall not be required to make an allowance to the producer for hauling sugarcane directly from the farm to the mill at rates in excess of 30 cents per ton for distances of one mile or less, 40 cents per ton for distances of 1.1 to 2 miles, plus 5 cents per ton for each mile or fraction thereof in excess of 2 miles: *Provided, further,* That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as prohibiting negotiations between the processor and the producer, any change to be approved in writing by the State office upon a determination by the State committee that the change results in allowances which are fair and reasonable.

(g) *Mutual plan for improving harvesting and delivery.* If a processor and the producers delivering sugarcane to such processor mutually agree upon a plan for improving harvesting and delivery operations, the processor may deduct from the price per ton of sugarcane an amount equal to one-half of the per ton cost of such plan. Such deduction may not be made until the plan has the written approval of the State office and it has been determined by the State committee that the plan is fair and reasonable.

(h) *Toll agreements.* The rate for processing sugarcane produced by a processor and processed under a toll agreement by another processor shall be the rate they agree upon.

(i) *Subterfuge.* The processor shall not reduce the returns to the producer below those determined in accordance with the requirements of this section through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

agreement) or were created by State or Federal legislative action, or at rates as agreed upon between the producer and the worker, whichever is higher but not less than the following, which shall become effective on Oct. 10 1966, and shall remain in effect until amended, superseded, or terminated:

(i) *For work performed on a time basis:*

Class of Worker or Operation	Rate Per Hour
Harvest Work	
Harvested and loader operators	$1.20
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, harvester bottom blade operators, and hoist operators	1.15
Hand cutters, and scrappers behind loaders	1.05
All other harvesting workers	1.00
Production and Cultivation Work	
	Rate Per Hour
Tractor drivers	$1.10
All other production and cultivation workers	1.00

(ii) *Handicapped workers when employed on a time basis.* For workers certified by the Louisiana State Employment Service to be handicapped because of age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, and whose productive capacity is thereby impaired, the wage rate per hour shall be not less than 75 percent of the applicable hourly rate prescribed in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(iii) *For work performed on a piecework basis.* The piecework rate for any operation shall be as agreed upon between the producer and the worker: *Provided*, That the hourly rate of earnings of each worker employed on piecework during each pay period (such pay period not to be in excess of two weeks) shall average for the time worked at piecework rates during such pay period not less than the applicable hourly rate prescribed in subdivisions (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph.

(2) *Compensable working time.* For work performed under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, compensable working time includes all time which the worker spends in the performance of his duties except time taken out for meals during the work day. Compensable working time commences at the time the worker is required to start work and ends upon completion of work in the field. However, if the producer requires the operator of mechanical equipment, driver of animals, or any other class of worker to report to a place other than the field, such as an assembly point or a tractor shed located on the farm, the time spent in transit from such place to the field and from the field to such place is compensable working time. Any time spent in performing work directly related to the principal work performed by the worker, such as servicing equipment, is compensable working time. Time of the worker while being transported from a central recruiting point or labor camp to an assembly point located on the farm, or from a central recruiting point to the field, is not compensable working time.

(3) *Equipment necessary to perform work assignment.* The producer shall furnish without cost to the worker any equipment required in the performance of any work assignment. However, the worker may be charged for the cost of such equipment in the event of its loss or destruction through negligence of the worker. Equipment includes, but is not limited to hand and mechanical tools and special wearing apparel, such as boots and raincoats, required to discharge the work assignment.

(b) *Workers not covered.* The requirements of this section are not applicable to persons who voluntarily perform work without pay in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane on the farm for a religious or charitable institution or organization; inmates of a prison who work on a farm operated by the prison; truck drivers employed by a con-

tractor engaged only in hauling sugarcane; members of a cooperative arrangement for exchange of labor; or to workers performing services which are indirectly connected with the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane, including but not limited to mechanics, welders, and other maintenance workers and repairmen.

(c) *Evidence of compliance.* Each producer subject to the provisions of this section shall keep and preserve, for a period of two years following the date on which his application for a Sugar Act payment is filed, such wage records as will fully demonstrate that each worker has been paid in full in accordance with the requirements of this section. The producer shall furnish upon request to the appropriate Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committee such records or other evidence as may satisfy such committee that the requirements of this section have been met.

(d) *Subterfuge.* The producer shall not reduce the wage rates to workers below those determined in accordance with the requirements in this section through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

(e) *Claim for unpaid wages.* Any person who believes he has not been paid in accordance with this section may file a wage claim with the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee against the producer on whose farm the work was performed. Such claim must be filed within two years from the date the work with respect to which the claim is made was performed. Detailed instructions and wage claim forms are available at the local county ASCS office. Upon receipt of a wage claim the county office shall thereupon notify the producer against whom the claim is made concerning the representation made by the worker. The county ASC committee shall arrange for such investigation as it deems necessary and the producers and worker shall be notified in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If either party is not satisfied with the recommended settlement, an appeal may be made to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, 3737 Government Street, Alexandria, Louisiana 71303, which shall likewise consider the facts and notify the producer and worker in writing of its recommendation for settlement of the claim. If the recommendation of the State ASC Committee is not acceptable, either party may file an appeal with the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. All such appeals shall be filed within 15 days after receipt of the recommended settlement from the respective committee, otherwise such recommended settlement will be applied in making payments under the act. If a claim is appealed to the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, his decision shall be binding on all parties insofar as payments under the act are concerned. Appeals procedures are set forth and explained fully in Part 780, Chapter VII, C. F. R. (29 F.R. 8200).

(f) *Failure to pay all wages in full.* Notwithstanding the provisions of this section requiring that all persons employed on the farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full for all such work as one of the conditions to be met by a producer for payment under the act, if the producer has failed to meet this condition but has met all other conditions, a portion of such payment representing the remainder after deducting from the payment the amount of accrued unpaid wages, may be disbursed to producer(s), upon a determination by the county committee (1) that the producer has made a full disclosure to the county committee or its representatives of any known failure to pay all workers on the farm wages in full as a condition for payment

(Continued on next page)

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT W. S. CHADWICK AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 29, 196

Members of the American Sugar Cane League, Ladies and Gentlemen, and our distinguished guests.

It is a pleasure to join with the other speakers in welcoming you to the Annual Awards Luncheon, which we hope you enjoyed, and to this, the 44th Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League.

For 44 years now, Presidents of the American Sugar Cane League have been making annual talks at Annual Meetings. Since the reports must cover the League's activities of the previous year, they necessarily deal with such traumatic experiences as hurricanes, freezes, drought and floods, labor shortages, cane borers and mosaic disease, Johnson grass and sugar legislation, acreage controls and marketing controls and labor legislation. All of this has gon on for so long Lloyd Lauden's ulcer have now developed a stubble crop.

Most of the items covered in thi report have a bearing on the futur of this Industry and I will attemp to point out that association as w go along. Some of our friends sa that we continue in this business be cause of our expectations of futur crops—and there may be a certai amount of truth in that statement.

Certainly no one in this room need to be reminded of hurricane Betsy At the request of Andrew Gay, wh was then President of your League, appeared before a Special Sub-Com mittee of the House Public Work Committee and estimated that Bets had cost our Industry at least $3 million. We recommended low in

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under the Sugar Act; and (2) that either (i) the failure to pay all workers their wages in full was caused by the financial inability of the producer; or (ii) the failure to pay all workers in full was caused by an inadvertent error or was not the fault of the producer or his agent, and the producer has used reasonable diligence to locate and to pay in full the wages due all such workers. If the county committee makes the determination as heretofore provided in this paragraph, such committee shall cause to be deducted from the payment for the farm the full amount of the unpaid wages which shall be paid promptly to each worker involved if he can be located, otherwise the amount due shall be held for his account, and the remainder of the payment for the farm, if any, shall be made to the producer. Except as provided above in this paragraph, the entire Sugar Act payment with respect to a farm shall be withheld from the producer, if upon investigation the county committee determines that all workers on the farm have not been paid in full th wages required to be paid for al work in the production, cultivation or harvesting of sugarcane on th farm, until such time as evidence re quired by the county ASC committe has been furnished to the committe establishing that all workers em ployed on the farm have been pai in full the wages earned by them If payment has been made to th producer prior to the county commit tee's determination that all worker on the farm have not been paid i full, the producer shall be placed o the debt record for the total pay ment made until the county commit tee determines that all workers o the farm have been paid in full *Provided,* That if the county com mittee determines that the produce did not pay all workers in full be cause of inadvertent error that wa not discovered until after he signe the application for payment, the pro ducer shall be placed on the deb record only for the total amount o the unpaid wages.

erest rate loans to sugar industry nembers who were seriously affected y the storm. In November the overnment announced a loan proram with an interest rate of 3% ubject to the cancellation of the irst $1800 of such loan. Many of ur farmers took advantage of these rovisions and I am happy that the merican Sugar Cane League was ble to be of assistance.

Of greater importance, however, to ny way of thinking, is the manner n which our Industry survived not nly Hurricane Betsy but her sister f the year before named Hilda. Hilda could hardly have come at a worse ime. A hurricane immediately preeding the start of harvest has long been one of our favorite nightmares. Betsy will live forever in history as ne of the most devastating storms ver to hit the Louisiana coast. In retrospect it can only be said that ur Industry came through it all everly bent but by no means broken. There were remarkably few casualies among our members. Factory nd field improvements continue. The act is that we have developed mahinery and equipment and we have he ingenuity and, if you will, the ourage to operate under storm conditions. This speaks well for the uture of our Industry.

The Fall of 1965 also brought us he final passage of the amendment o the Sugar Act.

Negotiations concerning this legisation had been going on for the beter part of two years. Andrew Gay was President of your League during most of that time and he agreed to become Chairman of the Legislative Committee when I took office to preserve the continuity of our work. Neither of us will forget the frustraing hours, days and weeks spent in Washington and elsewhere, along with Gil Durbin and Joe Ferris, tryng to bring together the varied interests of the Refiners, the Beet people, our fraternity brothers in Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, and

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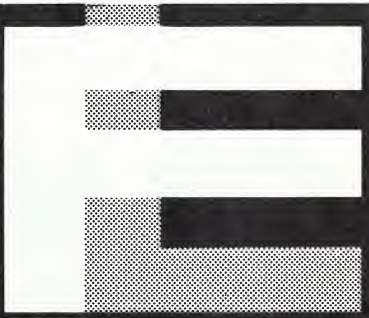

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still develop a Bill that would be acceptable to the Administration.

Certainly none of us will forget the cliff-hanging we did in the last minutes of the last hour of the last day of that session of Congress when our Bill had still not been approved in its final form by the Senate and there was no quorum present on the Senate floor. As Andrew Dykers put it, time was running out and so were the Senators.

I can clearly see Senator Wayne Morse, his suitcase in his hand and wearing his overcoat, walking onto the floor of the Senate to vote against the Bill. His was probably the most important negative vote in the history of the Sugar Act. His vote established the quorum.

I think it is important that we take a look at the effect of this legislation on the future of our Industry. The Bill runs until 1971. It assures us a relatively high level of production, at least until that time. Our quota of 1,100,000 tons will be subject to modest increase when the consumption estimate passes 10,400,000 tons. There are knowledgable people in the Industry who predict the country's consumption will exceed that level next year. It is obvious from the results to date that the Bill provides the Secretary with ample authority to maintain stable prices, which is important to the entire Sugar Industry, and to maintain the "target price" which is essential to our operations. The target price is presently 7.10¢ per pound and yesterday's spot market was 7.12¢ per pound.

The Sugar Act is still a model piece of farm legislation which continues to adequately serve the interest of our Government, the sugar consumers and the Industry.

Our more recent activities in Washington centered on the Administration sponsored amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, generally referred to as the "Labor Bill". Your League worked long and hard to keep sugar cane farm labor out of this legislation since we have long had a minimum wage law administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. We lost that fight. The minimum hourly wage for cane field workers will be $1.00 in February 1967, $1.15 in February 1968 and $1.30 in February 1969. The future implications here are obvious. Since each hour of labor will cost more, we must learn to produce more sugar cane for every manhour of labor. A higher degree of mechanization and the greater yield per acre are the obvious answers. The American Sugar Cane League will continue to be of assistance in these efforts.

Before leaving the Labor Bill subject, special thanks are to be extended to Senators Ellender and Long for maintaining the overtime exemption applicable to raw sugar mill operations. Without this exemption our processors and our farmers would have been in serious trouble.

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While on the subject of labor, your League has spearheaded a move to make available planting and harvest labor from Texas to relieve or current tight local labor situation. While it is too early to judge, it is hoped that these "Texas-Mexicans," who, by the way, are practically all American citizens, will eventually prove to be a reliable source of field labor.

A very significant "first" this year was the release of a new cane variety with an "L" designation. The "L" label means that the variety was bred at Louisiana State University. Our variety program has been accelerated and 13 new canes have been planted in secondary stations this Fall. Your League acknowledges, and is grateful for, the excellent work being done by the scientists of the USDA and LSU, not only in terms of new varieties but in practically every facet of our operations.

The League's expanding activities and the need to be of greater service to its members has made additional personnel a necessity. Three specially trained men have been added this year to the League's staff. Glen Timmons holds a Master's degree in agricultural economics from LSU. He is stationed in the New Orleans office and will serve as the League's economist. Jack Rowe, Jr., holds a BS degree in agriculture from LSU and is assisting Lloyd Lauden in his field work in the Western part of the Belt. Earl Hicks obtained his BS degree in agriculture from McNeese State College and will be Lloyd's strong right arm in the Eastern part of the Belt. If you have not met these gentlemen, be certain to do so as promptly as possible.

While this report to you mentions only highlights, the day-by-day work of the League has continued. Committees covering every phase of our business meet continuously to solve existing problems and plan work for the future that will benefit our Industry. The members of these Committees are the secret of the League's success. Without their continuing

(Continued on next page)

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and devoted efforts, the League could not accomplish much. Paul Borron, our very able attorney, has not only prepared his usual number of very adequate briefs but has also lent wise counsel and sound judgment to our activities. On behalf of the Industry I express thanks to each of these persons and to the employees of the League for their devotion to duty.

Last, but by no means least, I call your special attention to the really outstanding Congressional delegation that represents the Louisiana Sugar Industry in Washington. When these gentlemen put their minds to a task, they very often accomplish the impossible. Job Ferris has called the Ellender-Long combination one of the greatest legislative teams in history and I heartily agree with his appraisal.

In closing, let me say how much I appreciate the privilege of serving as President of the American Sugar Cane League during the year ending today. Many thanks to you for listening to this report.

———o———

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 5)

be just a good average crop, about twenty three and one-half net tons of cane per acre and only slightly more than 600,000 tons of sugar, raw value for the State. Other reports indicate that the writer is pessimistic.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 3)

t/a; 20% above average = 31.64 std. t/a)

Group 1—Mrs. Agnes Sigue, Rt. 1, Box 251, Jeanerette, La. 42.6 t/a on 6.9 acres

Group 2—Isaac Luke & George N. Luke, Rt. A, Box 555, Franklin, La. 35.32 t/a on 80.6 acres

Group 3—Nicholas Paul & Son, St. Rt. A, Box 425, Franklin, La. 39.64 t/a on 127.8 acres

Alvin Robichaux, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Robichaux of Franklin, state winner in the 4-H Sugar Cane Production Program. His award is an educational trip to Chicago, sponsored by the American Sugar Cane League in cooperation with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service.

Group 4—Merlin Dupre, RFD 1, Box 175W, Franklin, La. 35.42 t/a on 320.6 acres

Group 5—Frank Martin Farms, Inc., St. Rt. A, Box 570, Franklin, La. 34.97 t/a on 697.1 acres

Group 6—Patout-Roane, Inc., P. O. Box 192, Jeanerette, La. 33.55 t/a on 1,010.6 acres

District III—Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes (Average yield = 21.88 std. t/a; 20% above average = 26.26 std. t/a)

Group 1—Nelson Trahan, Rt. 1, Box 449, Houma, La. 39.0 t/a on 21.9 acres

Group 2—Lloyd J. Dugas, RFD, Belle Rose, La. 36.1 t/a on 56.4 acres

Group 3—Daniel Kern, Rt. 1, Box 33, Napoleonville, La. 35.9 t/a on 160.4 acres

Group 4—Matherne Brothers,

(Continued on page 18)

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Nicholas Paul and Son, Franklin, La., wi ners of the low trash award with a dedu tion of 3.54 per cent. They also won District two with an average of 39.64 to of cane per acre on 127.8 acres.

RFD 1, Box 523, Thibodaux, La. 33.5 t/a on 317.2 acres

Group 5—Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd., Belle Rose, La. 27.3 t/a on 605.3 acres

Group 6—None

District IV—Ascension, Iberville, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and West Baton Rouge Parishes (Average yield = 22.55 std. t/a; 20% above average = 27.06 std. t/a)

Group 1—Mrs. Rosalie Boudreaux, Rt. 1, Donaldsonville, La. 35.5 t/a on 14.7 acres

Group 2—Albert Nicholas & Ben Johnson, Rt. L, Box 254, White Castle, La. 32.9 t/a on 89.6 acres

Group 3—Mannie & Kenneth Hernandez, Rt. 1, Box 254, White Castle, La. 32.7 t/a on 161.9 acres

Group 4—Fernand Falgoust & Co., Rt. 2, Box 44, St. James, La. 36.4 t/a on 448.7 acres

Group 5—TIE—Everett Caballero, Rt. 1, Donaldsonville, La., & Louis Zeringue, P. O. Box 137, Plaqu mine, La. Caballero — 30.4 t/a o 660.4 acres; Zeringue — 30.4 t/a o 599.1 acres

Group 6—Popular Planting & R fining Co., Rt. 2, Box 69, Port Alle La. 28.34 t/a on 1437.3 acres

District V—Avoyelles, Pointe Co pee, Rapides and West Feliciana Pa ishes (Average yield = 27.39 st t/a; 20% above average = 32.87 st t/a)

Group 1—Charles Gremillion, Jr Ventress, La. 36.0 t/a on 35 acres

Group 2—Albert T. Corley, Bo 71, Cheneyville, La. 41.7 t/a on 90. acres

Group 3 — Carpenter & Jackso Lecompte, La. 40.9 t/a on 149. acres

Group 4—H. K. Bubenzer Farm Inc., Rt. 1, Bunkie, La. 37.80 t/a o 423.4 acres

Group 5—None

Group 6—None

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TRACTOR DRIVER COST VARIATIONS

By Glenn R. Timmons, Economist

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Increasing labor costs are forcing ugar cane farmers to take a closer ook at the amount of labor they use. n connection with this, the League onducted a study of the use of trac- or drivers on 71 farms during the 966 cultivation period. The purpose f this study is to point out the wide ifference that exists in the amount f work accomplished by individual ractor drivers. Tractor drivers are sually full time employees and on ost cane farms are practically the ntire labor force during the cultiva- ion period.

"Acres of cane per tractor driver" s used to indicate the amount of ork accomplished by a tractor river. This study does not attempt o explain why some farms had more ractor drivers than others. It sim- ly points out differences that exist n the amount of work that tractor rivers do, and the corresponding ifferences in cost per acre.

The results of the study are broken own into size groups in the Eastern nd Western areas and are based on 966 acreages in cane. These results re presented in Table 1 for the East- rn area and Table 2 for the Western rea.

Tables 1 and 2 show that there is a wide difference in the amount of work tractor drivers accomplish on similar size cane acreages. The tables also illustrate the wide differences that exist in the cost per tractor driver per acre.

In determining per acre cost, it was assumed that a tractor driver worked an average of 5 days a week from March 1 through June 30 (88 days), nine hours per day, and was paid $1.10 per hour (this will be at least $1.30 per hour in 1969). This gave a total cost of $871.20 per tractor driver during cultivation. This amount was divided by the number of acres per tractor driver to get a per acre cost for each tractor driver during cultivation.

The per acre costs differ widely between farms with similar amounts of cane acreage. Some of this difference is due to factors beyond the control of the farmer, such as soil type, climate, and field location. However, some of the difference is undoubtedly due to factors within the control of the farmer, such as overall management and cultural practices. We hope this study will cause more discussion on how to reduce labor requirements without sacrif-

(Continued on page 30)

able 1: EASTERN CANE AREA

cres in ugar Cane	Acres per tractor driver			Dollars per acre 1/ per tractor driver		
	Weighted Average	High	Low	Weighted Average	Low	High
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	($/Acre)	($/Acre)	($/Acre)
-99.9	66	96	31	13.20	9.08	28.10
00.0-299.9	66	95	35	13.20	9.17	24.89
00.0-499.9	83	113	50	10.50	7.71	17.42
00.0-999.9	70	97	45	12.45	8.98	19.36
000.0 & over	77	111	50	11.31	7.85	17.42

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Harvest Started

Most of the sugar factories that began grinding operations before October 15, 1966 started with fair to good sucrose and purity. One factory started with an average sucrose of 12.20 and a 76 purity. It should be mentioned also that at least one factory started grinding with low quality cane. The unusual thing about this is that this factory is on the Teche where quality is often times good. Most all of these factories started with trashy, muddy cane because of the heavy rainfall received at the time. The good sucrose and purity tests mentioned are unusual following the recent heavy rainfall at this early date.

Many other sugar factories were scheduled to begin grinding operations between October 10 and 14 but, because of the muddy field conditions, factory managers delayed the starting date until a little later. It is hoped that the rains will stop to allow for better harvest, better sucrose and purity, and less mud and trash. Many growers have not yet completed their planting and good weather is also needed for this operation.

Every year at the beginning of grinding there are complaints from factory representatives as well as from cane growers that some few growers are lagging behind in either the starting date of harvest or in their daily delivery quota. Growers as well as mill operators should think of the harvest of the crop as a joint operation. Each should recognize that once grinding starts at a mill it is everyone's duty to contribute his share to the daily operation. When this is not done, other grower including the properties owned b the factory, must supply more car than usual each day or the mill mu operate at less than a normal c pacity. In either case this is unfai To have to grind at a slow spee is unfair to the mill operator b cause most fixed costs to operate mill are the same whether that mi grinds at 2,000 tons a day at 50 p cent capacity or 4,000 tons a day 100 per cent capacity. It is al unfair for some growers and fa tory properties to have to supp more than their share of low quality cane at the beginning grinding while some few other gro ers sit around and wait until sucro and purity get better later in t year. The mill operators and gro ers who complain about the la starters also say these are the sa growers who ask for special ext delivery quota toward the end of t harvest and expect other growers be cut back to allow the late starte a chance to catch up.

What has been said in the abo paragraph will probably be conside ed meddling by some few but, a though the mention of this in th column will certainly not bring a st to this situation, it does point up a industry problem that needs some a tention. It is a subject that com up for discussion frequently. T writer wishes to point out clear that there are occassions when so few growers will have good reaso for starting the harvest later tha their neighbors, but certainly t same growers should not be the la starters each year.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Congress To "Go-Go"

The end of the 89th Congress is ear and as usual just before ad- urnment everyone, not only those Capitol Hill but throughout the ty, gets in hectic rush . . . . . some pass bills before the final gavel lls and others rush to keep from ing bumped by other rushers.

There still is a sizeable backlog legislation which congressional aders say they will try to "rush" rough by October 22, the target ate for adjournment. But most mem- ers are clapping their hands, shuf- ng their feet and getting all set to go-go".

True to form, some die-hards rush get speeches, which they did not ake, inserted into the Congressional ecord under "Extension of Re- arks." One of these perennials who ways takes a parting shot at the omestic sugar industry in Senator Villiams of Delaware. The Senator kes to see in print the names of those ugar producers who received fairly rge conditional payments under the ugar program. This year, however, e did not single out sugar alone ut included all other agricultural rogram payments which exceed $25,- 00. The list of names which the enator said were supplied him by ne U. S. Department of Agriculture overs six pages of the Congressional Record of October 3. Apparently, Senator Williams is as determined to eliminate payments to so-called big farmers as he is to tie Bobby Baker to L. B. J.'s coat tails. On numerous occasions he has tried and failed to place a limitation of $10,000 on the maximum amount of payments to any one farming operation in any one calendar year.

In a statement accompanying the list Senator Williams said:

> "As I call attention to these payments, it should be pointed out that my citicism is directed against the program which makes these payments possible rather than against the recipients of the subsidies. Once Congress enacts these laws, the acceptance of the payments is legal, and the only way to eliminate these excessive payments is for Congress and the administration to amend the law."

Such statements made during the rush to adjourn never do any good and seldom do any harm, however, Senator Williams is the ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee which handles sugar legislation. He is very able and is dedicated to reducing payments to sugar producers so the industry should continue to be on the alert to protect itself from any legislation which would jeopardize the effectiveness of the sugar program.

COMPARISON OF GRANULAR AND SPRAY FORMULATIONS OF INSECTICIDES FOR CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER

By S. D. Hensley and E. J. Concienne, Department of Entomology, Louisiana State University

Effective control of the sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (F.), with appreciable increases in sugar yields have been obtained with organic insecticides since 1958. Endrin has been used most extensively, however during the past four years, high levels of resistance to it and also to Thiodan (endosulfan) have developed in borer populations in many sugarcane producing areas and these chemicals are being replaced by guthion (azinphosmethyl) or sevin (carbaryl) for control of resistant borer populations.

These insecticides have all been recommended to growers as granular formulations. Comparison of the control obtained with granular and spray formulations of these and other insecticides in large-plot airplane treated experiments is considered in this paper. Similar studies of spray and granular formulations of endrin were made in 1961 (Hensley and McCormick 1964).

Three experiments each in a different locality were conducted. A randomized block experimental design with four replications was employed in each test. Size of plots varied from 1 to 3 acres depending on location of the experiment.

Sprays were applied at individual application rates of 2 gallons of finished formulation per acre and granules at 10 or 15 lbs. per acre. Applications were started in each test when 5% of the stalks were infested with second generation larvae and repeated at approximately 3 weeks interval between applications.

Direct effects of insecticide treatments on borer populations were e timated by determining the percen ages of stalk internodes (joint showing external signs of borer tu neling at harvest-time. Fifty stall were selected at random from ea plot and examined.

Yields, in one experiment we measured by hand-cutting and weig ing 5 1/1000 acre sub-samples of m cane selected at random from ea plot. Yields were not obtained the other two tests because of stor damage by Hurricane Betsy.

Analyses of variance were co puted for the borer joint and yie data and Duncan's multiple ran test applied to each set of means a cording to LeClerg (1959).

Experiment 1. This test was l cated at Westover Plantation West Baton Rouge Parish, an ar where sugarcane borer infestatio were known to be highly resistant the chlorinated hydrocarbon insect cides, endrin and thiodan. The i secticide formulations, rates of a plication, percentages of bored join and yields are shown in Table Granular and spray formulations the organic phosphate insecticide guthion and azodrin, provided e fective control of borer infestatio accompanied by yield increases ran ing from 5.6 to 7.7 tons of cane p acre. Poor borer control with on small yield increases ranging fro .6 to 2.0 tons of cane per acre we obtained following treatment wit thiodan or endrin. Spray formul tions of all insecticides were as e fective as granules in controllin borers.

Experiment 2. This experime was conducted at Salsburg Plant tion in St. James Parish in an ar that had no past history of resistan of borer populations to chlorinate hydrocarbon insecticides. The inse

[1]Grateful acknowledgement is made to personnel of Milliken and Farwell, Inc., the Southcoast Corp., Southdown Sugars, Cane Air Service Inc., Watson Flying Service, and Tibbs Flying Service for assistance in carrying out these studies.

Table 1. Effectiveness of granular and spray formulations of insecticides for control of the sugarcane borer, Westover Plantation, West Baton Rouge Parish, 1965[a/].

Insecticide formulation	Application Rate[b/] Lbs. act. tox. per acre	Amt. of finished formulation per acre	% Joints bored[c/]	Yield increase (tons of cane per acre[c/])
Guthion, (7% granules)	1.0	15 lbs.	8 A	7.7 A
Azodrin E. C., (3.2 lbs/gal)	1.0	2 gals.	5 A	7.3 A
Azodrin, (10% granules)	1.0	10 lbs.	10 A	5.6 AB
Thiodan E. C., (4 lbs/gal)	.3	2 gals.	41 B	2.0 BC
Thiodan, (3% granules)	.3	15 lbs.	44 B	1.4 BC
Endrin, (2% granules)	.3	15 lbs.	39 B	.6 C
Untreated[d/]	-	-	46 B	- C

a/ Variety 48-103, second year stubble crop

b/ Applications were made July 1,-19, August 10

c/ Figures are averages of 4 replications. Means not followed by the same capital letter differ significantly at the 5% level of probability

d/ Actual yields from untreated plots averaged 19.5 tons per acre

icides applied, rates of application and percentages of bored joints following treatment are shown in Table 2. Spray and granular formulations of methyl ethyl guthion and of endrin provided effective control of borer infestations and differences between spray and granular formulations were not statistically significant regardless of insecticide applied.

Experiment 3. Several granular formulations of sevin were compared with 80% sprayable sevin in this test which was located at Oaklawn Plantation in St. Mary Parish. Granular formulations of guthion and of endrin were also included as standards for comparison. The formulations applied, rates of application, and percentages of bored joints are shown in Table 3. Borer infestations were low throughout the treating season in this test and consequently there was only an average of 16% joints bored in untreated plots at harvest-time. All insecticides provided significantly better control of borers than that found in untreated plots. The sevin spray

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. Comparison of granular and spray formulations of insecticides for control of the sugarcane borer, Salsburg Plantation, St. James Parish, Louisiana, 1965[a].

Insecticide Formulation	Application Rate[b] Lbs. Act. Tox. per Acre	Amt. of Finished Formulation per Acre	% Joints Bored[c]
M. E. Guthion, (7% granules)	1.0	15 lbs.	3 A
M. E. Guthion E. C., (4 lbs/gal)	1.0	2 gals.	4 A
Endrin, (2% granules)	.3	15 lbs.	2 A
Endrin E. C., (1.6 lbs/gal)	.3	2 gals.	4 A
Untreated	-	-	28 B

[a] Variety 52-68, plant cane crop

[b] Applications were made June 30, July 20, August 12.

[c] Figures are averages of 4 replications. Means not followed by the same capital letter differ significantly at the 5% level of probability.

formulation provided control comparable to that obtained with endrin granules or with guthion granules and also was significantly more effective than two of the three sevin granular formulations applied.

Discussion. Results from these experiments show that effective control of sugarcane borer infestations can be obtained with spray as well as granular insecticide formulations. Azodrin, endrin, guthion or servin, applied as a spray, provided seasonal control of borer infestations that was equal to that obtained when equal amounts of the same insecticide was applied as a granular formulation. These data substantiate that of Hensley and McCormick (1964) who showed in 1961 that endrin sprays provided good control of borer populations when applied by airplane or with ground spray machines. Their data also indicate that endrin spray formulations were less detrimental than granules to ants found in sugarcane fields.

Azodrin may provide better control when applied as spray than as granules. Although differences in percentages of joints bored and also in yields were not statistically significant between spray and granules and both treatments provided excellent control, azodrin is a water soluble systemic insecticide that primarily gains entry into the plant from its leaf surfaces. Since sprays adhere more readily and in larger volume to leaves than granular formulations, it is logical to assume that a higher percentage of toxicant would enter the plant in spray than in granular formulation. Since the percentage of actual toxicant deposited on the ground would be lower with spray than granules there would also be less toxicant available for

ıble 3. Comparison of different formulations of sevin for control of the sugarcane borer, Oaklawn Plantation, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, 1965[a/]

nsecticide ormulation	Application Rate[b/] Lbs. act. tox. per acre	Amt. of finished formulation per acre	% Joints bored
ndrin, (2% granules)	.3	15 lbs.	1 A
evin W. P., (80% sprayable)	.3	2 gals.	1 A
uthion, (7% granules)	.1	15 lbs.	2 A
evin, (30% coated granules)	.3	10 lbs.	4 AB
evin, (20% extruded granules)	.3	15 lbs.	7 B
evin (20% coated granules)	.3	15 lbs.	7 B
ntreated	-	-	16 C

a/ Variety 44-101, 1st year stubble crop

b/ Applications were made June 30, July 29, August 16

c/ Figures are averages of 4 replications. Means not followed by the same capital letter differ significantly at the 5% level of probability.

couring or eroding into streams.

The control obtained with sevin Table 3) is of interest from aspects f formulations applies. Granular ormulations of sevin have historicaly provided erratic control of sugarane borer infestations in Louisiana. Some growers have obtained effective control with applications of evin granules throughout the treating season, others have experienced ontrol failures with successive applications or obtained good control vith one application and poor conrol with another. Although reliable nferences are difficult to make when nfestations are as low as those that occurred in Experiment 3, sevin spray appeared to provide control comparable in effectiveness to that obtained with granular formulations of guthion and endrin and was significantly more effective under conditions in this experiment than two of the three sevin granular formulations applied.

Comparison of treatment effect on borer populations in Experiment 1 with that in Experiment 2 serves to emphasize the problem associated with sugarcane borer resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides in Louisiana. Little or no con-

(Continued on next page)

COST VARIATIONS

(Continued from page 23)

icing good agricultural practices. Rising wage rates and labor shortages have created a need for this type discussion.

Sugar cane farmers should take a fresh look at several possibilities in attempting to reduce the number of tractor drivers. Three row equipment, improved field layouts and drainage, air application of chemicals, and minimum tillage, may offer some solution to the problem of rising labor cost. If you have any suggestions on how to reduce a cane farm's labor requirements consistent with good agricultural practices please forward them to the League.

Table 2: WESTERN CANE AREA

Acres in Sugar Cane	Acres per tractor driver: Weighted Average (Acres)	High (Acres)	Low (Acres)	Dollars per Acre per tractor driver 1/: Weighted Average ($/Acre)	Low ($/Acre)	High ($/Acre)
0-99.9	54	72	42	16.13	12.10	20.74
100.0-299.9	75	98	47	11.62	8.89	18.54
300.0-499.9	77	79	74	11.31	11.03	11.77
500.0-999.9	75	99	55	11.62	8.80	15.84
1000.0 & over	89	123	77	9.79	7.08	11.31

1/ Cost per acre figured on 88 working days (March 1 - June 30) and a 9.0 hour day at $1.10 per hour. Total cost per tractor driver during cultivation period assumed to be $871.20.

trol was obtained with endrin or thiodan in Experiment 1 located at Westover Plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish, yet effective control was obtained with endrin formulations in Experiment 2 located at Salsburg Plantation in St. James Parish. The magnitude of sugarcane borer resistance to endrin and thiodan is increasing from year to year, and in due time these insecticides will probably become generally ineffective throughout the sugarcane producing parishes.

Use of insecticide sprays to control sugarcane borer infestations in Louisiana should result in considerable savings to growers since water would be used as the insecticide carrier instead of commercial clays which necessarily add to the cost of an insecticide formulation. Cost of shipping spray concentrates would also be less than for the more bulky granule formulations.

Data not reported in this paper indicate that spray formulations may be less detrimental than granules to ants, carabids, earwigs and other beneficial ground inhabiting arthropods found in Louisiana sugarcane fields.

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—o—

RODERICK IS NEW MANAGER OF THOMSON MACHINERY

Jack Roderick has been named general manager of Thomson Machinery Co., Inc., Thibodaux, Louisiana. He was Thomson sales manager before being named general manager.

Mr. Roderick has had wide experience in marketing and manufacturing agricultural equipment. Prior to joining Thomson, he had been director of marketing for Wyatt Manufacturing Co., Salina, Kansas, a firm which produces grain augers and elevators; and was general sales manager and vice president of marketing for Lockwood Division, Seilon, Inc., Gering, Nebraska, which manufactures potato planting and harvesting and produces processing equipment.

He was also sales manager for Massey-Ferguson in the Kansas, Michigan and Missouri region, and a zone manager for International Harvester.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 233)

Of The Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1966, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Gilbert J. Durbin, who, having been duly sworn the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Gilbert J. Durbin, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, Andrew W. Dykers; Business Manager, none.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; W. S. Chadwick, New Orleans La., President; Ed. Schexnayder, White Castle, La., Vice President; F. A. Graugnard, Jr., St. James, La., Secretary; Warren J. Harang, Jr., Thibodaux, La.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

4. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 5,600.

A. W. DYKERS,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1966.

BRITTMAR P. LANDRY,
Notary Public.

(Seal)

(My commission expires at death.)

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltd. at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection against weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable control of seedling Johnson grass.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

INNOVATIONS IN CANE HANDLING

Glenn R. Timmons, Economist

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Here are four innovations in cane ındling that may be of interest to ɔu.

Picture 1. Two 6-ton, chain net, ımeco Wagons pulled in tandem ıring field loading. It was re-ɔrted that this operation with one ader, and 7 wagons loaded 740 tons one day. Only one scrapper is ed.

Picture 2. This is a concrete-sur-ced ramp, transfer loading station, ı Warren Harang's property in As-ımption Parish. The lift is a sta-ɔnary, electrically powered devise. is shown unloading 6-ton chain ɛt wagons into a chain-net truck ailer. The ramp is approximately) yards long and 6 feet high.

Picture 3. This is a newly-installed unloading devise at the Georgia Factory of South Coast. This unloader is able to raise the cane out of the chain-net wagons or trailers without tipping the wagon or trailer. Hook up and removal appear to be very fast and smooth.

Picture 4. This is the new Bridge Crane in use at Leighton. It has a stated grab load capacity of 12 tons. Unloading of trucks is by overhead hoist (located immediately behind cab of bridge crane) into the bridge crane's pit. Cane is then stacked and fed onto the feeder table as needed.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

Hawaiian Trip

For several years the League has sponsored a trip to some other sugar growing area. Last year the League sponsored a trip to Mexico. Beginning on January 14, 1967, the League is sponsoring a 16 day trip to Hawaii and wives are invited. The trip will include both sugar cane tours and general sightseeing. The tours will cover the 4 main Islands of the Hawaiian chain, Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Both sugar cane tours and general sightseeing will be done on all four Islands.

Included on the sugar cane tours will be a visit to the famed Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station, a visit to a dry cane cleaning plant at a sugar factory, a wet cane cleaning plant at another factory, the cane diffuser installation at the Pioneer sugar factory, and many sugar cane fields including one plantation where cane is grown 48 months before it is harvested. In general, the sight seeing tours will include almost everything of importance in the package trip. Some free time will be allowed for personal choice trips to places not included in the schedule.

There is much sightseeing to be had on the Islands. Although the tour is designed around sugar cane, a considerable amount of time between areas will be spent seeing volcanos, fern forests, canyons, lava flows, beautiful parks, and every conceivable type flower and plant. The tour will lodge at first class hotels on all Islands. The cost of the tour for all hotels including tip all ground and air transportation ar admissions to places on the itinerai is $675 per person. Meals are n included in the $675 charge.

The League investigated sever travel agencies when shopping arour for the best possible tour at the mo reasonable price. This tour was e pecially made up for the Louisiar sugar industry and, in the opinion the writer, it is the best tour th can be put into a 16 day visit.

Although very little has been sa about this trip, 50 people have a ready submitted their applicatio for the tour. Most of those appl cants are couples.

The planning for such a trip ar the booking of accommodations tak time. January and February a busy vacation months to any war part of the world and, therefor plans for this trip must be made we in advance of the arrival of the tou Anyone interested in the trip shou contact the League as soon as po sible. Detailed information, sche ules, exact places of sightseeing w be made available to those interest in the trip. Space has been block at hotels and on airlines for o hundred people, but 60 days befo departure a list of names must provided the hotels. More importar 30 days before departure confirm reservations must be made or t space held will be turned over other tours.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

From Sex Appeal To Oyster Shells

Today, Monday after Saturday's journment of the 89th Congress, ashington looks almost like a ghost vn. The great exodus of lawmakers d their staffs augmented by a host lobbyists and sightseers which gan Saturday afternoon, has left e Capitol City quiet and almost serted. Quite a pleasant contrast the frantic activity and uproar ich always precedes "sine die".

During the final hours of a con-essional session, many amazing and metimes almost unbelievable things ppen. For instance, in the midst a debate on the "Christmas Tree l" in the Senate, several digni-d senior members metaporically ced a pine tree, minus lights and ubles, on the desk of one of Louisi-a's favorite sons, Russell Long. As e Senate Whip, Senator Long was charge of the bill. Long had been scribed as "Santa Claus" and ac-rding to one of his critics he was set to jump right into the sleigh en he missed several of the "rein-er" who had sneaked off home to mpaign." One of the "reindeer" o did not sneak away was Senator lliams of Delaware. Senator Wil-ms emphatically stated that he n't want to be a reindeer. Instead tried to shake out of the tree some the most valuable presents which claimed Russell Long had hung re for distribution in Louisiana. iator Williams objected to priori-s on clam shells, oyster shells and v, and unleashed his uncharitable icism on a section of the bill that reased the tax depletion allow-es on these items.

As Senator Williams talked, Senator Long fretted but apparently not about Senator Williams' words. One of his colleagues seated nearby says that Russell was gazing at the suave, slender figure of Senator George Smathers of Florida impeccably attired in a beautiful grey suit of English cut. Russell is quoted as saying with a sigh, "If George really means to not run again, the Senate will lose the only sex appeal it has."

Russell Long should be envious of no one when it comes to ability and accomplishment. He is a superb showman and a master of political strategy. In the closing hours of the session he won a tremendous surprise victory when the congress passed his campaign-financing proposal which allows taxpayers to voluntarily contribute $1.00 of their tax payments to a special government fund from which the major political parties will receive reimbursements to finance presidential campaigns.

Senator Long utilized his favorite strategy by attaching the plan as a rider to a foreign tax bill already approved by the House and Senate. The Long proposal was regarded as a "Long-shot" and its approval by the conferees caused considerable surprise. Its passage indicates concern by Congress over the high cost of campaigning and it is quite possible that the next Congress will enact campaign - financing legislation to cover non-presidential campaigns.

The congressional wind-up came quickly after some of the absent reindeer returned to the corral and the achievement of Senator Russell Long went into the history book.

THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR 196

By Rouby J. Matherne [1]

The 1966 sugarcane variety census for Louisiana was obtained with the cooperation of the county agents of the sugar-producing parishes.[2] Each agent was asked to obtain a representative sample from growers in his parish.

Varietal usage in Louisiana changes constantly. This is due to a combination of the release of higher yielding varieties and yield decline of the older ones. For this reason even the most prominent varieties remained at the top for only a few years. Co. 290 was the most widely grown variety for 11 years. C.P. 44-101 was in first place for 9 years. It will be interesting to note how long the variety, C.P. 52-68, the leader for 4 years, will retain its lead.

Acreages for each parish are based on proportionate share acres harvested for sugar and used for seed.[3] Percentages are weighted according to acreage. Percentages of the proportionate share acerage in each area of the sugarcane district are: Southeastern, 46.92; Southwestern, 35.91; and Northern, 17.17 (Table 1).

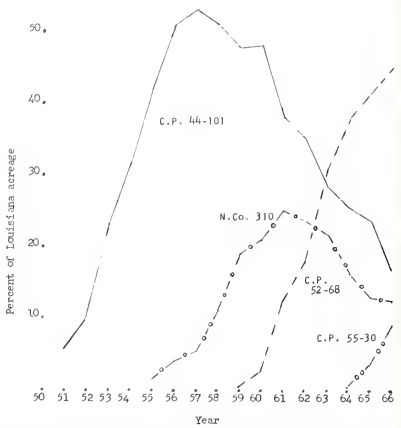
C.P. 52-68, the most extensively grown variety in Louisiana, is grown on 45.09 percent of the acreage (Table 1). It is well accepted in all areas, but the Southwestern area has the largest acreage. This variety is far above all others in acreage. The general acceptance and rise of C.P. 52-68 compares very closely with that of C.P. 44-101 following its release (Chart 1).

C.P. 44-101 still occupies second place with 16.70 percent of the state acreage but continues to decrease (Table 2). It dropped 7.02 percentage points from 1965 to 1966. Hurricanes Hilda and Betsy of 1964 and 1965 caused heavy stalk breakage in this variety. There is practically no difference between areas in percent of acreage planted to C.P. 44-101.

N.Co. 310 is grown on 12.32 percent of the acreage. Although it dropped in acreage during the peri 1961 to 1965, this trend did not co tinue in the 1966 crop (Graph 1 Growers were generally pleased wi the mechanical harvesting of th variety during hurricane years. is more popular in the Southweste area (Table 1). Some growers a trying to get mosaic-free seedca for future plantings, but it is ve difficult to find.

C.P. 48-103 shows very little ga in acreage. The Southwestern ar has not accepted this variety becau it lacks vigor. Growers of the Sout

Figure 1. Changes in distribution of 4 Louisiana sugarcane varieties for the period 1951-1966.



eastern and Northern areas pla this variety for early harvesting take advantage of its early maturit

C.P. 55-30 was released in 1963 a is now grown on 8.98 percent of t acreage. It is too early to tell mu about grower acceptance, but acrea increased 5.44 percentage points fro 1965 to 1966. This increase w primarily at the expense of C.P. 4 101.

All other varieties are consider to be secondary and occupy only sm acreages. Mosaic infection is hi in varieties C.P. 52-68, C.P. 44-1 and N.Co. 310, but growers, in ge eral, are not replacing them wi lower-yielding and resistant varieti such as C.P. 36-13 and C.P. 47-193.

BLE 1. Results of the 1966 sugarcane variety census in Louisiana.

riety	Southeastern area 1/	Southwestern area 2/	Northern area 3/	Louisiana (total)	Change 1961-66	Change 1965-66
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
P. 52-68	38.94	57.67	34.77	45.09	+32.56	+3.75
P. 44-101	18.41	15.40	14.72	16.70	-21.41	-7.02
Co. 310	5.36	20.44	14.16	12.32	-12.64	-0.29
P. 48-103	14.96	0.11	12.45	9.12	+ 3.30	+0.98
P. 55-30	13.90	3.77	6.53	8.98	+ 8.98	+5.44
P. 47-193	3.70	0.38	10.23	3.57	+ 0.33	-0.74
P. 36-13	0.44	0.73	2.84	0.95	- 5.89	-0.38
P. 36-105	0.94	0.04	0.69	0.57	- 0.86	+0.03
P. 43-47	1.84	0.72	1.18	1.32	- 1.35	-0.73
P. 44-155	0.47	0.08	1.01	0.42	- 2.58	-0.58
hers	1.04	0.66	1.42	0.96		
rcent of ate acreage:	46.92	35.91	17.17	100.00		

1/ Area consists of the following parishes: Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.

2/ Area consists of the following parishes: Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Vermilion.

3/ Area consists of the following parishes: Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides and West Baton Rouge.

ABLE 2. Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane varieties for the 5-year period 1961-66, showing percent of the state acreage.

Variety	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
.P. 52-68	12.53	18.17	30.87	38.07	41.34	45.09
.P. 44-101	38.11	35.36	28.65	25.50	23.72	16.70
.Co. 310	24.96	23.63	21.53	16.33	12.61	12.32
.P. 48-103	5.82	6.30	5.64	7.07	8.14	9.12
.P. 55-30	-	-	-	0.36	3.54	8.98
.P. 47-193	3.24	3.62	3.93	4.41	4.31	3.57
.P. 36-13	2.67	2.55	2.37	2.46	2.05	1.32
.P. 36-105	6.84	4.32	3.66	1.99	1.33	0.95
.P. 43-47	1.43	1.34	1.12	0.99	0.60	0.57
.P. 44-155	3.00	3.01	1.59	1.37	1.00	0.42
thers	1.39	0.78	0.64	1.45	1.36	0.96

[1] Research Agronomist, Crops Research ivision, Agricultural Research Service, .S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Sug-cane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

[2] The author is indebted to the follow-g County Agents who made the survey: anley Angelle, C. J. Arceneaux, A. J. rackin, E. J. Burleigh, V. O. Calandro, Kermit J. Coulon, Sterling Deville, Kermit Ducote, Minus Granger, E. J. Lousteau, A. J. Melancon, Charles Miller, Ben Simpson, Claude Songy, Richard Sonnier, H. A. Webb, and Murphy Veillon.

[3] Anon. 1965. Planted acres of sugarcane on Louisiana Farms participating in the sugar program by parishes, from A.S.C.S. reports. Sugar Bull. 43:272.

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Crop Report

Glenn R. Timmons, the League's Economist, has begun a weekly questionnaire to the Louisiana cane mills to find out how the crop is progressing. These reports are going to be a little bit late when they appear in *The Sugar Bulletin* but by using the latest weekly figures available they should give a fairly good picture of the progress of the crop.

The first report by Mr. Timmons with the starting dates ranging from October 10th through October 17th is dated October 24th. Six out of twenty-three mills in the Eastern Area and five out of sixteen mills in the Western Area reported, indicating that only a few had been grinding long enough to answer the questionnaire. The report gives the following data.

Normal Juice Sucrose To Date

East:	High	12.07	Low	10.59	Average	11.16
West:	High	12.11	Low	11.07	Average	11.76

Normal Juice Purity To Date

East:	High	76.24	Low	73.60	Average	74.87
West:	High	78.41	Low	74.80	Average	76.47

Pounds Of Sugar Per Net Ton Of Cane To Date

East:	High	163.97	Low	141.90	Average	150.60
West:	High	170.00	Low	142.57	Average	157.18

Normal Juice Sucrose (Day Mill Reported)

East:	High	12.22	Low	10.71	Average	11.36
West:	High	12.66	Low	11.85	Average	12.20

Normal Juice Purity (Day Mill Reported)

East:	High	76.28	Low	74.34	Average	75.52
West:	High	79.26	Low	75.90	Average	77.62

Gallons of Blackstrap per net ton of Cane (80 Brix) To Date

East:	High	8.15	Low	6.67	Average	7.55
West:	High	7.69	Low	7.00	Average	7.17

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Peter Vallot, Abbeville, La.
29.2 tons per acre on 50.4 acres

Henry Seiber, St. Martinville, La.
29.5 tons per acre on 265.3 acres

W. J. Bernard (Bernard Bros.) Cade, La.
35.5 tons per acre on 265.3 acres

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Ronald Sigue, Jeanerette, La.
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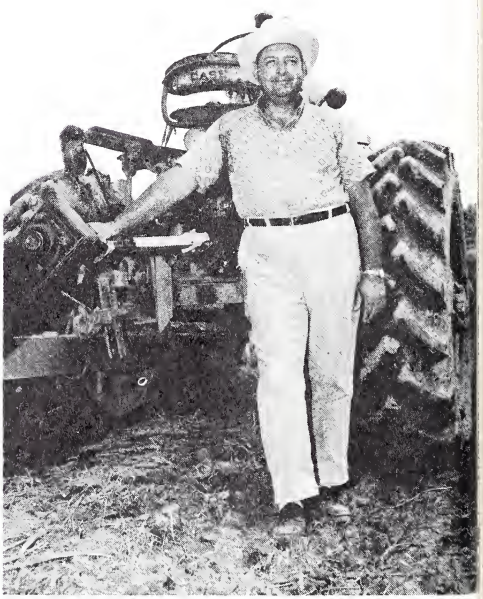

Merlin Dupre, Franklin, La.
35.42 tons per acre on 320.6 acres

Frank Martin, Franklin, La.
34.97 tons per acre on 697.1 acres

Nelson Trahan, Houma, La.
39.0 tons per acre on 21.9 acres

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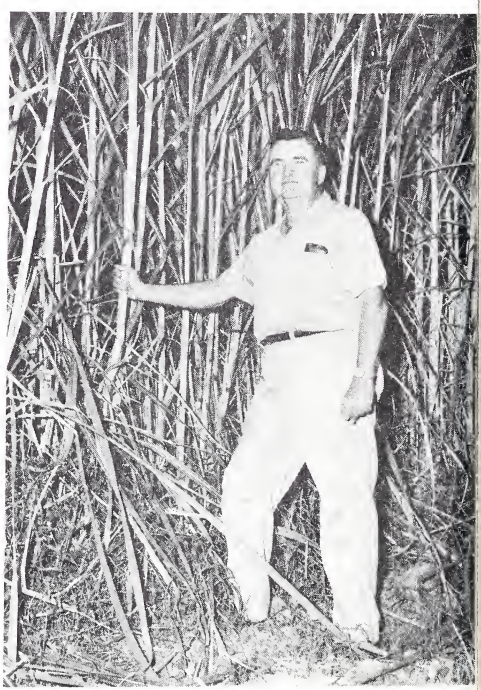
Louis Zeringue, Plaquemine, La.
30.4 tons per acre on 599.1 acres



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

by A. W. Dykers

The Weather

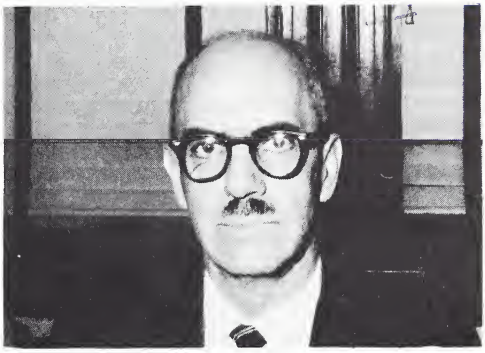
For two years in a row the cane crop in Louisiana was bowled over by hurricane winds; Hilda in 1964 and Betsy in 1965. These storms rushed through the cane fields roaring and screaming as they twisted and broke the standing cane. For days their approach was herald by television, radio, and the press and, when they were gone, the damage they had wrought was evident for all to see.

On November 3rd of this year, out of a clear moonlit sky, another kind of weather that did'nt scream and did'nt roar, but that could be as damaging to the Louisiana cane crop as Hilda and Betsy were in all their fury, decended on the Louisiana cane fields. We refer, of course, to the freeze that sent temperatures tumbling to record lows for so early a date in all parts of the sugar belt. Meeker had 24 degrees, Port Allen 24 degrees, Houma 23 degrees, Franklin 26 degrees, and Supreme 27 degrees.

Everywhere it was freezing, and in some places for 7 to 9 hours, but everywhere the weather was beautiful and few people realized that out of this clear, blue sky had come trouble for the Louisiana sugar industry with a capital "T".

Personally, we are still in a state of shock. For more information on the freeze, see Lloyd L. Lauden's report in this issue.

Carre Joins S.A.C.C.



D. MOREY CARRE

Lester C. Gerard, President of the State Agricultural Credit Corporation, has announced the election of D. Morey Carre, Sr., as Secretary-Treasurer of the well-known cane grower financing organization.

Mr. Carre, formerly with the Todd Shipyards Corporation in New Orleans, took over his new duties as operations officer of A.S.C.C. on November 1st with headquarters in room 837 of the Whitney Building, New Orleans.

Spencer Todd Dies

It is with sincere regret that we report the passing of Mr. Spencer G. Todd, Sr., who died unexpectedly at his home in Franklin, La., on Friday, November 4, 1966. Mr. Todd was a civic minded citizen of St. Mary Parish where he had been actively engaged in the affairs of his adopted state since he moved to Louisiana from his native Kentucky in the mid-

(Continued on page 59)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The November 3, 1966 Freeze

The harvest of this crop was progressing at a good rate and most growers were optimistic about the final outcome. Yields of cane per acre as well as sucrose and purity were better than most people expected. Predictions of the final outcome of this crop had been increased. The outlook for another bumper sugar year was bright and everything was going well until November 3 when most of the belt was struck by a rather hard unprecedented freeze. The lowest temperature reported was 23°F. The temperature was not only low but the temperature remained below freezing in many places from 7 to 9 hours.

A survey of the crop shows that most of the belt has been hit by this freeze. The amount of damage varies from two to four inches of internal cell rupture of the tops to internal cell rupture near the ground in the worse affected areas. Most areas show between 10 and 18 inches of internal cell rupture in the tops of cane.

At this writing, November 14, all mills are still operating with little difficulty. Only an occasional sample show a somewhat high acidity but when traced, evidence proves this is a result of stale cane.

Everyone in the industry realizes that this freeze will cause the loss of the normal rise in sucrose in cane during the crop. Increase in quality, if any, will be very small in frozen cane. This is a sure loss. What the future will hold will depend upon weather and the manner grov ers handle the damaged cane.

Very little can be done about th weather, but additional freezes an hot rainy weather can do much t hurt the growers' best efforts.

Growers can minimize losses an help prevent the closing of mills b doing several helpful things. Th first and important thing to do to survey the farm to decide whic cane is worse damaged. The onl sure way to determine the extent c damage is by splitting stalks lengtl wise from bottom to top. Whe cells are damaged by rupture, the i ternal tissues are water soaked an will soon become discolored. Whe cells are not ruptured, the tissu are whitish in color.

This inspection should be made i side the field not near the headlan or on the ditch bank row. Fiel which have more internal tissue dan age should be harvested first.

C. P. 47-193 is hurt worse tha any other variety. C.P. 55-30 is als hurt badly and worse than eith C.P. 44-101 or C.P. 52-68. It wou be wise to get both C.P. 47-193 an C.P. 55-30 out of the fields as soo as possible.

Thin, short, and gappy fields a hurt worse than heavier fields i most all varieties. If this type ca is to be harvested at all, it shou be harvested immediately and gre care should be exercised to get th top knife as low as possible durin harvest. This type of cane can cau

(Continued on page 60)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Political Obituaries

One of the surprise casualties of the election which we record with deep and sincere regret, was Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Cooley was elected to the 73rd Congress in 1934 and was re-elected to each succeeding congress. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture from the 81st through the 89th Congress and played a very prominent part in the enactment of all sugar legislation during his tenure of office.

Cooley was one of the most colorful and dynamic chairmen ever to preside over the House Committee on Agriculture and he will be sorely missed by the vast majority of the farmers of America as well as sugar producers around the world.

The new chairman of the committee will be William Robert (Bob) Poage (D.-Waco, McLennan County, Texas). Bob Poage is a native Texan. He attended Baylor University, the University of Colorado and University of Texas; received his A. B. and L. L. B. degrees from Baylor. He was admitted to the Bar in 1924, was a member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1924-1929 and of the Texas State Senate from 1931-1937. He was elected to the 75th Congress in 1936 and re-elected to each succeeding Congress. As a member and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture since his election to congress, Bob Poage has been active in the enactment of all important agricultural legislation during that period. He is one of the best posted members of Congress on domestic sugar beet and sugar cane production.

The committee suffered severe casualties in addition to the loss of its chairman. Ten of its 25 democratic members were eleminated by their opponents. The committee's number one Republican, Paul B. Dague of Pennsylvania is voluntarily retiring and will be succeeded by Page Belcher (R.-Oklahoma). The agricultural interests of Louisiana and Florida should make every possible effort to each get a member on the committee.

On the subject of political obituaries, we have another casualty to report . . . this one without regret . . . that of Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Senator Douglas was elected to the United States Senate in 1942 and even since that time has been a thorn in the side of domestic and foreign sugar producers. As a memmer of the Senate Finance Committee which, because of the tax angle handles all sugar legislation, Douglas always has taken apparent delight in doing everything possible to harrass and embarrass representatives of sugar producing areas who testified before the committee. He was a bitter opponent of the United States Government's sugar policy.

As an ex-member of congress, we wish Mr. Douglas the best of luck in his private endeavors.

REACTION OF SOME COMMERCIAL AND UNRELEASED VARIETIES OF SUGARCANE TO MOSAIC IN LOUISIAN

By Natale Zummo, Plant Pathologist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana

Mosaic is causing Louisiana sugarcane growers more concern than any other disease at present. Mosaic has continued to increase and spread, since the identification of strain H,[1] until it is now prevalent in all of the sugarcane district except the Northern area, where only traces, or low percentages, occur. The major commercial varieties are susceptible to strain H of the mosaic virus.[2] In the Western and Southeastern areas many farms now have upward of 50% mosaic in C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68. Infection in N.Co. 310, generally much higher, is often near 100%. Although mosaic spread in 1965 was light as compared to 1963 and 1964, there was an overall increase.

In 1959, the Mosaic Control Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station initiated a program of providing heat-treated, roqued seedcane for sale to interested growers. This enabled growers to obtain reasonably mosaic-free seedcane, and encouraged othe to undertake their own control pr grams. By 1965, these individual e forts by growers had developed to t extent that sale of seedcane und the auspices of the League Co mittee was discontinued. Where effective roguing program has be conscientiously followed since the cu rent mosaic problem appeared years ago, the disease has been a can still be kept under control.

The increased spread of mosaic Louisiana emphasizes the importan of determining the mosaic reacti of unreleased varieties of sugarca with respect to susceptibility to i fection and the effect of the disea on yields. Susceptibility to inf tion, or rate of spread, is determin for the varieties that are sent to t agronomy outfield tests in the i troductory plantings at the test fiel and in replicated single-row plots an area of high natural mos spread. Effect of mosaic on yields determined by planting replicat plots of mosaic-infected and healt seedcane, from which yields of ca

TABLE 1. Percent mosaic infection in 5 commercial and 11 C.P. and L. test field varieties of the 60 and 61 series at the Houma station agronomy outfields, May 2-9, 1966

Variety	Bon Secour			Georgia			Greenwood		Oaklawn			Hebert-Landry		St. John	
	PC	1st	2nd	PC	1st	2nd	PC	1st	PC	1st	2nd	PC	1st	PC	1st
C.P. 44-101	21.3	30.7	31.8	Tr	1.4	15.7	7.9	27.6	Tr	Tr	8.8	36.1	49.5	1.6	8.3
C.P. 48-103	4.1	0.9	10.3	0	0	2+	1.6		0	0	1.0	4.5		Tr	2.2
C.P. 52-68	25.1	49.3	28.4	1.4	1.3	2+	4.4	28.1	±1	±1	7.4	24.7	79.8	3.8	15.5
C.P. 55-30	7.6	11.4	13.2	0	Tr	0	3.5	4.8	0	0	0	8.0	41.9	2.8	3.1
N.Co. 310		54.4	66.4		±2	6.9		37.5		0	7.7				16.2
C.P. 60-16	6.3	3.8	0	0	Tr	0	±1	1.7	0	0	0	3.5	8.7	Tr	1.3
C.P. 60-23	2.7	4.8	0	2.3	Tr	Tr	Tr	17.3	Tr	0	Tr	1.6	15.9	0	7.0
C.P. 61-37	6.0	4.5		0	±1		4.8	2.4	0	0		1.6	6.0	0	3.4
C.P. 61-39	1.8	0		0	0		Tr	1.1	0	0		4.7	1.2	±1	0
C.P. 61-84	2.8	3.5		0	±1		1.5	Tr	0	0		21.5 1/	8.8	1.1	0
L. 60-9	1.5	1.7	0.6	0	0	Tr	Tr	Tr	0	0	0		3.0	Tr	0.4
L. 60-25	5.5	28.4	19.7	Tr	1.8	1.8	4.1	13.5	0	1+	0.8	7.6	36.8	Tr	5.6
L. 60-40	2.0	2.7	2.0	Tr	0	0	9.2	4.3	0	0	3.4		3.8	0	Tr
L. 61-43	4.6	24.3		0	Tr		5.5	14.9	0	0		9.4	32.6	2.7	5.0
L. 61-45	12.7	15.1		0	Tr			7.7	0	0		3.9	23.7	±2	Tr
L. 61-67	13.4	13.0		Tr	0		25.4	28.9	±1	Tr		1.9	36.4	1.7	3.0

1/ Planted with unrogued seedcane that had approximately 18% infection.

TABLE 2. Mosaic infection from natural spread in the field of varieties of the C.P. and L. 60, 61, and 62 series introduced at outfield tests. Plant cane, Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1965 1/

Variety	Plants		Variety	Plants	
	Total	Mosaic		Total	Mosaic
COMMERCIAL	Number	Percent	UNRELEASED	Number	Percent
C.P. 44-101	72	11.1	L. 62-28	71	14.1
C.P. 47-193	36	0	L. 62-37	42	0
C.P. 48-103	88	25.0	L. 62-38	104	0
C.P. 52-68	84	2.4	L. 62-68	65	3.1*
C.P. 55-30	138	3.6*	L. 62-69	81	14.8
			L. 62-76	117	1.7
UNRELEASED			L. 62-86	117	2.6
			L. 62-90	65	9.2
C.P. 60-1	241	5.8*	L. 62-91	90	3.3*
C.P. 60-12	159	17.6*	L. 62-96	76	2.6
C.P. 60-16	158	1.9	L. 62-98	105	9.5*
C.P. 60-23	264	6.8	L. 62-104	70	4.3
L. 60-1	222	2.3*	L. 62-106	114	0
L. 60-9	105	1.9*	L. 62-108	118	11.0*
L. 60-14	123	3.3	L. 62-162	71	7.0
L. 60-25	260	3.1*	C.P. 62-208	73	1.4
C.P. 61-23	36	2.8*	C.P. 62-217	133	3.8
C.P. 61-26	35	8.6*	C.P. 62-223	152	4.6
C.P. 61-37	87	18.4*	C.P. 62-238	94	5.3*
C.P. 61-39	65	0	C.P. 62-240	52	0
C.P. 61-41	72	12.5*	C.P. 62-249	108	0.9
C.P. 61-84	88	0	C.P. 62-250	86	15.1
L. 61-43	58	6.9	C.P. 62-251	88	25.0
L. 61-45	63	14.3*	C.P. 62-254	120	4.2
L. 61-52	152	28.9	C.P. 62-258	95	1.0*
L. 61-63	65	4.6*	C.P. 62-261	87	6.9*
L. 61-67	110	1.8	C.P. 62-282	40	2.5
L. 62-5	132	4.5	C.P. 62-313	165	8.5
L. 62-16	82	7.3*	C.P. 62-321	104	6.7*
L. 62-21	72	5.6	C.P. 62-332	109	16.5
L. 62-23	98	2.0*	C.P. 62-350	88	18.2*

Some plots of these varieties showed more mosaic infection in the fall than in later readings in the spring.

1/ Five 10-foot plots of each variety except for 1960 series for which there were 10 replications of each.

and sugar per acre are obtained through first stubble. The rate-of-spread-and-yield experiments have been conducted for several years either at Waterford Plantation, Hahnville, or at Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux.[3]

Among the 1960 series of C.P. and L. varieties tested over a period of several years, C.P. 60-16 and L. 60-9 showed the least mosaic infection (Tables 1, 2). These varieties could probably be kept reasonably free of mosaic by roguing. L. 60-25 is susceptible to mosaic infection and successful roguing would be difficult and perhaps impossible where mosaic spread is heavy. Among the 1961 series varieties, C.P. 61-39 is resistant to mosaic infection and C.P. 61-84 is moderately resistant (Tables 1, 2). They could probably be grown in areas of high mosaic spread with little if any roguing. Of the 1962 series varieties replanted in replicated experiments at the test fields C.P. 62-238, C.P. 62-249, C.P. 62-258, C.P. 62-282, L. 62-23, L. 62-37, L. 62

TABLE 3. Percent mosaic infection in 21 C.P. and L. test field varieties of the 62 series, at the Houma station test fields (plant cane), the pathology mosaic spread test, Greenwood Plantation (1st stubble), and the Southdown primary station plantings (plant cane and 1st stubble), May-June, 1966

Variety	Houma station agronomy outfields plant cane 1/					Pathology spread test: Greenwood 2/	Southdown primary station	
	Bon Secour	Georgia	Greenwood	Oaklawn	St. John	1st stubble	PC	1st stubble
C.P. 44-101	21.3	Tr	7.9	Tr	36.1	19.7	-	-
C.P. 48-103	4.1	0	-	0	Tr	-	-	-
C.P. 52-68	25.1	1.4	4.4	±1	3.8	35.0	-	-
C.P. 62-208	5.2	Tr	0	0	0	5.4	2.5	3.3
C.P. 62-238	2.3	0	0	0	1.5	0.4	1.5	0
C.P. 62-249	1.6	0	3.0	0	0	0.6	0.8	0
C.P. 62-250	9.0	2.1	6.3	2.6	3.0	11.9	3.8	19.4
C.P. 62-258	3.1	0	7.8	0	2.0	0	1.1	3.0
C.P. 62-264	22.6	2.0	5.9	0	8.5	-	1.6	36.4
C.P. 62-282	8.9	0	0	0	2.4	3.4	2.3	16.7
C.P. 62-313	19.4	3.2	11.6	0	0	14.1	2.5	5.9
C.P. 62-321	21.2	0	3.7	2.2	0	10.1	2.4	20.0
C.P. 62-332	20.9	4.0	12.6	0	2.4	29.2	3.7	23.9
L. 62-23	5.6	0	Tr	0	2.0	0.5	2.9	3.1
L. 62-37	3.6	0	2.0	0	0	0.7	2.9	4.5
L. 62-38	11.5	Tr		0	1.3	1.4	1.6	7.5
L. 62-68	21.7	0	Tr	0	Tr	9.4	6.7	21.1
L. 62-76	2.9	0	Tr	0	1.2	8.2	3.8	-
L. 62-86	4.0	0	7.5	0	0	3.7	6.2	10.3
L. 62-96	15.4	2.0	3.6	0	0	7.5	2.0	3.1
L. 62-98	20.2	0	2.1	0	9.0	18.3	5.4	10.3
L. 62-104	5.2	0	7.6	0	0	12.3	3.1	0
L. 62-106	3.7	3.0	Tr	0	0	0.9	2.9	2.4
L. 62-162	21.3	0	5.0	0	0	9.2	9.4	39.3

1/ Average in 4 replications of plots approximately 1/67 acre.

2/ Average in 5 replications of single-row plots 15 feet long.

6, L. 62-86, and L. 62-106 are esistant or moderately resistant to iosaic infection (Tables 2, 3).

In 1963 and 1964, plants of test ield varieties were evaluated in field sts for resistance to infection and ney were inoculated in the greenouse by the air brush with a mixire of mosaic strains A, B, D, and I. Mosaic infection was generally nuch higher in the greenhouse than n the field. In view of the small umber of highly resistant varieties vith other required qualities, more veight is given to mosaic reaction in ne field in deciding which varieties hould be advanced in the program.

The effect of mosaic on yields of ane and sugar is determined by lanting replicated 3-row plots of iseased and healthy cane in the field. 'or several years these experiments ave been planted at Greenwood 'lantation, Thibodaux. The healthy nd diseased seedcane of a variety to e tested is selected from the same ield to eliminate differences beween seedcane sources.

In these experiments, mosaic-inected seedcane did not germinate as vell as the healthy (Table 4). Mosaic reduced germination of C.P. 55-30 40% and of L. 60-25 45% (significant at .05 level). At harvest, the healthy cane of all varieties outyielded the mosaic-infected cane in tons of cane per acre and in sugar per acre (Tables 4, 5). Yields of C.P. 55-30 and L. 60-25 were significantly reduced by mosaic (Tables 4, 5). In one experiment, cane per acre of C.P. 55-30 was reduced 59% as plant cane and 79% as stubble, and that of L. 60-25, 33.8% as plant cane and 46.6% as stubble (Table 4). In another plant cane experiment, mosaic reduced the yield of sugar per acre of C.P. 55-30 49%, and of L. 60-25, 31.1% (Table 5).

These experiments compare yields of mosaic-free with 100% mosaic-infected seedcane, and are thus a measure of the maximum potential loss by the disease. However, growers seldom, if ever, plant 100% mosaic-infected seedcane. In 1965, an experiment was conducted to approximate losses in commercial fields more closely and to determine the effect of different levels of mosaic-infected seedcane of C.P. 52-68 and L. 60-25

(Continued on next page)

ABLE 4. Effect of mosaic on stands and yields of cane of 4 sugarcane varieties as plant cane in 1964 and 1st stubble in 1965 at Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana (5 replications of 3-row plots 12 ft. long)

Variety	Crop	Number of shoots in spring: Healthy	Mosaic	Mosaic in cane per acre: Healthy plots	Healthy	Mosaic	Reduction by mosaic
		Number	Number	Percent	Tons	Tons	Percent
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	278	280	15.4	33.99	31.22	8.1
	1st stubble			26.0	24.49	24.46	0
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	232	182	9.4	32.22	26.36	18.2
	1st stubble			17.0	26.00	22.10	15.0*
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane 1/	225**	135	3.1	29.32	16.25	59.0**
	1st stubble			7.6	27.80	5.90	79.0**
L. 60-25	Plant cane	252**	139	7.9	29.93	19.81	33.8*
	1st stubble			13.0	23.28	12.42	46.6**

1/ Plant cane 1963, stubble 1964

* Sig. at .05 level

** Sig. at .01 level

on field infection and on yields. Neither variety was significantly affected as to yield when the mosaic infection was below 50%. The differences were not significant except for the 100% level of mosaic infection; at that level, mosaic reduced the yield of C.P. 52-68 and of L. 60-25, 30%.

Considering the steady increase of mosaic incidence in Louisiana, grower who have not kept the disease under control will probably sustain losses this year. Those growers who have adhered to a good roguing program should experience little loss from the disease. There is no escaping the conclusion, however, that roguing is a stopgap measure. Varietal resistance is the only real answer to the mosaic problem. L. 60-25, released in 1966, is a high-yielding variety susceptible to mosaic infection, and when it becomes highly infected it is severely injured. If yields of this and other mosai susceptible varieties continue to h high, the three cooperating agencie will have to decide whether to releas new varieties which, in spite of hig susceptibility, are high yielding, c to hold to a higher standard of mosa resistance with some sacrifice i yield. Release of highly susceptibl varieties favors perpetuation of th mosaic problem. A higher standar of mosaic resistance for new varietie would help prevent complete satura tion of the industry with mosai pending availability of fully resistar varieties.

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[1] Abbott, E. V. 1961. A new strain c sugarcane mosaic virus. Phytopatholog 51:642.

[2] Abbott, E. V., Zummo, N., and Tippet R. L. 1962. Resistance of sugarcan varieties to mosaic in Louisiana. Suga Bulletin 40:282-284.

[3] Properties of Milliken and Farwel Inc. and Southdown, Inc., respectivel whose cooperation is gratefully acknow edged.

TABLE 5. The effect of mosaic on yields of cane and sugar of 14 sugarcane varieties as plan cane, Greenwood Plantation, Thibodaux, Louisiana, 1965 (4 replications of 3-row plots 12 feet long)

Variety	Cane per acre			Sugar per acre		
	Healthy	Mosaic	Reduction by mosaic	Healthy	Mosaic	Reduction by mosaic
	Tons	Tons	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
C.P. 44-101	20.95	18.15	13.4	4047	3390	16.2
C.P. 52-68	24.46	16.19	33.8*	6339	4552	28.2*
C.P. 55-30	19.22	9.40	51.1*	3854	1965	49.0*
C.P. 60-23	26.62	20.37	23.5	3631	3335	8.1
L. 60-1	24.04	18.42	23.4	3961	3229	16.0
L. 60-25	26.50	18.65	29.6*	7533	5188	31.1*
C.P. 61-23	23.10	13.01	43.7	3825	2167	43.3
C.P. 61-26	24.08	20.53	14.7	5546	4660	16.0
C.P. 61-37	23.34	16.80	31.0*	4803	3559	25.9
C.P. 61-41	21.84	17.40	20.3	4356	3393	22.1
C.P. 61-84	28.89	19.60	34.4	6890	4256	38.2
L. 61-43	28.80	24.98	13.3	4786	3728	22.1
L. 61-45	22.10	18.43	16.6	4104	3477	15.3
L. 61-52	29.38	22.99	21.7	5707	4644	18.6

* Sig. at .05 level.

CROP REPORT

This issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* is being held up to the last possible minute so that we may publish the latest reports on the progress of the crop. We were especially anxious to be able to use the reports with an average date of November 12 because these reflect grinding operations with cane that was subjected to the severe freeze which occurred on the night of November 3rd. The information obtained from the mills is printed below.

Normal Juice Sucrose To Date

East:	High	12.57	Low	11.69	Average	12.12
West:	High	13.58	Low	12.30	Average	12.80

Normal Juice Purity To Date

East:	High	77.89	Low	75.49	Average	76.79
West:	High	79.24	Low	74.21	Average	77.15

Pounds Of Sugar Per Net Ton Of Cane To Date

East:	High	179.87	Low	145.00	Average	168.85
West:	High	188.73	Low	155.00	Average	177.08

Normal Juice Sucrose (Day Mill Reported)

East:	High	12.41	Low	10.78	Average	11.72
West:	High	13.27	Low	11.86	Average	12.71

Normal Juice Purity (Day Mill Reported)

East:	High	78.06	Low	72.27	Average	75.81
West:	High	79.13	Low	74.89	Average	77.70

Gallons of Blackstrap per net ton of Cane (80 Brix) To Date

East:	High	7.91	Low	5.75	Average	6.86
West:	High	7.28	Low	6.20	Average	6.78

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 51)

thirties to become a sugar cane farmer.

Mr. Todd was a State legislator and a member of the St. Mary Parish School Board. He was one of the organizers and builders of the big St. Mary Sugar Cooperative mill located near Jeanerette, and was a former member of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family, and to the citizens of St. Mary Parish, for the loss they have suffered.

Fred I. Meyers Dies

On October 31, 1966, the sugar industry of Louisiana, and the world, lost a very able editor and statistician when Fred I. Meyers passed away unexpectedly at his home in New Orleans. He was 82 years old.

At the time of his death, and for the past thirty years, Mr. Meyers was the Editor-in-Chief of the world famous Gilmore Manuals.

Besides his work in sugar, Mr. Meyers was nationally famous for his dedication to truth in advertising. Last year, in the twilight of his career, he was named recipient of the Silver Medal Award by Printer's Ink Magazine and, at another ceremony, was awarded a plaque by the International Newspaper Advertising Executive Association. These two occassions must have been among his proudest hours.

(Continued on next page)

Dupuy Named Editor

C. O. DUPUY

The Gilmore Manuals include *The Louisiana-Florida Sugar Manual, The Puerto Rico Sugar Manual, the West Indies Sugar Manual,* and the *Hawaii Sugar Manual.* They are published by the printing establishment of Hauser-American, New Orleans, of which William H. Hauser is President. Mr. Hauser has announced that our good friend, Colquitt C. Dupuy, who worked for five years as Managing Editor under Mr. Meyers, will succeed Mr. Meyers as Executive Editor of the Manuals.

We extend our deepest sympathies to the family of Mr. Meyers in their hour of sorrow and our congratulations and best wishes to C. O. Dupuy who, we feel quite sure, will prove a worthy successor to his eminent former Chief.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 52)

trouble at the factory because it wil "go bad" fast. In some of this typ cane it will be impossible to top of the damaged area.

The harvester top knife should b set low when entering and leaving th cut as well as on ditch bank rows These are the areas worse hit. Thi practice can help reduce acidity.

In general, the back heavy land are hurt worse than the front ligh type lands. These areas should b harvested first.

Deliver fresh cane. Don't burn fa in advance of delivery. Burned can "goes bad" fast. Don't scrap ol cane around derricks and roads.

Growers should not get the "safe" feeling because cane is holding u well. If top knives are lifted an cane with spoiled top joints is deliv ered, the juice from these joints wil ruin the juice of the good joints *Cane like this will shut the mil down.*

Extra special harvesting and de livery supervision can do much t minimize the damages of this freeze

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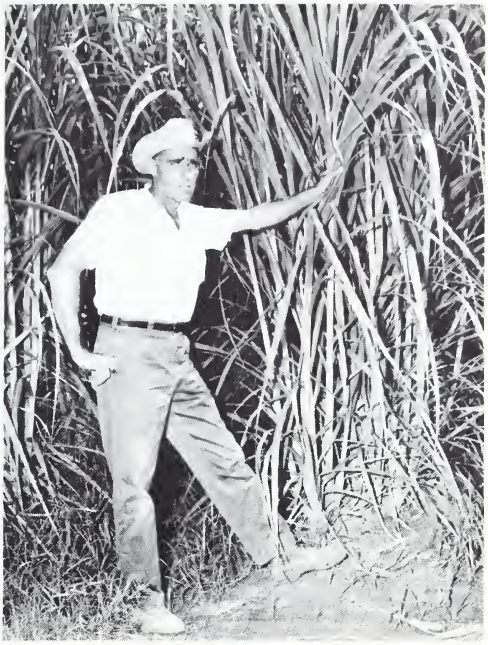
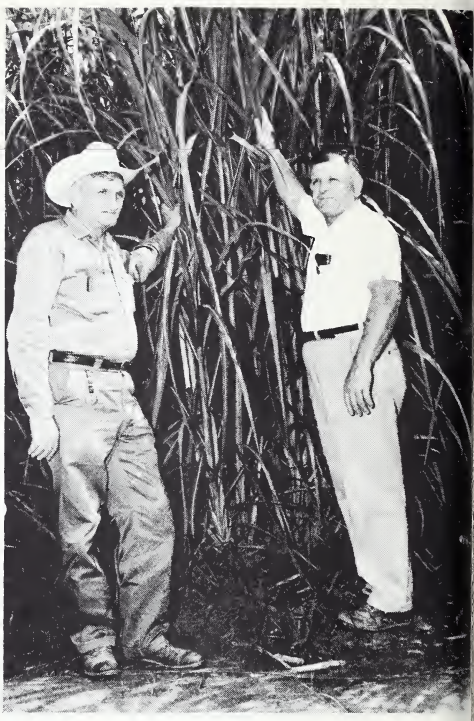
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
28.34 tons per acre on 1.437.3



Albert T. Corley, Cheneyville, La.
41.7 tons per acre on 90.0 acres

Fernand Falgoust, Jr., Fernard Falgoust, Sr., and John Smith,
(Fernand Falgoust & Co.,) St. James, La.
36.4 tons per acre on 448.7 acres

H. K. Burbenzer, Jr., Bunkie, La.
(H. K. Burbenzer Farms, Inc.)
37.80 tons per acre on 432.4 acres



Jackson and Carpenter, Lecompte, La
40.9 tons per acre on 149.0 acres

Francis, Kerlin, Clarence Jr., and J. C. Mathern, Thibodaux, La.
33.5 tons per acre on 317.2 acres

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Lt at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection agai weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable contr of seedling Johnson grass.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Employment of Minors in Agriculture

Because of several inquiries by sug- cane producers concerning the em- oyment of minors in general, your itor feels it is appropriate to brief- review the several state and fed- al laws which relate to the em- oyment of minors in agriculture.

The law of the State of Louisiana lating to the employment of minors found in the Louisiana Revised atutes, Title 23 Chapter 3, Part 1 ections 151-234). Section 151 of is Part 1 provides that "The provi- ons of this part shall not apply to nors employed in agriculture . . .". ierefore, the restrictions contained the Louisiana law with respect to e employment of minors do not ap- y to minors employed in agriculture.

The Sugar Act provides that no ild under the age of 14 years shall employed or permitted to work on farm in the production, cultivation harvesting of sugar cane; and no ild between the ages of 14 and 16 ars shall be employed or permitted do such work for a longer period an eight hours in any one day. iese prohibitions do not apply to a ember of the immediate family of person who was the legal owner of t less than 40% of the crop at the me the work was performed. The nalty for violating these Sugar Act strictions is a deduction from the nditional payment of $10.00 for ch child for each day, or portion a day, during which such child as so employed or permitted to ork.

The Fair Labor Standards Act prohibits "Oppressive Child Labor". "Oppressive Child Labor" is defined in the Act to mean the employment of a minor under the age of 16 years (other than by a parent or guardian) and the employment of a minor between the ages of 16 and 18 years in an occupation found to be particularly hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Under Section 13 (c) of the Act, the provisions of the Act relating to Oppressive Child Labor do not apply with respect to any employee employed in agriculture outside of school hours for the school district where such employee is living while he is so employed. Therefore, under the Fair Labor Standards Act as presently effective:

(a) A minor under 16 years of age may be employed in agriculture only outside of school hours.

(b) A minor over 16 years of age may be employed in agriculture at any time.

(c) A minor who is a high school graduate may be employed in agriculture at any time regardless of his age.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act which become effective on February 1, 1967 make a slight change in the child labor provisions. Section 13 (c) (2) of the amended act states that the provisions relating to child labor shall apply to an employee below the age of 16 employed in agriculture in an occupation that the

(Continued on page 76)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

The Harvest of Freeze-damaged Cane

At the time of the writing, November 25, 1966, the harvest of this freeze-damaged crop is still progressing at a good rate with little or no processing problems. There has been an occassional high acidity delivery of cane caused by either improper topping or stale cane, but in general growers and overseers of factory administration cane have done a good job on both topping and the delivery of fresh cane. Growers and overseers have checked to determine the worst damaged cane in the field and this material was harvested first. It is for these reasons that mills are still grinding and cane is being processed with little or no difficulty.

It is almost a certainty that most mills would have already been in serious processing trouble, and some mills would have already shut down, had it not been for the team effort of both growers and processors. This spirit of teamwork must continue if all of this corp is to be saved. It should be noted that although weather has been ideal for harvest, the temperature has been in the low eighties on several days since the freeze. In spite of this warm weather, acidity has not risen to any great extent. Only one short rainy period has been experienced since the freeze and this caused some mud difficulty which reduced grinding rates at several factories. When grinding rates are reduced this usually brings on other troubles. Stale cane, both on the stack in the mill yard and in growers fields, usually develops. During these periods growers and administration overseers must watch the situatio very closely in order to reduce cuttin and burning as soon as difficult develops at the factory. Old car will only prolong the mud problem.

There are some reports which in dicate cane is dehydrating. Othe reports also indicate that sucrose i cane is going down. Some of thes reports may be correct, but it is als a fact that growers are now harves ing mostly plant cane. At the tim of the freeze, sucrose in plant can in general, was not as high as it wa in the stubble cane. When the freez occurred, all further increase in su crose was stopped both in stubb cane and in plant cane and, ther fore, it is to be expected that plan cane which is being harvested no will be lower in sugar. It is also fact that some plant cane is not a heavy as some growers believe Gaps and poor suckering is evide as the field is opened during harves

The crop is now about 65 pe cent harvested. If good harvestin weather continues, and if no furthe severe freeze occurs, it is the write opinion that growers will continue do the good job of harvesting tha is now being done and this crop wi be saved. On the other hand, if som believe that our troubles are ove and if poorly topped and stale cane delivered, trouble will immediate develop. This situation must b watched until the last day of grindin As growers are completing the ha vest it is important that no "clea up" loads be delivered. This wi hurt the factory and neighbors.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Agriculture In 1967?

What will happen to Agriculture in 967? That is the question asked ost when farmer's representatives et together here in the nation's al- ost deserted Capitol City.

The election results have scared he pants off democratic congres- ional leaders who, as of now, say no ajor farm program will be initiated y the administration in 1967. They redict that L. B. J. will not even end a farm message to the Con- ress and if any new farm legislation s enacted, it will be proposed by ndividual members of Congress "on heir own."

The House Committee on Agri- ulture was all but wiped out when hairman Harold Cooley, veteran of 7 terms in Congress, and almost the ntire freshman class of liberals (all emocrats) were election casualties. he following Democrats lost:

	Terms Served
Cooley, North Carolina,, Chairman	17
Hagen, California	7
Morrison, Louisiana	12
Olson, Minnesota	2
Stalbaum, Wisconsin	1
Mackie, Michigan	1
Redlin, North Dakota	1
Bandstra, Iowa	1
Greigg, Iowa	1
Callan, Nebraska	1

The following three Republicans ecause of primary defeat and vol- ntary retirement will have to be eplaced:

	Terms Served
**Dague, Pennsylvania	10
Harvey, Indiana	9
**Walker, Missisippi	1

*Lost in Primary.
**Retired.
***Retired to Run for Senate but Defeated.

The Committee will have to be completely reorganized because of Democratic losses and the committee membership may be reduced. Presently it has 36 members; 25 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

The Republican minority on the committee will be headed by veteran conservative Page Belcher of Oklahoma. Congressman Belcher can count on several Democrats voting with the Republicans on numerous issues which may neutralize the votes of the remaining Democratic liberals.

The new Committee Chairman, Bob Poage of Texas is one of the best informed and most influential farm men in Congress. He is a staunch advocate of good prices for farmers and is a tough hard hitting fighter for what he believes to be right. His speciality is cotton but he also knows the sugar and other major farm programs from top to bottom. Bob may be a slow starter in 1967 but look out for him in 1968 after he has had time to feel out and evaluate fellow committee members.

There is considerable speculation as to the future of Agricultural Secretary Freeman who lost a tremendous amount of influence when he stumped the country in a vain attempt to influence the voting for a number of the liberal freshman Democrats who went down to defeat. The feeling is that he may leave the Agriculture Department sometime next year.

THE SUGARCANE SEEDLING PROGRAM AT THE U. S. SUGARCANE FIELD STATION, HOUMA, LA., 1957-196

By R. D. Breaux and P. H. Dunckelman[1]

Introduction

Two reports (1), (3) summarized the work of the sugarcane seedling program at Houma from 1957 to 1963. In 1957 the U. S. Department of Agriculture seedling program was substantially expanded because of greatly increased seed production, due to use of new improved breeding techniques and indoor crossing facilities (4).

A minimum period of 10 years is required to test a sugarcane seedling or variety before it can be released to the industry. Therefore, the first varieties from this expanded program will become candidates for release in the next 1 to 2 years. At present three varieties are being considered from the 1957 Canal Point Crossing series (C.P. 61-37, C.P. 61-39, and C.P. 61-84). Ten varieties are now on primary stations from the 1958 crossing season. Preliminary data indicate that several of these will merit further tests, and transfer to secondary stations this fall. Twenty varieties from the 1959 crossing season are also on primary stations.

It is not within the scope of this report to review the relative merits of these varieties. However, the number and apparent quality of varieties in advanced tests indicate that the expanded program will soon yield commercial varieties which meet the exacting requirements of the Louisiana sugar industry.

Summary of Seedlings Tested

A summary of the seedling program from commercial-type crosses from 1957-65 is given in Table 1. As shown, 2,353,601 seedlings were processed through the greenhouse. These were grown from select crosses from over 1 million seed produced annual at Canal Point during this perio Many crosses were progeny tested small lots, and not planted out their entirety.

After selection of crosses and eli ination of seedlings susceptible mosaic in the greenhouse more see lings remained than could be set sin ly to the field. A modified Hawaii bunch method of planting seedlin was used to accommodate the surpl (6). Screening of seedling popul tions for mosaic resistance becar more rigid in 1962. Use of strain and the pressure spray inoculati technique (2) resulted in the elimin tion of 53.4 to 70.0% of the seedlin processed during the last 4 years. U of the bunch method in the field is longer necessary, as few surplus see lings are available after greenhou screening for mosaic. All seedlin were set singly to the field in 1965.

The number of units or individu stools grown at Houma since 19 varied from 55,112 in 1962, to 90,8 in 1960. An average of 70,260 uni were grown each year. Selectio from these individual units were planted to 5 ft. single-row plots. A average of 10.1 percent of the uni were selected for planting in fi line trials. These first line trials we selected in plant cane and again the first stubble crop. An average 14.5% of these were replanted ea year to second line trials (a 15 single-row plot). Over 46,000 fi line trials and 6,000 second line tri were established over this perio These generous selection rates single stools, and line trials are ne essary, owing to the low heritabili of many major components of yie of sugar per acre (5).

Selection from the second li trials are given permanent C.P. v riety numbers. Table 1 shows th 693 permanent numbers have be assigned to varieties since 1957. T

[1] Research Agronomists, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

Table 1. Summary of seedling program of commercial-type crosses, U.S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La. 1957-65

Year seed pro- duced	Seedls. in greenhouse: No. processed	% mosaic	Set to field: No. units	No. seedlings	1st line trials established: Number	% of units	% of seedl.	2nd line trials: Number	% 1st line	C.P. assignments: Number	Yr. assign.	Yr. release
1957	193,296	1.0	73,883	193,296	4,636	6.3	2.4	603	13.0	72	1961	1967
1958	427,123	0.0	82,229	427,123	7,363	8.9	1.7	850 3/	11.5	194	1962	1968
1959	197,903	6.7	65,952	177,651	6,947	10.5	3.9	763 3/	11.0	174	1963	1969
1960	259,953	3.0	90,832	244,028	6,962	7.7	2.8	915 3/	13.1	100	1964	1970
										153 4/	1965	1971
1961	291,159	9.8	75,756	242,173	9,214	12.2	3.8	1,571 3/	17.1	-	1966	1972
1962	234,238	53.4	55,112	108,829	8,711	15.8	8.0	1,635 3/	18.8	-	1967	1973
1963	290,771	70.0	56,474 1/	86,974 1/	2,247 1/	16.8 1/	-	-	-	-	1968	1974
1964	253,255	65.0	67,016	67,016+	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969	1975
1965	205,903	68.4	65,085	65,085 2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970	1976
Total or Ave.	2,353,601	-	632,339	1,612,175	46,080 5/	10.1 5/	3.1 5/	6,337 5/	14.5 5/	693 5/	-	-

1/ Incomplete selection from this series because of Hurricane Betsy fall 1965; 42,995 units as 2nd stubble for selection fall, 1966.

2/ Entire series space-planted to field as singles, April, 1966.

3/ Includes small number of reselection from 1st stubble of preceding series.

4/ Assigned from 1st stubble second-line trials of 1959 and 1960 series crosses.

5/ Based on seedlings in which selection was complete up to stage indicated.

1960 series provided C.P. assignments for both 1964 and 1965. Because of the hurricane, second line trials of the 1961 series were not selected last year. Therefore, the second line trials of the 1961 series and future ones will be kept to stubble cane before permanent C.P. assignment. This additional year of stubble observation and sucrose data should allow a more efficient selection of permanent C.P. numbers than when only plant cane data are available.

Germ Plasm Used

Suggestions for new crosses to be made, or crosses to be repeated, are given to the breeder at Canal Point each year (7). Infield and outfield test results, pathology reports, and field observations are used to identify the most promising hybrids in the testing program. These are returned to the crossing program when it is felt that their agronomic characteristics and disease resistance have been reliably assessed. Table 2 summarizes the number of seedlings which have been potted at Houma from C.P. varieties that came from the expanded program. Recent L. varieties selected at Baton Rouge, La. are also included.

Table 2 shows that 15,098 seedlings have been grown since 1963 from the most recent Louisiana variety release, L. 60-25. Its high sucrose and general adaptability should make it a valuable parent variety. Mosaic infection of L. 60-25 progeny in the greenhouse, however, has been far above average.

Houma has potted 25,098 seedlings from crosses involving C.P. 61-37 and 25,588 from C.P. 61-39. These varieties, particularly the latter, show considerable mosaic resistance. C.P. 61-39 combines a high sucrose content, mosaic resistance, and low fiber content which might make it a valuable parent variety. Houma has also potted 19,246 seedlings of C.P. 61-84. This variety has shown resistance to mosaic strain H and is high in sucrose content. Several crosses have also been made and 4,979 seedlings potted from L. 61-67 (Table 2). This variety produces juice which is very high in sucrose content and should be a good parent in combination with vigorous high tonnage canes.

Some of the most promising 1962 C.P. varieties have also been introduced into the crossing program, the most important of which is C.P. 62-258. The variety has yielded well in

(Continued on next page)

Table 2. Number of seedlings potted from crosses involving new C.P. and L. varieties

Variety	Seedlings potted			
	1965	1964	1963	Total
L. 60-25	14,046	752	300	15,098
C.P. 61-37	3,688	10,385	11,515	25,588
C.P. 61-39	17,753	-	8,143	25,896
C.P. 61-84	12,420	3,868	2,958	19,246
L. 61-43	597	-	-	597
L. 61-67	2,319	2,660	-	4,979
C.P. 62-249	-	990	-	990
C.P. 62-258	37,647	2,380	11,299	51,326
C.P. 62-264	-	828	-	828
C.P. 62-321	390	5,183	-	5,573
C.P. 62-332	1,986	-	-	1,986
Total	90,846	27,046	34,215	152,107

tests to date and is moderately resistant to mosaic. It has proven to be a strong male variety which can be used readily at Canal Point in a wide variety of crosses. Several C.P. 1963 varieties have shown resistance to mosaic in the greenhouse and in the field. In the past two years these have also been used in crosses.

Each year greenhouse screening and field exposure to strain H of mosaic is isolating new parent varieties with some degree of resistance. This allows more latitude for selection of agronomic type among potential parent varieties and increases the probability of obtaining resistant segregates acceptable as commercial varieties.

Summary

Since the expansion of the seedling program over 2 million seedlings have been processed at Houma. An average of 70,260 units have been planted to the field each year. It is apparent that the expanded program will soon yield varieties of commercial calibre.

The major breeding objective remains unchanged; e.g., greater sugar per acre production. However, sinc 1962, more emphasis has been place on breeding for mosaic resistance i an attempt to check the present m saic epidemic in Louisiana. Ne resistant varieties are being ident fied and returned to the crossing pr gram as rapidly as possible.

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(Continued on page 76)

ROPOSED SUGAR REQUIREMENTS FOR 1967 ANNOUNCED

On November 15th, Secretary of griculture, Orville L. Freeman, anounced that he proposed to determine U. S. sugar requirements at),200,000 tons for the calendar year)67; to establish annual quotas for omestic areas and foreign countries otaling that amount; and to authore the importation of 750,000 tons of aw sugar from foreign countries uring the first quarter and 1,000,000 ns during the second quarter.

All applications for set asides of uotas for importation of sugar from arious countries in the first quarter nd in the second quarter received on before dates to be announced in ne final order would be considered y giving first priority to average nportations in the first quarter and rst half of the four years 1963, 1964, 965 and 1966 and second priority to ermitting importations from coun-ies up to 20 percent of their annual uotas in the first quarter and up to) percent in the first half of the ear.

The substantive portion of the statement of Bases and Considerations contained in the Notice of Proposed Rule Making, which is set forth in form and language appropriate for issuance of a final order, if adopted by the Secretary is as follows:

"Distribution of refined sugar for consumption in the United States amounted to approximately 10,350,000 short tons, raw value, during the 12 month period which ended September 30, 1966. This was 370,000 tons more than in the previous 12 month period, or between 2 and 3 times the usual year-to-year market growth. The unusually hot summer and the rising trend of consumer purchasing power almost surely had a favorable impact on sugar consumption. However, it is also likely that inventories in the hands of merchants and users increased somewhat, in which case actual consumption may more nearly have been of the order

(Continued on next page)

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of 10,250,000 tons.

Demand conditions, other than weather, are expected to be as favorable in 1967 as during the base period. A repetition of weather as conducive to sugar consumption as that in the base period, while possible is not probable.

Assuming normal weather and after allowance for the increase in population, consumption of sugar during the calendar year 1967 would amount to about 10,325,000 tons in accordance with long term experience or to about 10,375,000 tons based on the more recent experience.

Users may elect to carry inventories at the higher level of September 30, 1966, increase them further, or they may reduce them more than seasonally during the last quarter of 1966 or carry out a reduction during calendar 1967. Any change during the last quarter of this year would have the opposite effect upon the inventories refiners. Aside from this fact it presently appears that quo stocks held by refiners and impo ers may be about 75,000 tons larg at the end of 1966 than at the l ginning. The level of quota sug inventories in all hands at the e of 1967 can not be foreseen present.

Sugar requirements for the ye 1967 will amount to actual co sumption plus a refining loss about 50,000 tons as modified any change which users, refine and importers decide to make their sugar inventories during t year. Based on the current rath high level of initial inventories, reduction during the year appea more likely than an increase.

The domestic price of raw sug was generally stable during t first 10 months of 1966 althou trending moderately upward. T average for the period was 6. cents per pound. In the develo ment of this determination, co sideration has been given to t desirability of attaining genera stable sugar prices that will car out over the long term, the pr objectives set forth in Section 2 of the Act.

In recognition of possible inve tory variations during 1967 quota sugar in the hands of r finers, importers and users, t amount of sugar needed to me the requirements of consumers the continental United States

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herein determined at 10,200,000 tons or about 150,000 tons less than the probable level of anticipated consumption.

In view of the wide differential between the price of domestic raw sugar and the world price, there would be a strong tendency for an excessive quantity of foreign sugar to be shipped to this country early in 1967. This would likely preclude the meeting of the objectives of the Act. Accordingly, it is necessary that provision be made for quantitative limitations on the total importation of raw sugar from foreign countries for the first and second quarters of the year.

The limitation for the first half

(Continued on next page)

Area or Country	Proposed 1967 Calendar Year Quota 1/	Average imports into the United States during 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 2/	
		First Quarter	First Half
	Short tons, raw value		
omestic Beet Area	3,025,000		
ainland Cane Area	1,100,000		
awaii	1,240,392*		
uerto Rico	1,140,000*		
irgin Islands	15,000		
Total Domestic Areas	6,520,392		
epublic of Philippines	1,104,300*	215,462	513,679
exico	402,500	114,906	299,208
ominican Republic	393,648	83,745	254,136
razil	393,648	72,721	100,773
eru	313,982	68,402	118,886
ritish West Indies	149,841	17,825	73,254
cuador	57,277	8,903	13,762
rench West Indies	47,136	6,596	38,702
rgentina	48,425	7,158	28,607
osta Rica	47,697	6,374	24,900
icaragua	47,697	6,181	20,292
olumbia	41,656	1,868	13,227
uatemala	40,193	14,049	34,682
anama	29,159*	4,136	9,347
l Salvador	29,476	5,224	13,319
aiti	21,870	8,086	18,184
enezuela	19,786	34	3,722
ritish Honduras	10,916	0	1,304
olivia	4,687	0	0
ustralia	178,618	10,670	10,670
epublic of China	74,424	5,976	59,719
ndia	71,447	5,875	50,226
outh Africa	52,594	24,450	24,450
iji Islands	39,197	390	390
hailand	16,374	0	0
auritius	16,374	0	0
alagasy Republic	8,435	0	0
waziland	6,450	1,585	1,585
eserved	6,450	0	0
reland	5,351*	0	0
Total	10,200,000	690,621	1,727,024

/ Includes the proration of quotas withheld from Cuba and the proration of the quota for Honduras to Central American Common Market countries.

/ Basic data for primary consideration in prorating quarterly import limitations among foreign countries. There is no requirement that countries deliver sugar during first quarter or first half.

Direct-consumption Portion: Hawaii - 34,884 tons; Puerto Rico - 153,000; Republic of the Philippines - 59,920 tons; Panama - 3,817 tons; and Ireland - 5,351 tons.

of the year is established at 1,750,000 of which 750,000 tons may be imported during the first quarter. During the last four years, importations of foreign sugar during the first half of the year have averaged about 1,725,000 tons with about 690,000 tons being imported during the first quarter.

To give recognition to the seasonality of production and movement of sugar from the foreign countries, allocations during the first quarter and first half of 1967 will primarily be based on their average imports during those periods during 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966."

The notice of Proposed Rule Making is scheduled for publication in the Federal Register of November 19, 1966. All persons are provided the opportunity to submit written data, views and arguments prior to December 5, 1966.

Proposed 1967 quotas for domestic areas and foreign countries and average imports of raw sugar into the continental United States, within quotas, for the first quarter and first half of 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 are set forth in the accompanying table.

SEEDLINGS PROGRAM

(Continued from page 72)

6. Hebert, L. P., R. D. Breaux, and H. Fanguy. 1962. Bunch planting periments with sugarcane seedli at the U. S. Sugarcane Field S tion, Houma, La. Internatl. S Sugar Cane Technol. Proc. 11, 5 560.

7. James, Norman, I. 1966. Sugarc breeding at Canal Point, Flori 1965-66 season. The Sugar I 44:277-283.

———o———

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 67)

Secretary of Labor finds to be p ticularly hazardous for the empl ment of children below the age 16 years, except where such employ is employed by his parent or by person standing in the place of parent on a farm owned or operat by such parent or person. *The B letin* will carry a further stateme on this as well as other changes the Fair Labor Standards Act pri to the effective date of these chan on February 1, 1967.

Any producer who has a particul problem relating to the employme of minors should consult his attorn

This statement relates only to t employment of minors in agricultu and is not applicable to such e ployment in sugar cane processi factories.

(Continued on page 78)

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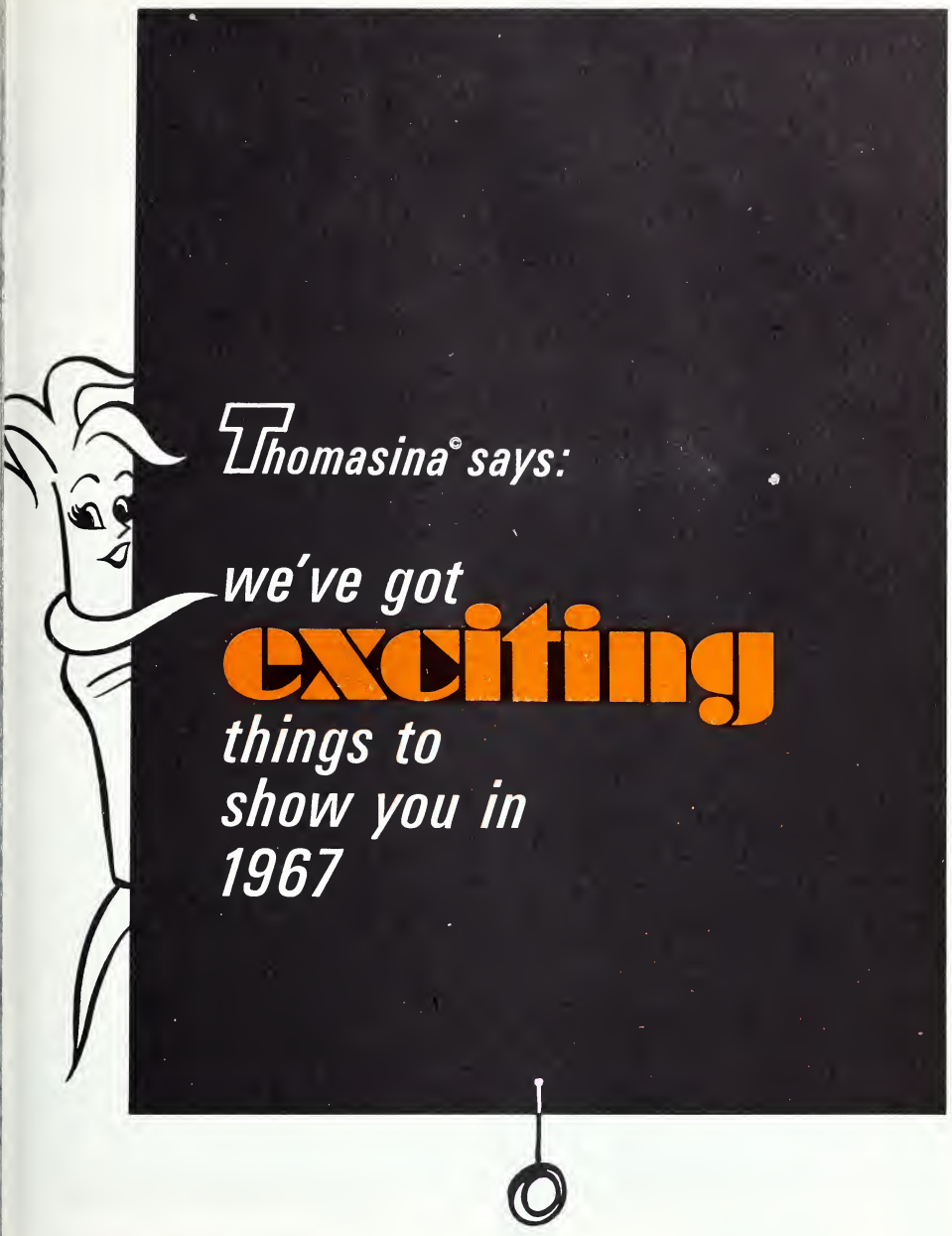

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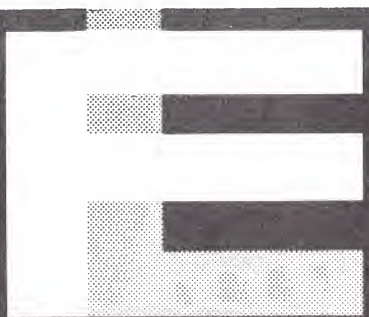

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Horace Wilkinson, Jr., Dies

Just as we go to press, word is r ceived of the death of Horace Wilki son, Jr., who has been connected wi the Louisiana sugar industry f many years as the President of t Poplar Grove Planting and Refini Co., Inc., of Port Allen, La. Mr. W kinson passed away on Monday, N vember 28th. He was 78 years o His son, J. Chauvin Wilkinson, is member of the Executive Committ of the American Sugar Cane Leag and the Board of Directors of t Louisiana Sugar Exchange. Anoth son, Horace Wilkinson III, who di in October 1961, was also on the committees and was very active in t affairs of the Louisiana sugar i dustry.

Mr. Wilkinson is survived by h widow, two sons, and three daughte To them, and to the other membe of his family, we extend our deepe sympathy.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

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The Old Mule

In the December 1st issue of *The Sugar Bulletin,* we printed the official proposal regarding sugar requirements for 1967 that was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on November 15th. Mr. Freeman stated at that time that he proposed to fix sugar quotas for the calendar year 1967 at 10,200,000 tons with importations during the first quarter of the year (January, February and March) restricted to 750,000 short tons. He also fixed the importations for the second quarter of the year (April, May and June) at 1,000,000 short tons. When this news broke, the Old Mule, who had been as still as a statute for a month, shuffled forward a few paces, for a total of eight, and then ran out of energy.

This very slight stir by our old critter certainly was nothing to get excited about, but the news seemed to cause some so called "operators" to flip their lids. They rushed out and bought sugar at prices figured, on a delivered New York basis, to be four or five points above the prevailing top spot quotation and ten or more points above the prevailing Sugar Act "target" price.

By running the market up, the operators invited the Secretary of Agriculture to take action to reduce prices, which he did on December 7th (Pearl Harbor Day). On that day import quotas for the first quarter of the year were increased to 900,000 tons. This weakened the market and reduced the value of the sugar the operators had rushed out to purchase.

There may be more to all of this than meets the eye. Just what went on, however, is a little too deep for our feeble faculties.

Congratulates The Secretary

On December 2nd, William S. Chadwick, President of the American Sugar Cane League, wrote to Secretary of Agriculture Freeman congratulating him on his quota announcement. In the letter Mr. Chadwick said "Your proposal has strengthened the sugar market and the price has increased. This is certainly in keeping with the intent of Congress. The price of raw sugar so far this calendar year has averaged less than the Sugar Act target price, and it is the clear intent of Congress that you should 'seek to achieve and consistently to maintain the approximate target price throughout the quota year.' Since it is not intended that you should attempt to fix the price of sugar at a specified figure at any given time, it is, therefore, necessary that the market price fluctuate above and below the target price in order for the market price to average the target price over the long term.

"Louisiana cane growers and processors have suffered a substantial loss of sugar cane and sugar as a result of an unprecedented early hard freeze on November 3. Because of this we are especially grateful for the manner in which you apparently plan to manage the sugar quota system in the early part of 1967. The price of much of our sugar and sugar cane will be based upon the market price in the early months of next year."

This letter was written on December 2nd. Since that time the Secretary has been forced into a position where he has thought it best to change his thinking concerning first quarter quotas. We would like to point out that the same thing happened last year. It is a known fact that buyers of offshore raws do not like quarterly quotas.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

by Lloyd L. Lauden

1966 Crop Coming to a Close

The crop is fast coming to an end. Several mills have already completed operations. Most, or all, of these mills completed the grinding operation with absolutely no clarification problems at the end of the campaign. In the closing days of grinding many mills were getting in excess of 180 lbs. of sugar per net ton and most growers were delivering better than par cane. This was done in spite of the unprecedented November 3, 1966 severe freeze. Many more mills will soon be finishing and there be very little cane left to be ground after Christmas. Only one mill, Louisa, has indicated a completion date after January 1, 1967. Although it is too early to be sure, many in the industry, as well as the writer, believe there will be very little, or no, cane left standing in the field as a result of the freeze after all mills close this season.

Occasionally the writer will hear "we were lucky to save this one". In the writers opinion, luck played no part in the success of this harvest. It was the work of the growers. Growers buckled down to excellent topping, and delivering extra fresh cane. This is what saved the crop. It is also a positive fact that dry weather allowed for a rapid and inexpensive harvest. It is also a fact that the high temperature on several days received was not what most growers wanted, but the high temperatures received made no difference as long as the deteriorated, or bad top joints, were left in the field and cane was delivered in a fresh state.

It is the feeling of many in the industry that the freeze, although very costly, has taught the industry a very valuable lesson. The lesson is that proper topping gives better sucrose and purity, and that fresh cane does pay off. Both of thes allowed the mills to grind at a mo rapid rate. If growers had not to ped properly, and harvested th worst damage cane first, and al delivered cane in a fresh state, muc of the crop would have been los The fact that mills were able grind and process more cane whe cane was both fresh and proper topped reduced the number of da it took to complete the crop and th minimized the threat of the ca going "bad" as well as the thre of later freezes.

Although mills would not a growers during a normal year to c cane as low as it was necessary th year, it is good for everyone in the i dustry to remember that proper to ping and fresh cane will pay o and will allow mills to grind at rapid rate.

Everyone in the industry shou also remember that, contrary to wid spread opinion, deterioration in ca which has cell damage in only the t joints will not go down into th joints which have no internal ce damage. It is also a fact that d terioration in cane which has intern cell damage in most, or all join will be more rapid in the top dam aged joints and more gradual in th lower damaged joints, but deterior tion will not take place in the u damaged lower parts.

Growers should also remembe that many eyes sprouted. In som areas sprouts were from one inch t five inches long and cane did n deteriorate rapidly. It was also ev dent that it is very difficult to te when eyes on cane are dead becaus many were pronounced dead on N vember 3, 1966 which lived to produc long sprouts from top to bottom stalks.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

by Josiah Ferris

Sugar Act Amendments of 1967

If Representative Paul Findley R.-Ill.) one of the loudest and most itriolic critics of the U. S. sugar olicy has his way, the 90th Congress ill legislate an import fee on forgn sugar. This fee would be in adition to the existing tariff of 62¢ er hundredweight.

The idea of an import fee on forgn sugar is not new. Former enator Paul Douglas of Illinois, rently overwhelmingly defeated for e-election, was an enthusiastic proioter of the same idea. But unortunately for Representative Findy, Senator Douglas will not be able participate in the import fee disussions in the 90th Congress.

When the Sugar Act Amendments f 1965 were reported by the House ommittee on Agriculture, Congressian Findley filed an eight page inority report opposing the bill. In iat report, Findley enumerated iany ways by which the bill could be nproved. "The best improvement," indley said, "would be to drop the ct entirely, and rely on a simple ariff to give desired domestic proction." "The tariff approach would nd Government rule of sugar. All oreign producers would have fair nd equal opportunity to compete for ariff-protected business."

Administration farm policy is rawing a lot of fire from the Reublican ranks. The most recent criicism came from former Vice President Richard Nixon in a speech beore the American Farm Bureau ederation. Nixon said, "Republians will have a lot of company from Democrats in the up-coming Congress. Democrats find it will not only be right, but will be politically feasible to oppose many of these (farm) programs."

We don't want to spoil the Holiday Season by forecasting trouble for domestic sugar producers, but there appears to be a lot of Republican opposition to everything the Democrats have done since the Eisenhower Administration. We do not believe the threat to the Sugar Act is serious, but the domestic industry can expect numerous attempts in 1967 by the disgruntled Findleys and frustrated Nixons to upset the sugar cart.

As we have pointed out, it is most important for the domestic sugar industry to have membership on the House Agriculture Committee, but so far members who would represent that industry in Florida and Louisiana are conspicuous by their absence. Inasmuch as the Republicans are attempting to capitalize on the results of the November election, if no eligible Democrats are willing to take on the chore of serving on the House Committee on Agriculture, it might be well to consider eligible Republicans for that most important service. The sugar industry of Florida and Louisiana and the many other important agricultural interests in those states deserve, and should have, the very best representation possible. It could be the Republicans could provide it.

BEST WISHES
FOR A
HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON

CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER WITH LOW-VOLUME CONCENTRATES OF INSECTICIDES

by S. D. Hensley[1] and Leland Davis[1, 2]

Use of concentrated insecticide formulations at "ultra low-volume" rates of application to control insects is a new method that has been developed within the last six years. In some instances as little as two fluid ounces of total insecticide formulation per acre have been applied successfully to control insect pests. Water and emulsifiers commonly used in conventional spray formulations are eliminated and the amount of solvent usually reduced. Use of this method of applying insecticides could result in considerable savings in cost of application to sugar producers.

The first successful research on ultra - low - volume application, often referred to as (ULV) was conducted in Africa in 1960 when .20 pints of dieldrin was used for desert locust control. Since then ULV sprays of insecticides, mostly 95% technical malathion, have been used successfully in the United States to control rangeland grasshoppers, the cotton boll weevil, cereal leaf beetle and mosquitoes. A program designed to evaluate ULV application techniques for possible use in sugarcane borer control was initiated during 1965. Results from two experiments are considered in this paper.

Methods and Materials—Methods were similar in both tests. A randomized block design with treatments replicated four times was employed. Plots consisted of single cuts of cane that ranged in size from 1 to 4 acres. The insecticides were applied with airplanes at rates shown in Tables 1 and 2 for control of second and third generation infestations. Applications were begun when 5% of the stalks was infested with small second generation larvae and repeated at 4-week intervals between applications. A total of three applications was made in the test located at Lula Plantation and two in the one located a the Sanchez Brothers Farm.

Effects of treatments on borer in festations were estimated by examin ing 50 stalks selected at random fron each plot at harvest time for ex ternal signs of borer damage. Yield in one experiment were estimated b hand-cutting and weighing f i v 1/1000 acre sub-samples of mill can selected at random from each plot Yields were not obtained in the othe experiment.

Results—The borer control ob tained with several conventional an ULV formulations of insecticides i shown in Table 1. The first stubbl crop of Variety 52-68 was treated Application dates were July 1-2, Jul 31 and August 25.

All formulations applied excep ULV malathion provided good con trol of borers at the application rate shown. Percentages of joints bore following treatment with 7% guthio granules, guthion E.C. spray, ULV guthion, ULV methyl ethyl guthio and ULV azodrin, respectively, wer low and ranged from 3 to 5 compare to 32 in untreated plots. Yield in creases from these treatments wer highly variable and ranged from 2. tons per acre for guthion ULV t 6.9 tons per acre for 7% guthio granules. Yields in this test wer probably influenced to some degree b wind damage from Hurricane Betsy Treatment with ULV malathion at relatively high rate of applicatio failed to provide any measure of con trol.

Results obtained with different ap plication rates of ULV guthion o ULV azodrin and one application rat of diazinon are shown in Table 2 Two applications were made to th plant cane crop of variety 52-68 i this test. Application dates wer July 15 and August 15.

able 1. Comparison of ULV formulations of several insecticides with conventional guthion granular and spray treatments for control of the sugarcane borer, Belle Rose, Louisiana. 1965.

Insecticide Formulation	Application rate (Lbs. actual toxicant per acre)	Amount of finished formulation per acre	Joints bored (%)	Yield increase (tons of cane per acre)
uthion 7% granules	1.00	15 lbs.	4	6.9
uthion E.C. (2 lbs/gal)	1.00	2 gals. (.5 gals. + 1.5 gal. water)	3	5.0
zodrin ULV, (4.8 lbs/gal)	1.20	32 oz.	5	5.9
.E. Guthion ULV, (4 lbs/ gal)	1.00	32 oz.	3	4.6
uthion ULV (2 lbs/gal)	1.00	64 oz.	3	2.6
alathion ULV (95%)	1.84	31 oz.	36	-.3
ntreated[a/]	-	-	32	-

/ Yields from untreated plots averaged 29.6 tons of cane per acre.

ULV azodrin and ULV guthion applied at rates of 1.00 or .50 pounds er acre provided reasonably effecve control. Percentages of joints ored in plots treated with these rmulations ranged from 4 for ULV zodrin applied at a rate of 1.00 ound per acre to 11 for ULV guthion pplied at the .50 pounds per acre ate compared to 30 in untreated lots. Diazinon failed to provide efective control when applied at a rate f 1.00 lb. per acre per application.

Discussion.—Data from these exeriments show that successful conol of the sugarcane borer can be btained with ULV applications, escially with those insecticides that ave provided good control when applied as conventional formulations. Guthion and azodrin, currently recommended as granular and spray formulations, respectively, for borer control in Louisiana provided good control when used as ULV formulations. However, malathion and diazinon, which had been shown in previous tests to be ineffective when applied as conventional spray or granular formulations, also failed to control borers when applied as ULV formulations.

At present there are no ULV insecticide formulations labelled for use to control sugarcane borers in Louisiana. More information is needed on possible hazards associated with

(Continued on next page)

NEW SYSTEMS OF TRANSFER LOADING CANE VERSUS THE OLD SYSTEM

by Glenn R. Timmons, Economist, American Sugar Cane League.

The grinding season is rapidly coming to a close, and already some growers are considering changes for next year. One area that has attracted a good bit of attention is the transfer loading operation.

The trend is toward complete bulk handling of cane at the factory. Many people feel that this also is the trend toward handling cane in the field. If so, this system would offer several benefits. There would be no need for slingmen either in the field or at the transfer point. The inconvenience of handling broken bundles would b eliminated. However, the systems v have studied to date indicate tha the present method of handling car in slings at the transfer point is th most economical method of transfe

It cost less to field load bulk car than it cost to put cane into sling This is due to a faster loading rat for bulk cane, as well as a smalle labor force required.

At the factory it cost considerabl less to unload bulk cane as oppose

(Continued on page 90)

insecticide drift, effects of residues on the crop and non-target organisms, and on the mechanics of application. Efforts to evaluate this promising technique of application will continue.

[1] Associate Professor and Graduate A sistant, respectively, Department of Ent mology, Louisiana State University, Bat Rouge, Louisiana.

[2] Appreciation is expressed to Mr. Ra Thornton, Cane Air Service, Belle Ros Louisiana, for providing aerial applicatio services.

Table 2. Comparison of ULV formulations of various insecticides for control of the sugarcane borer, Belle Rose, Louisiana, 1966.

Insecticide Formulation	Application rate (Lbs. actual toxicant per acre)	Application rate Ounces of finished formulation per acre	Joints bored (%
Azodrin ULV, 4.8 lbs/gal)	1.00	26.50	4
Azodrin ULV, 4.8 lbs/gal	.50	13.25	7
Guthion ULV, (2 lbs. per gal.)	1.00	64.00	7
Guthion ULV	.50	32.00	11
Diazinon, ULV (4 lbs/gal)	1.00	32.00	23
Untreated	-	-	37

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NEW SYSTEMS

(Continued from page 72)

to unloading cane in slings. Again this lower cost is due to a faster unloading time and lower labor cost.

On the basis of lower handling cost in the field and at the factory, it may seem that we should immediately switch to handling all cane in bulk from the field to the factory. This may not be true at the present time.

In cases where cane moves from the field direct to the factory, the bulk system is the cheapest method for handling cane. However, in Louisiana the majority of the cane must be transferred from field wagons to trailers before reaching the factory. This transfer is an expensive operation (more than 20 cents per ton in most cases) and should be avoided whenever possible.

Recent economic studies by J. Nelson Fairbanks, former Economist for the American Sugar Cane League, and the writer indicate that slinged bundles are still cheaper to handle than bulk cane at the transfer point. This is due to the fact that any reduction in labor cost is more than offset by increases in equipment cost when switching to bulk cane at the transfer point.

When considering only the cost of transfer loading, it will be difficult to improve upon the per ton cost of operating the conventional field derrick. As mentioned before, there is a cost saving at the factory which results from handling bulk cane. This savings to the industry is large enough that it becomes imperative that we deliver bulk cane to the factory. The systems we have studied to date indicate that at the present time the most economical method of transferring cane for delivery in bulk to the factory is achieved by tripping slings into bulk trailers at the transfer point.

Several new methods of transfer loading are being developed. They all attempt to eliminate slings in th field as well as the factory. How ever, even after these new method are fully developed the initial cost c the new systems may rule out pu chase by all except the few larg producers. These would be produce whose daily quotas are large enoug to allow maximum use of the equi ment. At the present time, it sti costs all producers more per ton t transfer with the new systems w have studied than by tripping sling with a field derrick into bulk trailer Any time the per ton cost of opera ing a new system exceeds the per to cost of operating the old system, th old system should continue to ope ate.

Here are two good tests to mak of any new system for transfer loa ing; (1) does the new system do th same amount of work as the old sy tem, at a lower overall cost per to or (2) does the new system do mo work than the old system at the sam overall cost per ton?

If any new system of transfe loading comes along that meets eithe of these tests, then it would be sa to make a change.

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Lt at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection agai weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable contr of seedling Johnson grass.

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(R. J. Steib and S. J. P. Chilton)

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

by A. W. Dykers

Mrs. Dowling Retires

Mrs. Allen Dowling has retired. Miss Nellie" as she is known to all of s here in the office of the American ugar Cane League, has decided to live life of ease.

Four years ago the League's Exec-tive Committee presented Miss Nellie ith a silver sugar bowl and cream itcher in recognition of the important art she has played in the life of the merican Sugar Cane League. T. M. arker was President of the League at at time and he said: "Miss Nellie, on ehalf of the Executive Committee of e American Sugar Cane League, it is my pleasure to present to you this token of our high esteem, with the hope that it will convey to you our thanks for your many years of loyal and faithful service to the Louisiana Sugar Industry. You were the Miss American Sugar Cane League of 1922 and are the Miss American Sugar Cane League of 1962. We are looking forward to your continuing to be Miss American Sugar Cane League for many years to come."

Miss Nellie, started with the American Sugar Cane League when it was organized by Reginald Dykers, the writer's father, in 1922. He always said

(Continued on Page 101)

NOTICE TO LEAGUE MEMBERS

During the months of January and February you will have another opportunity to enroll (if you are in good health) in the League's Group Life Insurance Program. This program makes available valuable insurance protection for a member and his dependents. The basic amounts for which you are eligible are shown below:

CLASSIFICATION	MEMBER	SPOUSE	CHILDREN
Under age 30	$16,000	$4,500	$1,000
Ages 30 through 34	14,500	3,500	1,000
Ages 35 through 39	11,500	3,000	1,000
Ages 40 through 44	8,000	2,250	1,000
Ages 45 through 49	5,000	1,500	1,000
Ages 50 through 54	3,300	1,000	1,000
Ages 55 through 59	2,100	750	1,000
Ages 60 through 64	1,400	500	1,000
Ages 65 through 69	1,000	250	1,000

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In addition, a member may apply for double the above amounts by providing the necessary evidence of insurability. Accidental death coverage in amounts equal to the life insurance can also be acquired .

The premium for the basic coverage regardless of age is $49.50 per year and $11.50 for dependents. The accident insurance is $0.80 per $1,000 per year.

This program has been designed expressly for members of the League and your participation is encouraged. Drop us a line if you would like further information.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

Don't Plow Out Too Much Cane Early — Crop Cost

Don't plow up too much stubble cane at this time. Winter is still here and a considerable amount of adverse weather can, and often times does occur in January and February. Keep some, or a considerable portion of, the old stubble intended to be plowed out for later plowing out and until stands start to appear in the Spring.

The keeping of some of the best stubble cane that is scheduled to be destroyed until a later time before plowing out will allow growers to have additional acreage to turn to in the event that plant cane or other stubble intended to be kept fails to make a stand. This is always a good practice and it is certainly good insurance. On many occasions growers have wished they had kept more old stubble to take the place of other acreage that failed to produce a stand. Although work can be given labor at this time by plowing out cane, this is no reason to take the chance of having some poor acreage next year. To make top yields, stands are absolutely necessary. If growers must find work for the workers, look elsewhere. Have labor paint, clean up, repair broken equipment and other important work, but keep more than a few acres until March or April from which to pick and choose.

All mills, with the exception of Louisa, have completed grinding. Louisa estimates a January 3, 1967 final date. It now appears that the final production of sugar, raw value, for the 1966 Louisiana cane crop will be near the 565,000 ton figure. It is also estimated that Louisiana will average about twenty-two and one-half net tons of cane per acre.

Although this crop, as a whole, was not as large as growers expected an probably not as large in tons of can per acre as the 1964 or the 1965 crop growers, with the exception of those i the lower bayou Lafourche area, prob ably came out slightly better financia ly because of lower harvesting cost th year. Good harvesting weather an erect cane are the two important rea sons for the reductions in cost of ha vest. Labor rates were higher bu scrapping of cane was at a minimun Costs of all type repairs were down.

While on the subject of cost reduc tions, cane growers should begi thinking about ways to reduce produc tion cost of the 1967 crop. Very littl can be done about the fact that th supplies cane growers must buy to pro duce a crop continue to increase i price, and if growers are to continu to make money growing cane one c more things must be done. To help of set price increases, growers can pro duce more cane per acre and reduc costs. A great amount of effort ha been made on the part of all growe to increase production per acre and good job has been done in this area Some improvement has been mad over the years in reducing man hou requirements to produce a ton of can and more progress is now under wa with the increased use of three-ro equipment and the combining of far units. In addition to this, growe should review each operation with th following question in mind: how ca this be done in less time and with les labor and money. A careful survey c the need for non-productive wor should be made on every farm. Ther are improvements to be made and the must come. Thinking and planning wi help.

IN WASHINGTON
WITH JOE FERRIS

What Will The 90th Congress Do?

Everyone here is guessing what ill be done by the 90th Congress nd everyone's guess is just about as ood as any. One thing however is ertain, the first session will be a long, usy one.

The first job facing the lawmakers hen they return to Washington, Jan- ary 10th, will be organizing the vari- us standing committees. The Demo- ats lost a considerable number of eats on major committees and in or- er to keep control will undoubtedly ange the ratio of the committee mem- ership. For instance, the make-up of e all-powerful Ways and Means Com- ittee will be changed. Its member- ip now is seventeen Democrats and ght Republicans. The news commit- e probably will consist of fifteen emocrats and ten Republicans. Even nder the new lineup of 15 to 10, the emocrats will have to fill one va- ancy. Other House committee mem- erships also will be reduced.

On the Senate side of the Capitol ere are committee vacancies also. Of ecial interest to the sugar industry ill be the filling of the vacancy on the enate Finance Committee caused by e defeat of liberal Senator Paul ouglas of Illinois. We do not know ho will replace Senator Douglas, but is believed his replacement will be a oderate. Douglas's defeat gives more eniority to Senator Gore, Democrat f Tennessee, also a liberal. This ad- ance in seniority will put Senator ore in line to serve as a conferee hen the House and Senate commit- es meet to compromise differences pending bills. Like Douglas, Senator ore has been an opponent of sugar gislation.

House Ways and Means Committee hairman, Wilbur Mills and Senate inance Chairman, Russell Long, will ave to consider a hatful of new major ills but we doubt if they will be in a hurry to report out any bill of far reaching importance, especially with respect to taxes.

If the rank and file of the congressional membership follow their leaders, the major committees on both sides of the Capitol will be particularly busy exercising their "oversight" functions. Leaders in both House and Senate feel they should review some of the legislation hurriedly enacted by the 89th Congress. According to press reports, the 90th Congress intends to review in considerable detail all of the Great Society programs. To sum it up briefly, both Democratic and Republican leaders say the 89th Congress went too far too fast and that many of the rough spots which are so evident should be removed.

"Buttered Up Sugar"

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on December 22, an amendment of the regulations governing importations of sugar and butterfat and/or flour mixtures for the 1967 calendar year.

The amendment establishes the quantity of these mixtures which can be importated from each country during 1967.

Washington representatives of all the domestic sugar producing areas opposed this amendment on the grounds that importations of mixtures of sugar and butterfat have increased in recent months because of the difference between the cost of these products in the United States and elsewhere

Spokesmen for the Dairy Industry indicate they will make a new effort early in this session of Congress to pass a bill which would limit the importation of foreign dairy products. Senator William Proximire, Democrat of Wisconsin, introduced such a bill in the last session of Congress but it did not become law. Better luck next time, Senator!

REMOVAL OF MOSAIC DISEASED STALKS IN JULY WITH A SUGARCANE KNIFE FOUND TO REDUCE MOSAIC IN SEED CANE

R. J. Steib, Professor of Plant Pathology
S. J. P. Chilton, Head, Department of Plant Pathology
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Control of sugarcane mosaic in Louisiana may be accomplished by growing resistant varieties or by roguing. Roguing as generally practiced is the removal of infected plants by digging diseased stalks found in planted cane before excessive tillering or by killing the plant with a chemical. Since the appearance of the new H strain of mosaic in Louisiana, the above two methods have been used. The resistant varieties which can be grown in Louisiana are inferior in yield to the major ones, which are all susceptible. Therefore, a majority of Louisiana growers have chosen to grow the higher yielding varieties and attempt to control mosaic by roguing their own seed plots or by purchasing seed relatively freed of mosaic.

The technique of roguing fields which have 2 per cent or less of the plants infected with mosaic has been very effective where it is done well and according to recommendations. Due to the lack of labor, trained personnel and cost involved, roguing has not been used to full advantage.

The fact that it is desirable to rogue when plants are small, early in the summer, often results in fields which have been rogued becoming reinfected by fall when planting commences. This reinfection is probably due to the spread of mosaic by insect vectors in midsummer after the recommended practice of digging diseased stalks becomes too difficult.

Lack of Mosaic Spread in Summer Planted Sugarcane

Results of two tests at two locations where mosaic is known to spread very rapidly in plant cane in the spring showed that mosaic did not spread in early August and early September planted cane in the summer and fall o 1963 and 1964. Three susceptible va rieties planted on August 1 and Sep tember 9 at one location and August and September 1, at the other locatio had only a trace of mosaic when in spected in late November. Howeve mosaic did spread very rapidly in th plant cane of the same plots the nex spring.

Lack of secondary spread in summe and early fall (August-September planted cane indicated a probable ab sence at that time of insects whic transmitted the disease. The lack o spread of mosaic in August and Sep tember may have been due to the hig temperatures which prevailed at tha time or to other causes. An experimen was begun in August of 1966 using in sect proof cages to determine whe secondary spread occurred. Tests de signed to check the effectiveness o July roguing or earlier are planned fo 1967.

Since the tests conducted in 196 and 1964 showed that very little mo saic spread occurred in August an September plant cane, it was decide to rogue diseased plants in first stubbl and plant cane seed plots of the newl released variety L. 60-25 in July be fore the cane became too tall to recog nize mosaic when one stood in the mid dle between the rows.

It was postulated that if disease plants could be removed successfull with no secondary spread after rogu ing in July, the stalks to be used fo seed cane in the fall might be rela tively free from mosaic. As a con sequence a new method of roguing wa tried which consisted of the removal o mosaic plants in July with a sugarcan knife.

able 1. Reduction in amount of mosaic in seed cane when diseased stalks were moved in July by **cutting out the whole stool if only one stalk was infected in e stool.**

eatment	Variety L. 60-25 (1st. stubble) Ave. % mosaic in 4 100 ft. plots on July 11	Ave. % mosaic in the same 4 plots on October 11
ots rogued hole stool)	47.4	1.4
nrogued plots	47.8	31.3

ote: 1. Each plot 100 feet long.

2. Mosaic stalks removed were dropped in the middles and no chopping one.

3. By October 11, 1966, the regrowth from stools, removed was not of sufcient height to allow pickup of the very small spindling plants by the sugarne harvester. The plants which grew from stalks thrown in the middles were so very small and spindling.

Two types of tests were conducted in ly of 1966. In one test at Cinclare antation, Cinclare, Louisiana, first ubble of L. 60-25 known to have a gh percentage of mosaic was selected. ants were removed by cutting the hole stool or by removing individual alks in a stool. In the second test, hich was considered commercial seed ot type roguing, two acres of L. 60- at McCall Plantation, McCall Louana, were rogued by removing indidual diseased stalks or if a stool was ore than 50 per cen diseased, the hole stool was destroyed. At both cations the stalks removed were opped in the middles without choping them into smaller pieces.

Roguing Techniques Used. The test Cinclare, Louisiana was rogued very refully, by examination of each stalk r leaf symptoms. This was done for n plots, each 100 feet long. Four plots ere rogued—the whole stool removed one stalk was found with mosaic, ur nonrogued plots for the check and o plots in which individual stalks ere removed instead of the whole ool when less than 50 per cent of the alks had mosaic.

In the other test at McCall Plantation, each individual stool (or continuous line of cane) was checked in a two acre plot. Prior to roguing, an examination revealed an estimated 10 per cent mosaic infection. Individual stalks were removed by two laborers (one in each middle) with cane knives.

The roguing was done during the early morning hours (6:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M.) on July 14 and 15 at McCall Plantation, and on July 18 and 19 at Cinclare Plantation.

Effectiveness of Roguing in July

Results given in the following tables show the reduction in amount of mosaic in seed cane when diseased stalks were removed by cutting the whole stool or individual stalks.

The reduction in number of stalks with mosaic from an average of 47.4 per cent in July to 1.4 per cent in October clearly shows that spread of mosaic after July at Cinclare was limited. The check plots also showed a reduction in level of mosaic; however, this was probably due to dying out of the weaker plants due to competition and from mosaic. The amount of mosaic in the

(Continued on Next Page)

Table 2. Reduction in amount of mosaic in seed cane when diseased stalks wer removed in July by **cutting out individual stalks instead of the whole stools.**

Date rogued or examined	Variety L. 60-25 (1st. stubble) Ave. % mosaic in 2 plots 100 feet long
July 19 (Stalks rogued after exam.)	28.6
October 12 (Stalks exam. to find % mosaic)	2.7

Note 1. The procedure of roguing outlined in note No. 2 of Table 1 was also fo lowed in this test.

2. If more than 50 per cent of the stool was diseased, the whole stool wa destroyed. No record was made of the number of whole stools removed whe more than 50 per cent of the stalks were found diseased.

seed cane in October which could not be seen because of lack of leaf symptoms cannot be determined until the cane emerges in the spring of 1967.

Removal of mosaic stalks from a stool instead of the whole stool when less than 50 per cent of the stalks were infected with mosaic was also effective in reducing the amount of mosaic at planting time. Although many stools had to be rogued because of the high percentage of mosaic stalks in certain stools, roguing of individual stalks could be tried if the seed cane is in very limited supply as when a variety is just released. If mosaic does spread to the rest of the stalks in the stool it can be rogued after germination in the fall and spring. In this small test mosaic infection was reduced from 28.6 per cent in July to 2.7 per cent in October when individual stalks were examined.

Commercial Type Roguing in July with the Sugarcane Knife

A two acre plot was selected for commercial type roguing in July. Plant cane of variety L. 60-25 was selected.

July roguing of this plant cane field of L. 60-25 reduced the incidence of mosaic from an estimated 10 per cent in mid-July to 2.7 per cent. With a new variety or valuable heat treated progenies it may be advisable to try rogu ing where mosaic infection is 10 pe cent or slightly higher in early July it is found that the recommended pra tices of roguing earlier were ineffectiv in reducing mosaic to a reasonab level.

Summary

Removal of whole stools with sugarcane knife if one stalk was foun with mosaic reduced the level of mo saic infection from 47.4 per cent i July to 1.4 per cent in October whe individual stalks were examined fo leaf symptoms.

Removal of individual stalks withi a stool if less than 50 per cent of th stalks were infected was also effectiv in reducing mosaic infection at Cl clare Plantation from 28.6 per cent i July to 2.7 per cent in October.

The nonrogued check plots wer found to be 47.8 per cent infected i July and on examination in Octob were found to be 31.3 per cent in fected.

A test considered to be comme cial type roguing (2 acres) on exam nation in July was estimated to be 1 per cent infected. Removal of ind vidual stalks with a cane knife reduce

able 3. Commercial type roguing of a two acre plant cane seed plot of L.60-5 estimated to have 10 per cent mosaic on July 14, 1966 by cuttingout mosaic alks with a sugarcane knife.

ate	Per cent mosaic found in fall planted cane grown from seed rogued in July		
	No. shoots examined on 18 acres	No. shoots with mosaic	Per cent mosaic
ov. 2, 966	20 random counts of 500 shoots per count	270	2.7

ote 1. Due to the early freeze on November 3 it was impossible to rogue the seased stalks in the fall.

2. Five hours were spent in roguing the two acres.

e infection found in the planted seed ne on November 2 to 2.7 per cent. These results suggest that in addition the present roguing practices, a final roguing in July using the sugarcane knife to remove diseased stalks should be tried on a limited scale using selected seed plots.

P FRONT

(Continued from Page 95)

at he just couldn't get along without r. She was unquestionably the fastest pist and best stenographer-secretary e have ever known.

In those days people, not machines, d most of the work, but this was no ndicap. Miss Nellie was a people-achine. Now, while she is enjoying rself around the house, we hope that ce in a while, as she polishes up the ver cream and sugar, she will remem-r that, in our book, she is the Miss merican Sugar Cane League of yes-rday, today and always.

ugarcane Short Course Jan. 10-13

Dr. Denver T. Loupe has announced at a Sugarcane Short Course is being fered again this year, January 10th rough January 13th, at the Union on e L.S.U. Campus. "The scheduling this course" Dr. Loupe says, "comes a result of the successful completion previous ones and requests that we ntinue holding these on a every-her-year basis. Administrators roughout the College of Agriculture holeheartedly support this endeavor."

The course is being offered primarily for growers, managers, and overseers, but is open to anyone interested in learning more about the technical practices required in producing a sugarcane crop. It is not intended to replace any of the many Extension Service activities, but to supplement these in keeping sugarcane producers and those who provide services to producers the best informed group in Louisiana Agriculture.

The American Sugar Cane League was instrumental in starting the first Sugarcane Short Course in 1962 and has continued to support this project since that time. Everyone who has attended the "course" has found it to be well worth the time and slight expense involved. The course this year will be similar in structure to the ones held previously but will be sufficiently different so that anyone attending will benefit.

Housing accommodations will, of course, be available and noon meals will be served as part of the scheduled activities. Other meals can be taken at regular times at the Union or at any

(Continued on next page)

one of the University cafeterias at reasonable costs.

The announcement of the course says that a registration fee of $6.50 should accompany registration application. This fee will cover supplies and the cost of the two noon meals and coffee. See your County Agent for more information.

Honiron Elects President

We have received word from the communications department of Ward Foods, Inc., that Alvin R. Gould has been elected president and chief executive officer of the Honolulu Iron Works Company, which is now a subsidiary of Ward Foods, Inc. The Honolulu Iron Works is called "Honiron" for short.

The announcement says that Honiron designs and manufactures food machinery primarily for the harvesting and processing of sugar, pineapple and other tropical crops. They also act as distributor for many large mainland companies in the construction, transportation and material handling field. The J & L Engineering Company, of Jeanerette, La., is part of the Honiron organization.

Ridley LeBlanc Dies

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Mr. Ridley LeBlanc, longtime employee at the Raceland factory, who died the day after Christmas, December 26, 1966, following a heart attack.

Mr. LeBlanc is credited with being the first person in Louisiana to use the chain net system for unloading cane.

He was a valued employee of The South Coast Corporation and will, of course, be sorely missed by them. To his family and many friends we extend our deepest symypathy.

Program of Farm Forum

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1967

9:15 A.M. — **Opening of Forum by John L. Ryan, Chairman, Farm Forum Committee.**

Introductions by the Chairman.

Presiding Officer—Dr. N. D. Morgan, Sr., Chairman, Southwide Far Forum Advisory Committee, Agro omist South, American Potash Ins tute, Inc., Shreveport, Louisiana.

FORUM QUEEN — Miss Shar Derouen, Bell City, Louisiana.

"MANAGEMENT—THE CRITICA FACTOR IN SOUTHERN AGRICUI TURE," A Earl Beall, Assistant Ge eral Manager, Mississippi Federat Cooperatives, Jackson, Mississippi.

"NEW AND FUTURE DEVELO MENTS IN THE FARM MACHINER FRONT," L. W. Randt, Director, Pr duct Programming, Oliver Corporatio Chicago, Illinois.

"WHAT'S NEW IN FARM CHEM CALS?" Dr. Max T. Goebel, Direct of Research Division, Industrial Bi chemicals Dept., E. I. Du Pont de N mours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

"SOYBEANS—NOW AND IN TH FUTURE," Harris H. Barnes, Jr., Vic President, American Soybean Associ tion and General Farm Manager, Oa hurst Company, Clarksdale, Mississip

Questions from the audience.

12:05 P. M.—Luncheon.

Awaiting confirmation of speaker.

2:00 P.M.—General Assembly.

Presiding Officer—Ed Wilborn, Vic Chairman, Southwide Farm Forum A visory Committee, Editor and Vic President, THE PROGRESSIVE FA MER, Memphis, Tenn.

PANEL—**"Planned Reserves of Ag cultural Products—Good or Bad?"**

Panel Members:

In favor of reserves:

Robert C. Liebenow, Presider Corn Refiners Association, In Washington, D. C.

Fred V. Heinkel, President, Mi souri Farmers Association, Inc., C lumbia, Missouri.

Against reserves:

Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasure American Farm Bureau Federatio Washington, D. C.

Awaiting confirmation of speaker

Questions from audience.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

15 A.M.—General Assembly.

Presiding Officer—Pierre J. Laiche, Vice-Chairman, Farm Forum Committee, Assistant Vice-President, Whitney National Bank of New Orleans.

PANEL—**"How Can World-Wide Famine Be Avoided?"**

Panel Moderator—John A. Cox, Member, Southwide Farm Forum Advisory Committee, Director, Louiana Cooperative Extension Service, Baton Rouge.

Panel Members:

Dr. Melvin L. Upchurch, Administrator, Economic Research Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Dean, College of Agriculture, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

George Y. Ewart, Vice-President, American Factors Associates, Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dr. Conrad F. Taeuber, Assistant Director for Demographic Fields, Bureau of Census, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Questions from the audience.

12:15 P.M.—Luncheon.

Sponsors: American Sugar Cane League, Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans, La. Assn. of Soil Conservation Dist. Supervisors, La. Chemical Assn., La. Commercial Agriculturists Assn., La. Farm Bureau Federation, La. Sweet Potato Commission, Monsanto Company, and Olin Mathieson Chemical Company.

Presiding—John L. Ryan, Chairman, Farm Forum Committee, Chairman, Presidents Committee, Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans.

Address— "THE 1304"—Dr. Ivan Miles, Chief Agronomist, Agricultural Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Company, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Closing of the Forum.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 45—No. 8 JANUARY 15, 1967

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70130
Phone: 525-3956

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

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Winter Weather on Cane

Weather during January, February nd some times early March is particu- ırly hard on Louisiana sugar cane. In ddition to the usual several hard eezes during January and February, ouisiana cane is also subjected to bout sixty to seventy days when tem- erature and soil water conditions are ery adverse for the survival of either ubble can pieces or plant cane seed ieces in the soil.

Evenness of stands of cane in Louisi- na are influenced to a large extent by ıe type of weather received during the eriod beginning in January and end- ıg about the middle of March. Ex- nded cold and wet weather during ıis period always adversely affects ands to some degree. This type eather does more damage to both lant and stubble cane than freezes uring the same period.

If cold weather and almost daily ıinfall prevails for most of the period is difficult for can growers to do ıuch about the situation. In this case is almost impossible to reduce the oisture content of the soil because of e frequency of rainfall. On the other ınd, when rainfall is not as frequent, owers can do much to help the sit- ıtion although cool weather continues. his is the period when hand labor in e field will pay large dividends. heck all fields for standing water and lease it as quickly as possible, don't overlook recently graded areas; check all areas on the farm.

Recent weed control work has indicated that weed control treatments which keep the top of the row clean of winter weeds also favorably affects stands. The reason for this is not clearly known at this time, but one theory advanced is that weeds may keep the soil both cool and damp for longer periods following cold and rainy weather than if the top of the soil is bare. If this is correct, there would be no reason to ever plant a winter legume on top of the drill where cane is planted. In fact, there is no doubt, in the writers opinion, that when Sour Clover was sown over plant cane it did far more harm than good.

There has been a considerable amount of interest in the cane belt over soybeans for oil seed production recently. The few can growers who began a soybean for seed program last year were very favorably impressed with the crop and returns were good. Yields per acre were very high as compared to average. Although the writer feels there is a place for soybean for seed in the cane belt, there are some rather strong reservations about the two crops being worked together as a unit. Growers who wish to get into the soybean program should contact the County Agent for the most recent information about the crop before going into an extended program. A few hours of investigation may save not only time but money.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

"As It Was In the Beginning"

At exactly 12 o'clock noon January 10, the 90th Congressional show went on the road.

In the House of Representatives the curtain went up on the first and probably the greatest super-colossal spectacular of the session. Republican Minority Leader, Gerald Ford and unseated Representative Adam Clayton Powell played the leading parts:

Ford: The House Cleaner and

Powell: The Soiled Villian.

Although the Democrats, because of their 247 to 187 majority, were officially in charge, the Democratic leaders took a thorough shellacing from GOP leader Ford. Ford won nearly all of the important fights with practically the unanimous backing of his Republican cohorts and enthusiastic help from many conservative Southern Democrats.

The vote on Powell is history, but future history of tremendous importance to the Nation may be made by the coalition which prior to the 1964 Democratic landslide blocked liberal legislation. That coalition is in business again. The new display of strength in the attempt to unseat Powell apparently bodes ill for some of President Johnson's liberal legislative programs provided, of course, that the coalition sticks together on most key issues.

After the curtain came down on Act I, GOP leaders announced their intention to push for alternatives to the ad ministration's Great Society program.

Conservative Southern Democrat jubilantly proclaimed that once agai they hold the balance of power and ca revise either administration or GO legislation.

While the House action on Adar Clayton Powell was the most spectac ular victory for the coalition, the mos important one, and the one mos humiliating to the House Democrati leadership, was the repeal of the 2 day rule. That rule was adopted by th liberal dominated House during th 89th Congress ostensibly to keep leg islation from being pigeon-holed by th very conservative Rules Committee Under the 21 day rule, bills could b brought directly to the House floor the legislative clearing house in th Rules Committee held them up fo longer than three weeks. Souther Democrats regarded the 21 day rule a a device to speed enactment of Civ Rights legislation.

On the first day of the session, cali prevailed in the U. S. Senate but w predict that the fur will begin to fl when hearings begin on President Johr son's tax proposals.

Louisiana's Russell Long is chairma of the Senate Finance Committee whei hearings will be held. In the Senat as in the House, a coalition of Souther Democrats and Republicans, if the so desire, can call the legislative shot

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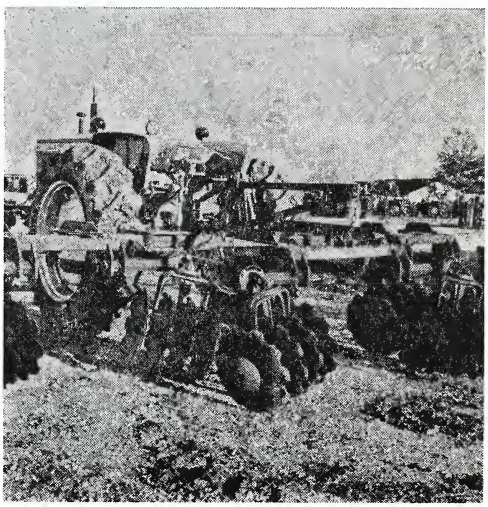

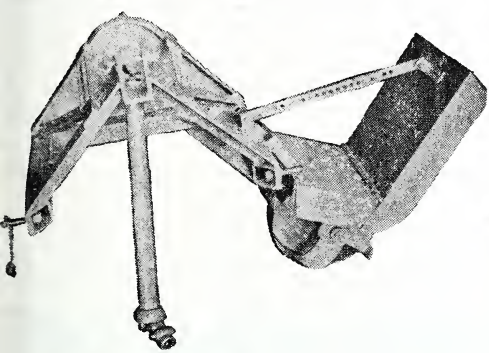

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PRECISION FIELD EQUIPMENT FOR THE WORLD'S SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY'

AZODRIN, A NEW PROMISING INSECTICIDE FOR CONTROL OF THE SUGARCANE BORER IN LOUISIANA

By

S. D. Hensley 1/, E. J. Concienne 1/
W. J. McCormick 2/ and L. J. Charpentier 2/

Endrin, first recommended by Long **et al.** (1958) was the only insecticide used to any extent from 1958 to 1965 to control the sugarcane borer **Diatraea saccharalis** (F) in Louisiana. However, during late summer of 1963, high levels of resistance to endrin and thiodan (endosulfan) were found in laboratory reared progeny of sugarcane borers collected near Port Allen, Louisiana, where satisfactory control of borers had not been obtained with applications of endrin earlier in the season. Lower levels of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide resistance were also found in progeny of sugarcane borers collected near Baton Rouge, Franklin and Meeker, Louisiana. Resistance to the organic phosphate insecticide, guthion (azinphosmethyl), or to the carbamate carbaryl (sevin), was not detected in sugarcane borer populations collected from any of these areas (Yadav et al. 1965).

Problems with control of endrin-resistant borers have gradually increased since 1963. Reports of control failures with endrin were numerous and widespread in 1965 and 1966 and many growers have ceased using this insecticide because it is no longer sufficiently effective to justify application costs.

Guthion or sevin provides reasonably effective control of endrin-resistant borers, however, growers are reluctant to use either of these because they are more than twice as expensive as endrin. For this reason, research in Louisiana has been directed toward seeking a new organic phosphate or carbamate insecticide that provides effective sugarcane borer control, yet is more economically acceptable to growers.

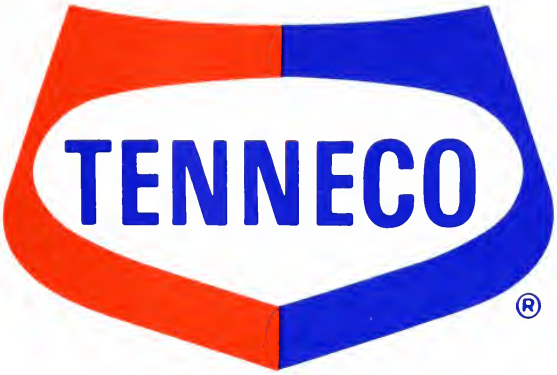
Azodrin, a new organic phosphate compound, shows much promise. It was first recommended for sugarcane bore control in Louisiana in 1966 as a spra at a rate of .75 lbs. actual toxicant i 2 gallons of water per acre per appli cation. A comparison of the effective ness of it and other insecticides current ly being used for sugarcane borer con trol in Louisiana is summarized i Table 1.

These data were taken from experi ments conducted in 1965 and 1966 i which 3 applications of each insecticid were applied at 3 to 4 week interval between applications for control o second and third generation borer in festations. A randomized block experi mental design with treatments repli cated 4 times was employed in all tests Plot size varied from 1 to 5 acres de pending on location of the experiment Airplanes were used to apply insecti cides in each test.

Effectiveness in reduction of bore infestations was estimated by randoml selecting 50 stalks of millable cane fron each plot at harvest time and examin ing them for external signs of bore damage. Percentages of control ob tained with different insecticides wer based on reductions in numbers o bored joints in treated plots compare to that found in untreated plots.

Azodrin provided an everage c 83% control of second and third gen eration borer infestations compared t an average of 86% for plots treate with guthion granules and 73 and 75% for those treated with sevin spray an sevin granules, respectively.

Few growers in Louisiana were abl to obtain azodrin for sugarcane bore control in 1966 due to a critical short age caused by manufacturing difficul ties. Most who obtained azodrin ap plied it early in the treating seasor However, a few growers used it o limited acreage throughout the seasor



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able 1.--Comparison of effectiveness of several insecticides applied in large-plot experiments for control of the sugarcane borer, South Louisiana 1965-1966

ormulation	Application rate lbs. actual toxicant per acre per application	No. of tests	Average percent control
uthion 7% granules	1.00	4	86
zodrin E.C. (5 lbs/gal)	.75	3	83
evin 80% flowable	3.00	2	73
evin 30% granules	3.00	1	75

able 2 shows results from a survey plantations where some acreage was eated with azodrin application, ap- ied at the recommended rate of .75 . per acre per application. Three plications were made at 3-4 week tervals at all locations shown, for ntrol of second and third generation festations. Fifty stalks of cane were ndomly selected from each treated reage and examined for borer mage.

Results from this survey show an erage of only 6.4% joints bored llowing treatment with azodrin. Percentages of joints bored at different locations ranged from 1 to 16% and were lower than 10% in 17 of 21 treated fields examined.

Discussion—These studies show that azodrin applied as a spray formulation at a rate of .74 lb. actual toxicant in 2 gallons of water per acre per application provides very good control of the sugarcane borer. Control obtained with 7% guthion granules was also very effective, that obtained with sevin was less effective.

Azodrin, currently appears to be the

(Continued on next page)

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Table 2.--Percentages of joints bored in sugarcane treated with three applications of azodrin for control of seasonal infestations of the sugarcane borer, Southern Louisiana, 1966[a/]

Location and Parish	Variety and Crop Year	Joints bored (%)
Enola Plantation, Assumption	C.P. 55-30, Stubble	5
	" "	2
Robert C. Martin Farms, Assumption	C.P. 44-101, Plant	7
	" Stubble	9
	C.P. 55-30, Plant	8
	C.P. 52-68, Plant	3
Lula and Avon Plantations, Assumption	C.P. 48-103, Plant	6
	" "	9
	" "	7
Sotile Bros. Farm, Ascension	C.P. 47-193, Plant	4
	" Plant	8
Sterling Plantation, Iberia	C.P. 44-101, Plant	16
	" "	12
Martin Farms, St. Mary	C.P. 52-68, Stubble	2
	" "	1
Boudreaux Bros. Farms, St. Mary	C.P. 55-30, Plant	2
	C.P. 52-68, Plant	2
Oaklawn Plantation, St. Mary	C.P. 44-101, Stubble	5
	" "	3
	" "	12
	" "	11
	Average	6.4

a/ Azodrin was applied at a rate of .75 lb. actual toxicant per acre, per application at all locations except at the Frank C. Martin farm where the first application at that rate was followed by two at rates of .50 lb. actual toxicant per acre.

best insecticide to use for sugarcane borer control in Louisiana. It provides control comparable to that obtained with guthion granules and is less expensive than guthion or sevin formulations. Based on 1966 prices and not including cost of aerial application, azodri applied at the rate of .75 lb. actua toxicant per acre cost growers $2.4 compared to $3.45 per acre for 15 lb or 7% guthion granules or $3.20 fo

(Continued on page 114)

owers still get fast, effective ntrol of Johnson grass and oad-leaved weeds with pendable Dow herbicides—t as they have over the past years.

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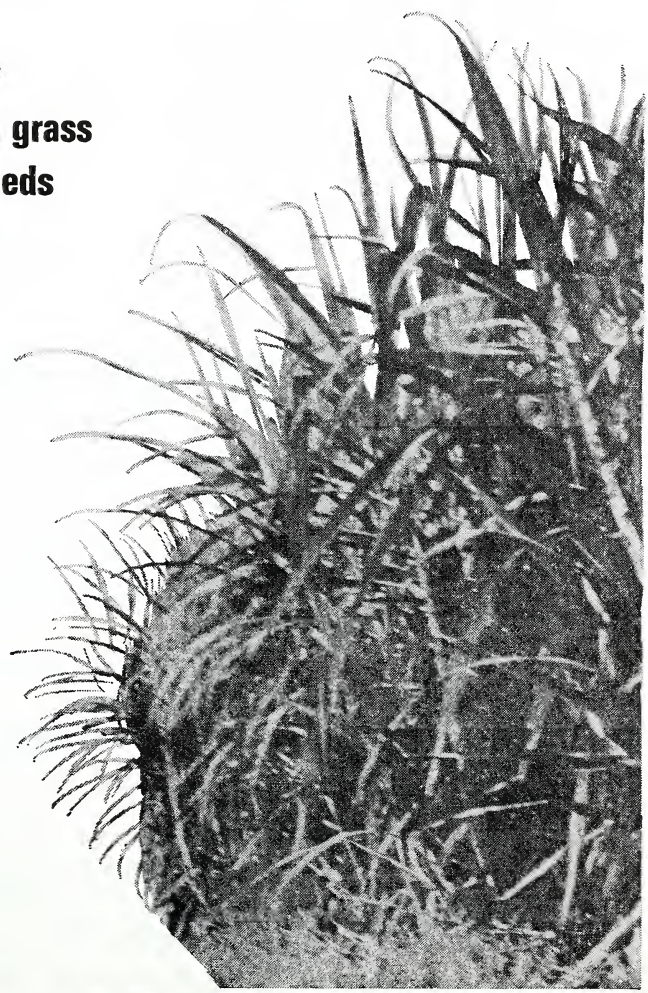

DOW

AZODRIN

(Continued from page 112)

sevin formulations applied at the rate of 3.00 lbs. actual toxicant per acre.

Azodrin is a water soluble insecticide with some systemic activity. It appears to be absorbed by the sugarcane plant since it kills borers in tunnels within stalks during 1966 there were only two control failures reported with this insecticide when applied at the recommended application rate. Both of these occurred when rain fell immediately after application. It appears to have sufficient residual toxicity to provide 2-3 weeks borer control providing that rainfall does not occur within a few hours after application.

Limited amounts of data on arthropods collected from pit-fall traps located in treated fields indicate that azodrin is much less detrimental than endrin to beneficial insects found in sugarcane fields and no large-scale fish kills have been observed on or near plantations following applications of this insecticide.

Date (not shown) from 10 large-sca airplane treated experiments conducte at different locations throughout th sugarcane belt from 1964 to 1966 i dicate that an average of only 47.4 control was obtained with endrin a plications. Sugarcane borer populatio are now highly resistant to the chlo nated hydrocarbon insecticides in a most all areas of sugar production Louisiana. For this reason, endrin an thiodan will be withdrawn from th Louisiana State Experiment Station re ommendations for borer control pri to the 1967 crop season.

1/Associate Professor and Assistant Pr fessor, respectively, Department of Entom ogy, Louisiana State University, Baton Roug Louisiana.

2/Agricultural Research Technician a Research Entomologist, respectively, Ento ology Research Division, U. S. Departme of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana.

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Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., L at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection agai weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable contr of seedling Johnson grass.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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by A. W. Dykers

S.A.C.C. Starts 41st Year

Lester C. Gerard, President of the State Aricultural Credit Corporation, has called our attention to the fact that on February 14th, S.A.C.C. will hold its forty-first Annual Meeting.

The State Agricultural Credit Corporation first came into being when the Louisiana cane farmers were having a hard time getting money to finance the crop. Stock in the corporation was sold to bankers, commercial firms, railroads, farmers and just plain people to corral the necessary capital to qualify for loans through the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of New Orleans. In 1926 the first crop loans were made. It is interesting to note that, due to the combined ravages of mosaic disease, root rot, and the cane borer, Louisiana produced only 48,000 tons of sugar in 1926 and 72,000 tons in 1927. Obviously, the industry was on its last legs. About this time the increasing use of the P.O.J. cane varities started the Louisiana sugar industry on the comeback trail; but then came the great depression.

Throughout the lean years and the better years that have followed the State Agricultural Credit Corporation has played a major roll in financing the Louisiana crop. On February 14th, they will begin their fifth decade of service to the Louisiana sugar cane farmers. The Annual Meeting will begin at 11:00 A.M. in the rooms of the Corporation, the Whitney Building, New Orleans.

Second Quarter Quotas

On January 18th, the U. S. Department of Agriculture authorized the importation of 1,000,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar during the second quarter of 1967. We quote below from the official news release regarding the allocation.

"The allocation to countries was made pursuant to criteria established in Sugar Regulation 811 as published in the Federal Register Dec. 10, 1966.

Applications were approved by giving first priority to bringing importations from each country in the first 6 months of this year up to the average for the years 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966; second priority to bringing first-half importations from countries up to 50 percent of their 1967 quotas; and third priority to prorating the balance in accordance with historical importations.

Importers or other applicants for quota set-asides are being notified of the disposition of their requests."

The Old Mule

We are pleased to report that, after a rather depressing period of seven weeks, the Old Mule seems to have regained some of the composure he lost when Secretary of Agriculture Freeman raised first quarter import quotas on December 7th, from 750,000 to 900,000 tons.

Instead of being four points under the Sugar Act Target price, the 7.20 New York spot quotation is now even with the last announced "target" of 7.20.

Weekly Prices

While on the subject of prices, the Louisiana Sugar Exchange reports that the average price of raw sugars through 16 weeks of the present pricing period is 7.1100 and the average price of Blackstrap molasses is 16.1844. This compares with prices through the same period last year of 6.7822 for raw sugar and 8.5586 for Blackstrap. The weekly quotations to date have been as follows:

Week ending October 13, 1966
Raws 7.1300, Blackstrap 15.5000

(Continued on page 126)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD LAUDEN

Awards for New Equipment and Methods

Over the years the Louisiana sugar industry has undergone many changes. New methods and new equipment have been designed and developed both for the field and factory to do many jobs better and at lower cost. Field and factory equipment manufacturers have been responsible for many of the inventions and ideas that have meant progress to the industry; but many of the inventions and new ideas and methods have come from within the industry, from men working in sugar houses and fields.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, Mr. Murphy J. Foster, Jr. of Franklin, La. brought this matter to the attention of the committee and suggested that some form of recognition be given to those who make such contributions. After some discussion on the matter, the Executive Committee referred Mr. Foster's suggestion to the Farm Machinery Committee. Recently the Farm Machinery Committee, with Mr. Roland L. Toups, as Chairman, made the following proposals which were approved by the Executive Committee:

1. The League will give awards (plaques) each year at the annual meeting to persons who develop or help develop new or improved equipment or methods which are useful in the production, harvest, transportation, or handling of sugar cane in Louisiana.

2. To be eligible for an award, a person must not be a commerci manufacturer of sugar cane ma chinery. Those who operate jo shops which make only equi ment to fill specific orders, wi not be excluded from the award

3. Any equipment or method fo which an award will be mad must have been in use lon enough to prove that it is pra tical and economical for use i the commercial production, ha vest, transportation, or handlin of sugar cane.

4. Any person who receives a award must have been first nom nated by another person and ap proved by the League's Far Machinery Committee.

5. The Committee will not grant a award in any instance where the is a known controversy abou who originated the new or im proved equipment or method i question.

6. The equipment or method nee not be patentable.

7. Awards may be made with re spect to equipment or method which are applicable on the mi yard up to the point where th cane is placed on the carrier.

Any person who wishes to nominat another person for this award shoul contact Mr. Roland Toups.

IN WASHINGTON

WITH JOE FERRIS

Coalition Win Senate Fight

In the 90th Congress, as expected, the first pitched battle in the U. S. Senate was started when the ultra-liberals made their biennial attempt to amend Rule 22 of the Senate (the Cloture Rule). The fight started when ultra-liberals tried to establish a practice whereby a simple majority of the Senate could change Senate rules at the beginning of each Congress.

Senators who objected to the proposal changes in Rule 22 said the changes in themselves were highly objectionable but the principles which the ultra-liberals sought to apply is "vastly more dangerous." They felt, they said, that if a simple majority of the Senate or a majority of those who are present at any Congress could change the rules at will, it would destroy the stability of the Senate as a continuing body under the Constitution. Conservative Senate Members argued that such a practice would invite a temporary majority in the Senate to work its will on the Senate rules at the beginning of each session—not only on the cloture rule (Rule 22) but on every Senate rule.

Senators Ellender and Long of Louisiana and Holland and Smathers of Florida vigorously opposed the attempted rule change, and the coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans defeated the proposed change in Senate practice by a vote of 61 to 37. This vote left the Senate Rule 22 in full force so when the final vote on a cloture petition to bring the debate to an end was filed, a 2/3's vote for its adoption was required. The final vote was 54 to 46. Under the anti-filibuster rule, 2/3's or 66 votes were required and the attempt to amend the rule failed by 13 votes.

Farm Labor Problem High-Lights and Fiber Commission Hearing

The problem of keeping American agriculture supplied with critically needed seasonal labor highlighted the public hearing conducted by the President's Commission on Food and Fiber. The hearing was held in San Francisco on January 11. Also discussed were the problems of the Fruit and Vegetable Commission and national policies by the sugar industry.

Numerous labor leaders deplored the fact that farm workers so far had been excluded from most of the federal and state laws that protect non-farm workers, such as unemployment compensation and the right to collective bargaining. They also recommended that labor import programs be ended and asked for greater public and private efforts to improve housing standards, educational opportunities and health benefits for farmers.

Speaking for the major segments of the United States sugar industry, Frank Kemp, Chairman of the Great Western Sugar Company, urged that long range U. S. sugar policy continue the principles of the present program. This program is based on a system of marketing quotas which allocate the right to supply U. S. sugar needs among domestic producers and 31 foreign nations.

Mr. Kemp pointed out that national sugar program and special international arrangements govern the marketing of all but 10 to 15% of the world's sugar production. "It is possible", Mr. Kemp said, "that at times sugar could be purchased more cheaply in the so-called world market while at other times the price could be exorbitant." "Right now the price of sugar on the world market, a dumping ground for homeless sugar, is far below the U. S. price. The present world price is actually material-

(Continued on page 126)

FAIR-LABOR STANDARDS ACT AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1967

In 1966 the Congress of the United States enacted numerous amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hour Law), some of which are far reaching in their implications. These amendments are effective as of February 1, 1967. Reference is here made to those amendments which particularly affect sugar cane producers and sugar cane processors.

Sugar Cane Agricultural Workers

Prior to the effective date of the 1966 amendments, agricultural employees were completely exempt from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act under Section 13 (a) (6). Section 13 (a) (6) has been amended to extend mandatory minimum wage coverage to agricultural workers, except those working on small farms. Agricultural workers employed by an employer who used more than 500 man days of agricultural labor in any calendar quarter of the preceding year are now covered under a new minimum wage provision. "Man-day" is defined to mean "any day during which an employee performs any agricultural labor for not less than one hour". It has been roughly computed that 500 man-days is approximately the equivalent of seven employees working full time in a calendar quarter. The minimum wage rate for covered agricultural workers beginning February 1, 1967 is $1.00 an hour; beginning February 1, 1968 is $1.15 an hour; and beginning February 1, 1969 and thereafter is $1.30 an hour. It should be here noted that this minimum wage coverage for sugar cane workers is of little significance at this time, because the minimum rate for the lowest paid harvesting and production and cultivation workers under the Wage Determination issued under the Sugar Act by the Secretary of Agriculture is $1.00 an hour, except for handicapped workers. The exemption from paying overtime wages is still applicable to agricultural employees.

Sugar Cane Processing Factory Workers

Minimum Wage Rate:

As of February 1, 1967 the minimum wage rate applicable to all previously covered employees, including sugar factory workers, is increased from $1.25 an hour to $1.40 an hour. Beginning February 1, 1968 the minimum rate is further increased to $1.60 an hour.

Overtime exemptions:

Section (7 (c) of the Act prior to the 1966 amendments, which are effective February 1, 1967, granted an exemption from overtime wages to sugar factory employees during the entire processing season. The pertinent language in section 7(c) was, "In the case of an employer engaged . . . in the processing of . . . sugar cane . . . into sugar (but not refined sugar) or into sirup" the overtime provisions "shall not apply to his employees in any place of employment where he is so engaged". That exemption as so written has been repealed, and a new overtime exemption has been added as Section 13 (b) 15 of the Act which grants the overtime exemption to "any employee engaged . . . in the processing of . . . sugar cane . . . into sugar (other than refined sugar) or sirup". Although the language is slightly different, it is not believed at this time that there will be any change in interpretation of this exemption by the Wage and Hour Division. If any additional information is received on this, it will be passed on to the processors.

In addition to the complete overtime exemption under Section 7 (c) prior to the 1966 amendments the sugar cane processing industry, having been found by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division to be a seasonal industry, was also granted an exemption from overtime, limited to twelve hours in any work day and to fifty-six hours in any work week, not to exceed 14 work weeks, under Section (b) (3) o

e Act. Section 7 (b)(3) has been ıended and, as amended, is now new ction 7 (c). New Section 7 (c) pro-ıes for the continuation of a limited emption for seasonal industries, but requires overtime compensation (one d one-half times the regular rate of y) for hours worked in excess of ten any work day or 50 in any work eek. The congressional history of this ıendment indicates that in the case agricultural or horticultural process-g the industry regulations and inter-etations issued under old Section b)(3) will be continued in effect der new Section 7 (c).

Sugar Cane Transportation By Independent Contractors

Prior to the effective date of the 966 amendments most independent ntractors engage in the transporta-ın of sugar cane (those who met the rea of production" definition of the cretary of Labor) were exempt from e minimum wage and overtime pro-sions of the Act under Section 13(a) 0). That section of the Act has been pealed in its entirety and the exemp-ın no longer exists. The repeal of this emption does not affect the truck ivers who are employed by a sugar ne farmer hauling only his own cane the mill. Such truck drivers will still considered agricultural workers and, explained above, will be exempt ım the overtime provisions of the ct, but are covered by the new agri-ltural minimum wage provision.

Newly Covered Employees

Under new Section 6 (b) and 7) (2) of the Act, all employees, oth-than agricultural employees, who e newly covered under the Act by tue of the 1966 amendments must be id hourly minimum wages and week-overtime pay as follows:

Minimum wages

ginning Feb. 1, 1967, $1.00 an hour
ginning Feb. 1, 1968, $1.15 an hour
ginning Feb. 1, 1969, $1.30 an hour
ginning Feb. 1, 1970, $1.45 an hour
ginning Feb. 1, 1971 and thereafter, $1.60 an hour

Overtime Pay

ginning Feb. 1, 1967.
Overtime pay after 44 hours

Beginning Feb. 1, 1968
Overtime pay after 42 hours

Beginning Feb. 1, 1969 and thereafter
Overtime pay after 40 hours

Child Labor

Section 13 (c) of the Act prior to the 1966 amendments provided a child labor exemption for any agricultural employee employed outside of school hours for the school district where he lived while so employed. This section has been amended by adding a new Section 13(c)(2) which provides that no employee below the age of 16 may be employed in agriculture in an occupation found by the Secretary of Labor to be hazardous for the employment of such children, except where the child is employed by his parents or by a person standing in the place of his parents on a farm owned or operated by such parent or person. At this time the Secretary has not issued any regulations or findings as to what agricultural occupations will be considered hazardous for the employment of such children. Such regulations will be issued at sometime in the future.

Interpretations

No official interpretations or regulations have as yet been issued by the Wage and Hour Division pursuant to these amendments. Any such interpretations or regulations that might be issued affecting employees of sugar cane producers or processors will be noted in the Bulletin as soon as available to the League.

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STATEMENT OF THE SUGAR CANE HARVESTING COMMITTEE TO THE OILSEED, PEANUT, AND SUGAR CROPS RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

My name is John B. Boy, Executive Vice President of the United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Florida. I speak at this time on behalf of the industry's Sugar Cane Harvesting Committee of which I also am a member. This committee is composed of 8 members drawn from the domestic sugar industry—two each from Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. These individuals have been selected for their broad knowledge of conditions within their respective areas. They are also fully conversant with the research activities being conducted by both private and government agencies. Through their representation they cover the complete spectrum of the domestic cane sugar industry and so are in position to appraise its over-all research needs. The members of this committee, since its inception, have been counted among the strongest supporters of all phases of sugar research.

At a recent meeting of the committee, it was decided that its views should be reported to the Oilseed, Peanut, and Sugar Crops Research Advisory Committee. This statement was prepared and approved by the committee.

A few years ago, under the leadership of Mr. Gilbert J. Durbin, who is Chairman of the Sugar Cane Harvesting Committee, a special appropriation was obtained from Congress to expand research in the harvesting of recumbent sugarcane and in the cleaning of sugarcane. In connection with the legislative history of this appropriation, arrangement was made for an industry committee to advise regarding the work to be carried out with this specific appropriation.

Despite the essential nature of other phases of sugarcane research, recent developments have created the need for great emphasis on research in the harvesting of recumbent sugarcane and in the cleaning of sugarcane to remove tops, trash, and extraneous material. Developments in the domestic cane sugar industry over the past few ye have made it necessary that effecti and efficient mechanical harvesting sugarcane be developed. Although encouraging start has been made in t direction, economic problems ha rendered present levels of research this field inadequate.

The Agricultural Engineering R search Division, A.R.S., has conduct research and development studies sugarcane harvesting for a number years. During most of this time t project was located in Houma, Lou iana. However, in 1964, with the a propriation of special funds for recu bent cane research, the project w moved to Belle Glade, Florida. T Florida area not only assured a bet supply of recumbent cane but also h a longer harvesting season.

At about the same time the Be Glade project was initiated, a 3½-ye contract was awarded to the Louisia State University to study trash and t removal. This contract is scheduled expire in December, 1967.

Our committee considers trash a top removal the number one proble to be solved in the mechanical harve ing and processing of recumbent ca The L.S.U. researchers were asked develop methods of trash and top r moval without regard to the point the harvesting and handling of ca at which such methods might eventu ly be employed commercially. Possib points of trash and top removal are (the mechanical harvester, (2) in t field, (3) at transfer stations, and (at the factory. The method or metho finally developed may dictate the poi or points where trash and tops will removed. In the case of Florida a Louisiana, a method of top removal absolutely essential. In these two stat the top represents a larger per cent the total cane stalk and the top is mo immature than in Hawaii and Puer Rico. Furthermore, these two stat are subject to freezes during harve

reeze-damaged top joints, if delivered the factory, will close down the ctory.

Considerable progress has been ade by the personnel of Louisiana ate University in the research on trash moval, as you will see during your eld trip. At the end of the recent har-esting season in Louisiana, the equip-ent tested there was transferred to elle Glade, where testing and further evelopment will continue throughout e present Florida harvesting season. is envisioned in the future that meth-ds and some machinery may be trans-rred to the Hawaiian and Puerto ican areas if the need arises and the tion appears feasible.

As previously stated, the L.S.U. con-act will end in December 1967. The gar Cane Harvesting Committee feels at the work is of great urgency and portance and should be continued. e further believe it should be con-nued at L.S.U. in view of excellent operation and support received from S.U. officials. The research should ntinue to be closely coordinated with e Belle Glade harvesting activity, as ell as the work underway in Hawaii nder the direction of the Hawaiian gar Planters' Association. Further, it envisioned that the Sugar Cane Har-esting Committee will continue its olicy of cooperating with the super-sory personnel of the Agricultural En-neering Research Division in frequent view and assistance in planning and recting the work toward its most uitful objectives.

Each of the domestic cane areas has own peculiar conditions which make ntinuation of research on harvesting d cleaning of recumbent cane vitally portant.

In two of the past three harvests in ouisiana, storm damage resulted in ry badly lodged cane. Moreover, the esent trend in the Louisiana industry toward sugarcane varieties yielding ore cane per acre and it is inevitable at this will lead to more "down" ne—not less. Present harvesters are t designed either for harvesting down ne or for cleaning cane of this na-re. The very high ratio of tops to millable cane makes this problem es-pecially grave in Louisiana.

In Florida, sugarcane is largely cut and piled by hand. Adequate labor for this work cannot be recruited in the United States and the flow of labor from foreign areas is uncertain. The presently available harvesters will not do a creditable job of either harvest-ing the sugarcane grown in Florida or of cleaning it of tops and trash. Should foreign labor become unavailable, the industry would be dangerously lacking in means of harvesting its crop.

In Hawaii, cane is harvested mechan-ically by methods which cause both excessive sugar losses and exorbitant amounts of dirt and trash in the cane. Improvement in field harvesting and cheapening the cost of cleaning cane both depend upon development of better methods of doing these jobs.

In Puerto Rico, all of the cane is har-vested by hand except for small quan-tities that are reaped by experimental harvesters. Harvest costs in the island have become so excessive that the de-velopment and adaptation of mechan-ical harvesters are essential to bring costs back in line with the limit sugar prices will support.

In short, the situation in each of the domestic cane sugar areas is such that substantially accelerated harvesting re-search is required to keep the industry viable in order that it may enjoy the fruits of variety and other similar re-search when such become available.

As stated earlier, the Sugar Cane Harvesting Committee considers trash and top removal the biggest problem to be solved in the development of a successful recumbent cane harvester. We strongly urge that the Oilseed, Pea-nut, and Sugar Crops Research Ad-visory Committee take cognizance of this fact and recommend that this phase of sugar cane harvester research be continued and accelerated and, if nec-essary to accomplish this without dilut-ing present efforts of the Agricultural Research Engineering Division in de-veloping recumbent cane harvest com-ponents, that additional funds be pro-vided for this work.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 119)

Week ending October 20, 1966
Raws 7.1300, Blackstrap 15.5000
Week ending October 27, 1966
Raws 7.1300, Blackstrap 15.5000
Week ending November 3, 1966
Raws 7.1000, Blackstrap 15.5000
Week ending November 10, 1966
Raws 7.1000, Blackstrap 15.5000
Week ending November 17, 1966
Raws 7.1000, Blackstrap 15.5000
Week ending November 24, 1966
Raws 7.1000, Blackstrap 15.5000
Week ending December 1, 1966
Raws 7.1320, Blackstrap 15.9500
Week ending December 8, 1966
Raws 7.1700, Blackstrap 16.2500
Week ending December 15, 1966
Raws 7.1020, Blackstrap 16.2500
Week ending December 22, 1966
Raws 7.0800, Blackstrap 16.2500
Week ending December 29, 1966
Raws 7.0900, Blackstrap 16.5000
Week ending January 5, 1967
Raws 7.0800, Blackstrap 17.0000
Week ending January 12, 1967
Raws 7.1000, Blackstrap 17.2500
Week ending January 19, 1967
Raws 7.0920, Blackstrap 17.6500
Week ending January 26, 1967
Raws 7.1240, Blackstrap 17.3500

Lampo Heads J & L

Lawrence C. Lampo, who needs no introduction to the readers of **The Sugar Bulletin,** has been elected President and General Manager of the J & L Engineering Company, Inc., of Jeanerette. Clay C. Harrison has been elected Executive Vice-President and Walter J. Landry has been appointed General Sales Manager. The announcement of the appointments was made by Charles W. Call, Jr., President of Waialua Foods, Inc., who now own the Honolulu Iron Works who own J & L. Mr. Lampo succeeds Mr. Joseph M. Puig who has retired.

Mr. Harrison joined the Honolulu Iron Works as a sales engineer and was manager of merchandise operations for their Hawaiian Division until his appointment with J & L. Mr. Landry was formerly J & L export sales manag

—o—

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 121)

ly below the cost of production," Ker said. He concluded his testimony w the statement that U. S. consumers p less for their sugar than consumers other more highly developed countri

The Food and Fiber Commission w appointed by President Johnson to r view our agricultural and related fo eign trade policies and to make reco mendations for the future. The Co mission will make its report in July.

Editor's Note:

As we go to press, Mr. Ferris advis that John Rarick, the newly elect Congressman from the Sixth Co gressional District, has been appoint a member of the House Agricultu Committee.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 45—No. 10 FEBRUARY 15, 1967

Official Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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(Glenn R. Timmons)

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

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Hawaii Tour

The Hawaiian Islands Sugar Cane Field Tour sponsored by the American Sugar Cane League was a complete success. A list of those who went on the Tour is shown below.

Mrs. Margaret C. Best, Mr. & Mrs. Victor J. Bailliet, Mr. & Mrs. Jules A. Dornier, Mr. & Mrs. John Thibaut, Mr. & Mrs. Ed Smith, Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Hebert, Mr. & Mrs. Herman J. Louviere, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Bourgeois, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Robert Allain, Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Lemaire, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Bourgeois, Mr. & Mrs. Hartman LeJeune, Mr. & Mrs. Avie Talbot, Mr. & Mrs. Paul G. Moresi, Mr. & Mrs. V. L. Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. John V. Caldwell, Mr. & Mrs. C. Lambert Duhe, Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Durbin, Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Andras, Mr. & Mrs. Fabian Lemaire, Mr. & Mrs. Roy Blouin, Mr. & Mrs. Paul Kessler, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Hebert, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel J. Gonsoulin, Mr. & Mrs. John Broussard, Mr. & Mrs. Howard Viator, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Bernard, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Clifford LeBlanc, Mr. & Mrs. James I. Hymel, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Levert, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Kahao, Mr. & Mrs. Lynn Arceneaux, Mr. & Mrs. Wade LeBlanc, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Pugh, Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Dugas, Mr. & Mrs. Tom Vallot, Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Landry, Mr. & Mrs. Paul A. Pesson, Mr. Clarence Waguespack, Mr. Rene Waguespack, Mr. Henry Walet, Mr. Vicknair Prioux Mr. Irving C. Schexnayder and Mr. Lloyd L. Lauden.

Everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy the field tours, the sightseeing, and the entertainment and this included Mr. John Broussard and Mr. Lawrence C. (Dee Dee) Levert, Jr., who materially assisted with some of the entertainment.

Based on comments from a few of the wives of growers on the trip it will be very difficult for the League to ever again sponsor a sugar cane tour without including wives.

It would be impossible in the short space allotted to this article to describe the beautiful scenery and the many places of interest visited on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. It would also be impossible to relate the many interesting happenings which took place among our group.

The Louisiana group is indeed indebted to the management of the factories and fields of Hakalau, Puna Sugar Co., Grove Farm, Pioneer Mill and Ewa for the excellent arrangements made for the group. The Louisiana group is especially appreciative of the arrangements made by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and Honolulu Iron and J & L Engineering for the arrangements and kindness shown the group.

A few facts learned and a few practices observed about the Hawaiian Sugar industry will be of interest to Louisiana growers and processors. Sugar factories operate nine or ten months a year. Factories operate three eight hour shifts, five days a week. They do not operate on Saturday and Sunday. In addition to all of the normal sugar house equipment used in Louisiana, sugar factories in Hawaii have very expensive wet cleaning cane plants constructed immediately before the factory's milling train. The cost of the more elaborate type wet cleaning plant approximates the $2,500,000 figure. These cane cleaning plants remove soil, rocks, and cane trash from cane. Most of the cane delivered to mills has more than 30 percent trash, some cane has as much as 50 percent trash.

The Pioneer factory uses the Silver Diffuser instead of three roll mills. This appears to be very satisfactory. Other

(Continued on page 137)

IN WASHINGTON

WITH JOE FERRIS

TRIBUTE TO ED WILLIS

The Honorable Edwin E. Willis, the "Mister Sugar" of Louisiana's Third Congressional District, was highly honored by his colleagues when he resumed his seat in the House after a long and nearly fatal illness.

Representative Ed Hebert led off for the Louisiana delegation in praising Willis.

"More than 18 years ago," said Hebert, "there came to this body, the present incumbent, Ed Willis of St. Martinville. In the better than 18 years that he has been here he has endeared himself to this House. He has established himself as an outstanding legislator and certainly a constitutional authority.

"So I direct your attention, in behalf of the Louisiana delegation today, to the presence again on the floor, after a long illness, of our colleague who now holds the record of having served the Third Congressional District of Louisiana longer than anyone in the history of the State—a well deserved and well merited distinction for our colleague, Edwin E. Willis."

Hale Boggs, Democratic Whip had this to say about Mr. Willis:

"Mr. Speaker, I would like to join in the tributes which have been paid to our distinguished colleague from the Third Congressional District of Louisiana. Ed Willis has been one of the most diligent, dedicated Members of this body for the last two decades. The respect that he enjoys here is shared by the people that he has represented so well, faithfully and efficiently for so many years I am happy to say that he has rapidly recovered his vigor and his health, and is carrying on his full duties as a member of the Judiciary Committee and as chairman of one of the great committees of the Congress. He is ably and efficiently representing the people of the State of Louisiana."

Other members of the Louisiana delegation each paid glowing tribute to his colleague, "Ed." They were joined by Majority Leader, Carl Albert and Republican Leader, Gerald R. Ford who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join in saying a few things that should have been said about Edwin Willis a long time ago. Both Ed and I first came to the House of Representatives in the 81st Congress. We had offices adjoining one another for many, many years. We also had adjoining apartments for a number of years. As a consequence, my wife and Mrs. Willis became very close and very good friends. Ed and I have had a close friendship for the more than 18 years that we have both served in the House of Representatives.

"We were all sad while Ed was quite ill over the past year or so, but we are all pleased and happy that his health is improved and we are delighted to see him on the floor today."

Rarick on Agriculture Committee

Louisiana freshman Congressman Hon. John R. Rarick from the Sixth Congressional District, through the good office of Hale Boggs was assigned to membership on the House Committee on Agriculture.

Judge Rarick also received assignment to several sub-committees such as Livestock and Grains, Oilseeds and Rice and Departmental Oversight, all of which will enable him to effectively represent the agricultural interests of his District and State.

roposed Revision of the Definition of a Farm in the Continental United States and Definition and Interpretation of an Operator; 1967 and Subsequent Crops.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant o the provisions of Section 304 (b) of he Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, he Secretary is preparing to issue regulations revising the definition of a arm in the continental United States et forth in 7 CFR 822.1, and to include a definition and interpretation f the term "operator".

All persons who desire to submit omments and views regarding the proosed revision of the definition of a arm in continental United States and he definition and interpretation of 'operator" as set forth below, may ubmit the same in writing and in duplicate to the Director of the Farmer 'rograms Division, Agricultural Stabiization and Conservation Service, Jnited States Department of Agriculure, Washington, D. C. 20250 within hirty days after the date of publication f this notice in the Federal Register.

All written submissions made pursunt to this Notice will be made availble for public inspection at such times nd places and in a manner convenient o the public business (7 CFR .27 (b).

It is proposed to revise 7 CFR 8221 o read as follows:

822.1 Definition of a farm in the continental United States, and definition and interpretation of the term, operator.

(a) Effective for the 1967 and subsequent crops of sugarbeets or sugarcane, a farm within the limits of continental United States for the purposes of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, shall be all land within a State farmed by the same operator with farming practices customarily followed in the locality, as determined by the county committee, and shall include, in addition, any land in an adjoining State or States so farmed by such operator, if any of the euipment or labor used in the sugarbeet or sugarcane production operation in the one State is also used in such operation of the land in the other State or States.

(b) In this section the term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, estate or trust or other business enterprise or other legal entity.

(c) The term "operator" used in paragraph (a) of this Section means the person (or persons) who controls the sugarbeet or sugarcane operations on the land farmed by him with farming practices customarily followed in the locality, has the authority, not subordinate to any other person, to make the final decisions with respect to growing, harvesting and marketing the sugarcane or sugarbeet crop, and has a risk of substantial financial loss or an opportunity for substantial financial gain resulting from such operations: **Provided,** however, That the combination of persons in each of the following subparagraphs (1) through (9) shall be considered as one operator except as provided in subparagraph (10).

(1) A corporation and its subsidiary corporations.

(2) Husband and wife.

(3) A partnership and its individual members.

(4) A joint operation and the individual joint operators.

(5) A corporation and any stockholder owning an important amount (generally 25 per cent or more) of stock in the corporation.

(6) All corporations in which one or more of the same persons own an important amount (generally 25 percent or more) of the stock in each corporation.

(7) A minor child and a parent.

(8) Individual members of a family who live in the same household.

(9) Persons in any combination other than those set forth in each of the foregoing subparagraph (1) through (8) who are engaged in a combined operation of sugarbeet or sugar-

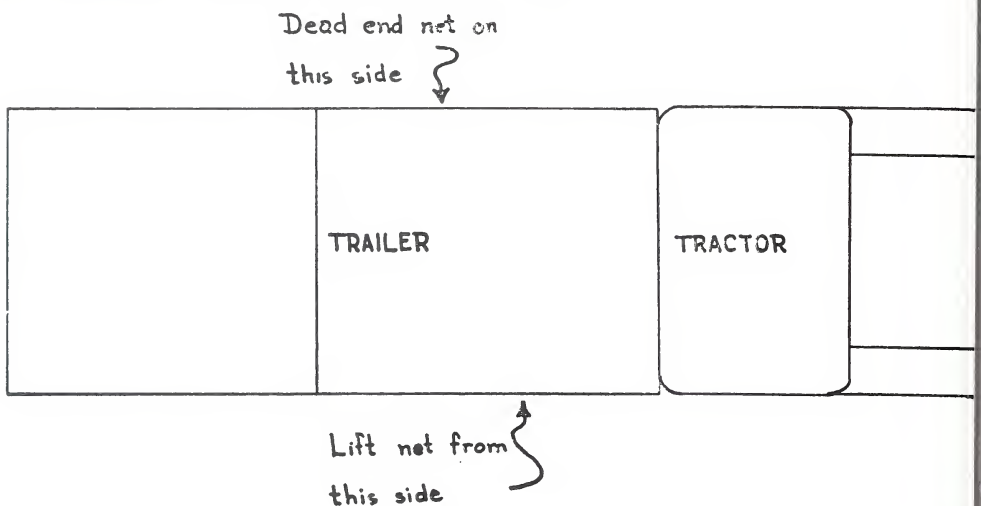
(Continued on page 139)

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONVERTING TO CHAIN-NET SYSTEMS

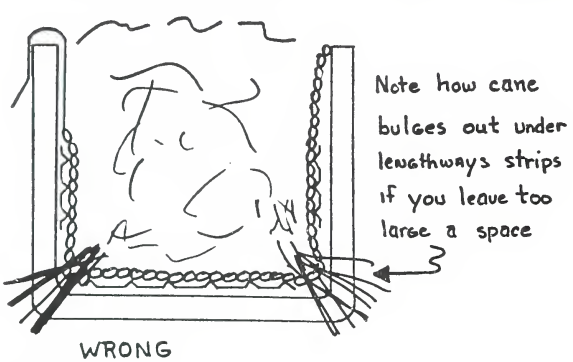
GLENN R. TIMMONS

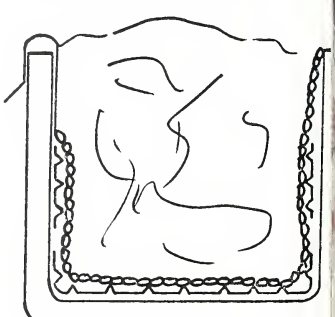
Between now and next harvest season many producers and factories will be adopting chain-net delivery systems. This article contains ten suggestions on converting to chain-net. Mr. Jack M. Kinabrew, Jr. of Standard Supply and Hardware Co. offers these suggestions based on his past experience wit chain-net systems. Adoption of thes suggestions should result in smoothe operations, less spillage of cane in th mill yard, and quicker unloading.

Here are Mr. Kinabrew's sugge tions:



Dead end your chain-nets to the left side of the vehicle provided the factor can accept cane dumped out of this side. Left side dumping makes it easie to spot the vehicle at the unloading point at the factory. Also when on th highway the manifold will be on the opposite side from oncoming traffic.





Wall up the lower part of the sides of the vehicle so that cane cannot bulg out under a lengthways member and slow up the unloading.

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TENNECO Builds A Sugar Cane Herbicide

GENERAL INFORMATION

Tenneco TRI-FEN is a concentrated, water soluble formulation of 2,3,6-Trichlorophenylacetic Acid. It is a selective, pre-emergence herbicide designed for the control of Johnsongrass from seed as well as certain other germinating annual weeds and grasses. Since TRI-FEN has little or no effect on emerged and growing weeds, it must be applied early in the growing season prior to weed seed germination, immediately following planting in a clean bed or on a freshly-shaved row. TRI-FEN may also be applied following a standard herbicide treatment to remove the weeds and grasses present.

Special Note:

Application of herbicides to kill heavy growth of existing weeds should be made enough in advance of the TRI-FEN application to insure adequate exposure of soil surface for an even spray application over the area to be treated.

TRI-FEN is not leached readily so that it remains in the soil surface area where it is taken up by weeds and grasses as they sprout thus affecting its killing action.

A single spring application of TRI-FEN has often given control of Johnsongrass seedlings and other germinating annual weeds and grasses over an entire season. In fact the carry-over effect of TRI-FEN has been shown to be adequate for Johnsongrass control in the following year's stubble cane.

Special Note:

The spacing and frequency of TRI-FEN applications should be checked through the local experiment station extension agent.

A partial list of weeds controlled by TRI-FEN includes:

Grass Weeds

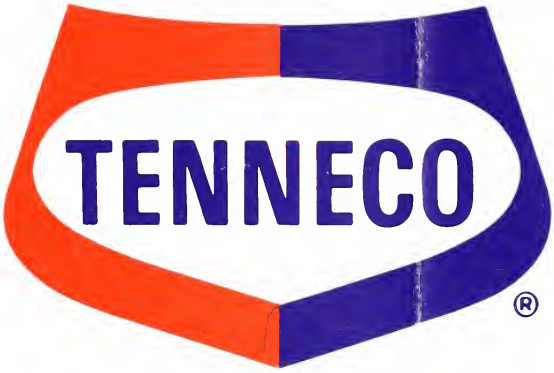
Alexander Grass
Barnyard Grass
Crabgrass
Johnsongrass from seed
Foxtail
Goosegrass

Broadleaf Weeds

Morning Glory
Chickweed
Dock
Henbit
Nightshade
Purslane
Ragweed
Spiny Amaranth
Sow Thistle

Special Note:

Johnsongrass developing from established rhizomes will not be controlled by TRI-FEN. Consult your Extension Service for specific recommendations in this situation.



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Purslane
Ragweed
Spiny Amaranth
Sow Thistle

Special Note:

Johnsongrass developing from established rhizomes will not be controlled by TRI-FEN. Consult your Extension Service for specific recommendations in this situation.

TRI-FEN®

Net Contents _____ Registration No. _____ 92-9

A Selective Pre-Emergence Herbicide for Control of Seedling Johnsongrass and Certain Other Annual Weeds in Sugar Cane.

Active Ingredient:
2,3,6-Trichlorophenylacetic acid sodium salt* — 27.6%
Inert Ingredients: — 72.4%
Total 100.0%

*2,3,6-Trichlorophenylacetic acid equivalent is 25.3% by weight or 2.5 pounds per gallon.

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See Side Panel for Other Cautions

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TENNECO CHEMICALS, INC.
300 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Louisiana:

Use 1.0 gallons of TRI-FEN (2 to 2½ pounds of acid equivalent) in 12-18 gallons of water per acre applied on a band of 24-30 inches wide over rows of six (6) feet apart. Use the 1.0 gallon rate where Johnson grass seedlings are a major problem.

Apply TRI-FEN in the spring on a clean row of fall planted cane after shaving and off-barring, or in the spring, after the row has been "weeded" chemically to kill existing weeds. Treatment with TRI-FEN should be made after all danger of freezing is past but prior to weed emergence.

Florida:

TRI-FEN should be applied as an overall spray at the rate of 3.2 gallons (8 pounds acid equivalent) in 50 gallons of water per acre. Treat fall planted cane shortly after planting, but before weed emergence. For maximum results, as in the case with any pre-emergence herbicide, moisture is necessary after application to move the TRI-FEN into close contact with the germinating susceptible weed seeds.

CAUTION

☐ Do not use bagasse for feed or forage.

☐ Avoid spray drifts. TRI-FEN may injure susceptible desirable broad leaf plants such as tobacco, tomatoes, soybeans, cotton, most vegetable crops, ornamentals, etc. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

☐ Do not use same sprayer for other purposes.

☐ Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

☐ Do not store near feed, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

☐ Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

☐ Do not take internally.

☐ Keep out of reach of children.

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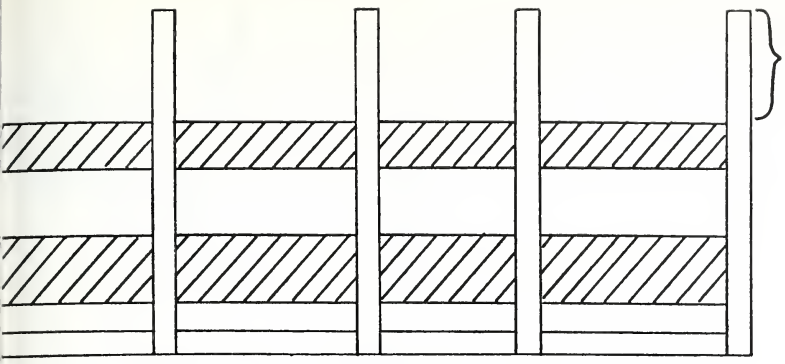
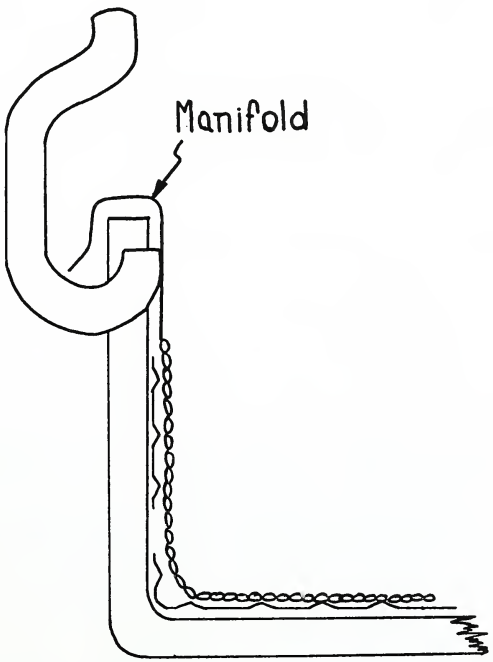


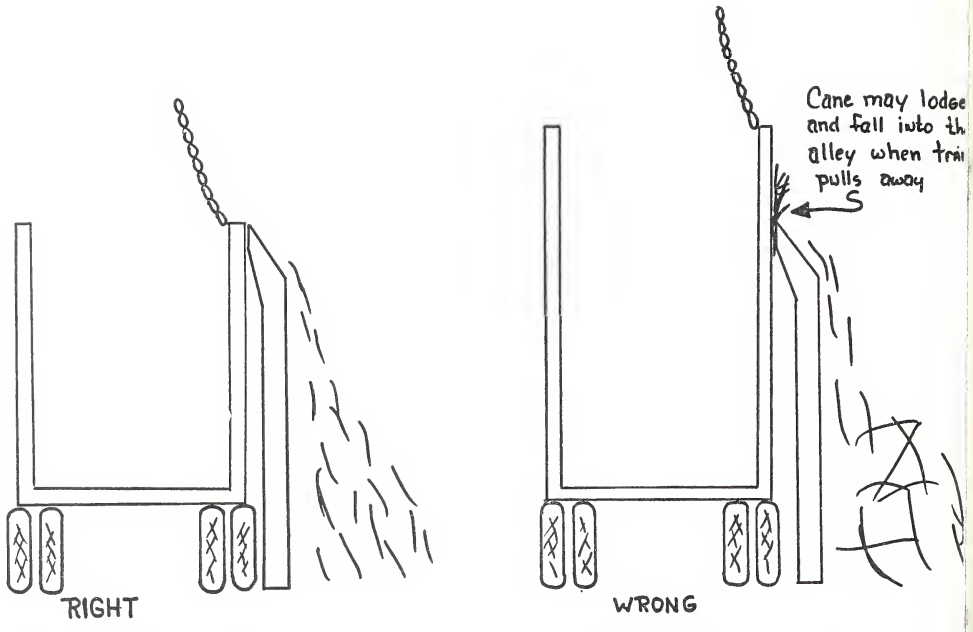
SIDE VIEW CHAIN-NET WAGON

ave the upper portion of the vehicle sides open on the hook side (right le), except for the upright stakes.

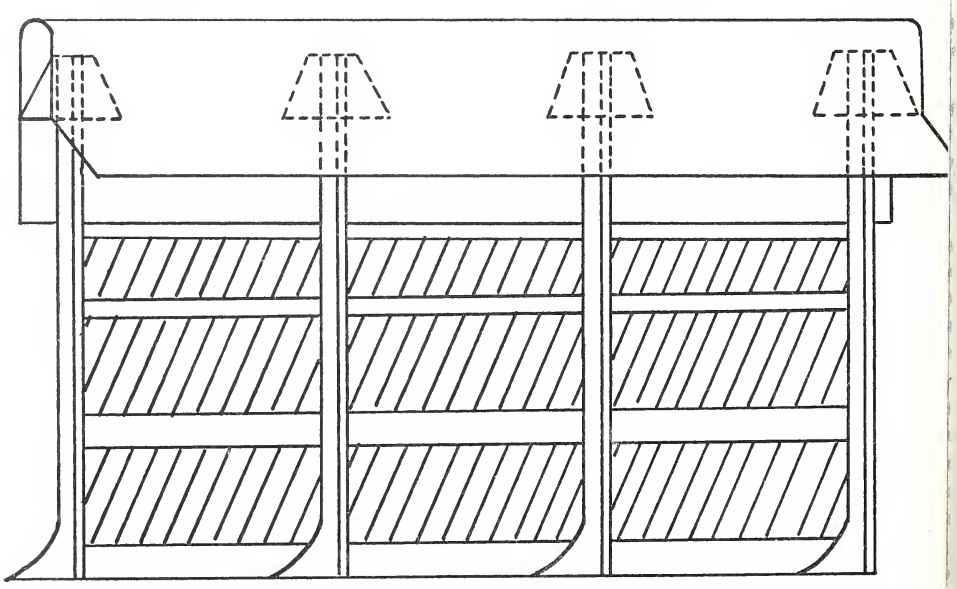


ave your manifold formed from sheet steel 36 inches wide. Then it will not ly act as a stop for the hook bar as it swings in to engage, but it also will p the hook bar even if the vehicle is tilted. This is particularly important carts.

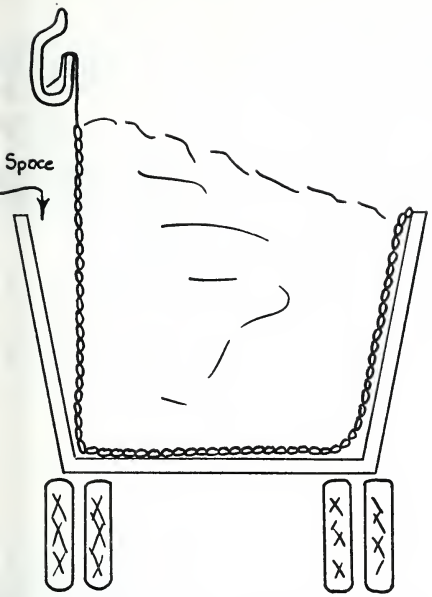
not tamp the cane too tightly, it causes the cane to bind and slows the loading cycle. For example, it is better to unload 24 to 25 tons in 2 to 3 nutes than to unload 30 tons in 10 to 12 minutes. Besides, overloading may mage the trailer, the side dump crane, the chain-net, or all three.



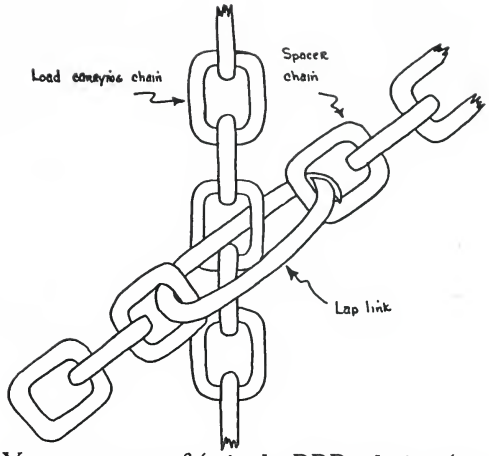
Try to make all trailers and carts the same height from the ground to the t of the side. This will cut down on spillage into the dump alley. Also taper t retaining wall at the top to improve the flow of cane into the storage area.



Install gussets under the manifold to strengthen it and to act as a guide wh setting the manifold back on the vehicle side. Be sure that they are on an an e so that the operator doesn't have to be too accurate in setting the manif d back down.



en building new trailers design
n a little wider at the top than at
bottom. This will cut down on
ding during unloading.



You can use 3/8 inch BBB chain (or old cane sling chains) for your load carrying chains, and lighter chain (or old sling chains) for spacer chains. To connect them use long lap links.

Unload the rear compartment of a trailer first so that you will have weight on the truck's rear wheels—and enough traction to move.

THE FIELD

(Continued from page 131)

ories in the Islands are considering
ng to this system in the future.
The Hawaiian sugar industry aver-
s over 50 tons of cane per acre per
r and more than 5 tons of sugar
acre per year. Most plantations
w cane for 22 to 24 months before
harvested for sugar. This cane aver-
s usually over 100 tons of cane per
e and more than 10 tons of sugar
acre. Some cane is grown for 36
nths or more before it is harvested
sugar. Plant cane and three stubble
os are usually made before a field
plowed out. Since the harvesting
hods used are somewhat destructive
tubble, about 30 percent of the cane
each field is pulled up and fields
st be gap planted after each harvest.
e is harvested by two general meth-
. It is either pushed in a pile with
ull dozer tractor with a front end
ched rake and loaded with a drag-
using a clam shell type grab, or it
oth harvested and loaded with a
gline using a clam shell type grab.
This is correct; cane is harvested with a dragline by the grab method. Most cane is delivered in trucks using the chain-net dump system. Cane is harvested and delivered on a 24 hour-a-day basis. Cane is usually burned before being harvested.

Cane is mechanically planted using short pieces of cane containing about three eyes. About 50 percent of the cane on the Islands is irrigated. Irrigation is generally by the furrow method but some overhead sprinkler type irrigation is practices. Cane is planted in the water furrow on five foot centers.

No cultivation is done in the cane other than chemical spraying for grass and weeds. Much of the chemical weed control work is done by knap-sack type sprayers carried on the backs of workers. Fields are very clean of grass and weeds. Hand spraying is done mostly to minimize drift and liability and, in addition, it is almost impossible to operate a piece of equipment in irrigated fields with levees and irrigation ditches. Land is never allowed to rest after

(Continued on page 139)

Growers still get fast, effective control of Johnson grass and broad-leaved weeds with dependable Dow herbicides—just as they have over the past 12 years.

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ely planted after the stubble is de-
royed and another seed bed is
rmed.

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others cane grows in two to four
ches of soil over rock. Many fields
e very rocky. Most rocks in cane
elds range from pebbles to three feet
diameter but many are 8 to 10 inches
diameter. Many of these rocks are
elivered to factories. Cane cleaning
ants separate rocks from cane.

EFINITION

(Continued from page 133)

ne production and who individually
e engaged also in other sugarbeet or
garcane production operations.

(10) Any persons included in any
the foregoing subparagraphs (1)
rough (9) will be considered to be
separate operator and will be ex-
uded from the combination of per-
ns constituting one operator de-
ribed in such subparagraph, if he es-
blishes to the satisfaction of the
ounty committee subject to approval
the State Committee, that with re-
ect to the sugarbeet or sugarcane
erations on the land which it is
aimed should be a separate farm, he:

(i) Exercises complete and exclusive
ntrol of such sugarbeet or sugarcane
op operation and has the authority to
ake the final decisions concerning the growing, harvesting, and marketing the sugarbeet or sugarcane crop, and does not possess such control of and such authority with respect to any other sugarbeet or sugarcane crop operation on other land in the State;

(ii) Has a risk of substantial financial loss or opportunity for substantial financial gain from such sugarbeet or sugarcane crop operation, and does not have such risk or opportunity with respect to any other sugarbeet or sugarcane crop operation on other land in the State; and

(iii) Maintain separately a written record of accounts covering the costs and income from such sugarbeet or sugarcane crop operation.

Signed at Washington, D. C. on February 3, 1967

(Signed) E. A. JAENKE
Acting Administrator

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This year apply Fenac—Louisiana growers have proved it can help boost tonnage and profits. Check the LSU sugar cane weed control recomme dations—your county agent can give you a copy.

Charles Allain, manager of Shady Side Co., Ltc at Franklin, La. (at left), and Roland Guillotte are shown inspecting weed-free cane treated with Fenac. They report long residual protection again weeds and grasses with Fenac—dependable contro of seedling Johnson grass.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

l. 45—No. 11 MARCH 1, 1967

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

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By A. W. Dykers

Marketing Allotments

The Government Mill Marketing Allotment hearing for the Mainland Cane Area (Louisiana and Florida) was held in the Century Room of the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, on February 28th, with approximately sixty interested people in attendance. These included representatives from all the Florida mills.

Edwin H. Matzen, Ellsworth Demasters and John Curry were the Government men at the Hearing with John Curry presiding. Ellsworth Demasters read the U.S.D.A. proposal for splitting up the 1,100,000 Mainland Cane Sugar quota among the Louisiana and Florida mills and he was followed on the stand by F. A. Graugnard, Jr., for Louisiana and John Boy for Florida. The activities began at about 10 o'clock and were over a little before noon.

Everytime we attend one of these Government hearings we realize what a complicated age we are living in. These do call "briefs" that are presented by the Government and Louisiana have more mathematical calculations crammed into them than the original Einstein Theory of Relativity.

The Florida people usually confine themselves to saying "me too" to the Government recommendations and kept the big work on the calculating machines. This year they had a longer dissertation than usual but still no tables to offer in evidence as exhibit this, that and the other and, therefore, kept their record in tact.

For the past two years, thanks to two bad hurricanes and an early freeze in Louisiana, Florida has produced more sugar than we have. Our loss has been their gain and this year, for the first time in history, the total marketing allotment for the Florida mills will be larger than the total marketing allotment for the Louisiana mills. This is history in the making and history plays a very large part in the distribution of quotas in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area.

Technologists Elect

We have been rather crowded for space in the last few issues of The Sugar Bulletin and have, therefore, omitted some news that we should have reported. For instance, we haven't yet reported that the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists has a new set of officers. They are Thomas H. Allen, of Franklin, President; Clay Terry, of Louisa, First Vice-President; J. A. Dornier, Jr., of Convent, Second Vice-President, and Denver Loupe of Baton Rouge, re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Minus Granger, of Franklin, is Chairman of the Agricultural Section, Connie Melancon of Houma, is Chairman of the Manufacturing Section, and Frank L. Barker, Jr., of Lockport, is the Chairman-at-large.

Graugnard Heads Bank Board

Another news item we have not reported is that F. A. Graugnard, Jr., President of the St. James Sugar Cooperative, Inc., was recently elected Chairman of the Farm Credit Board of the Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans. Ernest G. Spivey, of Jackson, Mississippi, was elected Vice-Chairman of the Board.

At the time of his election on January 28th, Mr. Graugnard said that in 1966 the Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans loaned approximately forty million dollars to farmers in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. He said it appeared that the tight money situation was easing and that this would allow the banks to extend greater credit to farmers. We immediately tried to float a loan on behalf of The Old Mule but he claimed we didn't qualify. Life gets tough in the city.

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

L.S.U. Contact Committee

It is once again time for the big sugarcane meeting at L.S.U. The occasion is the Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League Contact Committee where research scientists of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, working on the many problems of sugarcane, review the results of the year's work. The meeting will take place in the Ballroom of the L.S.U. Union on the L.S.U. Campus. It will begin at 9:30 in the morning Thursday, March 16, 1967.

Dr. Doyle Chambers, Director of the L.S.U. Experiment Station, and Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the League's Contact Committee, invite all cane growers, as well as anyone interested in the Louisiana sugar industry, to attend this all important meeting.

Growers should attend this meeting to meet with the research workers, not only to learn of the studies being conducted on sugarcane, but to personally show appreciation for this work.

It is generally known throughout the State that members of the sugarcane industry are very much interested in the research work at both L.S.U. and at the Houma Station. This is shown by the many in the industry who visit the Experiment Stations each year. Such visits are not a new thing. For a long number of years, members of the industry have made it a point to visit with the research workers. Back in the days of the Mosaic epidemic, during the mid 20's, the League's Contact Committee met almost monthly. Growers practically camped on the doorsteps of the Experiment Stations during this period. Many growers, since that time, have cooperated with researchers on projects on the farm. The League holds many conferences both at L.S.U. and at the Houma Station each year and has written agreements on cooperation in research. Out of the many years of this type relationship has come a spirit of unity and cooperation that has materially helped the Louisiana sugar industry.

Mr. Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League, will preside at the meeting. Below is the program and it is hoped that many growers will take time out to attend the meeting.

Program

Morning

9:30-10:00 Agricultural Engineering Research — M. M. Mayeux, B. J. Cochran, and L. L. Saveson (USDA)
10:00-10:30 Sugar Cane Machine Cost —J. R. Campbell
10:30-10:45 Coffee Break
10:45-11:00 Fertilizer for Sugar Cane —L. E. Golden
11:00-11:15 Proposed Study on Cultural Practices—Ray Ricaud
11:15-11:30 Genetic Studies of Economic Characteristics in Sugar Cane—M. T. Henderson
11:30-11:45 Sugar Cane Insect Research—S. D. Hensley
11:45- 1:15 Lunch

Afternoon

1:15- 1:30 New Varieties Produced by Louisiana Station—S. J. P. Chilton
1:30- 1:45 Sugar Cane Breeding Program—L. Anzalone
1:45- 2:00 Report on New Sugar Cane Varieties — E. C. Simon
2:00- 2:15 Results of New Sugar Cane Varieties in Outfield Tests in 1966—T. J. Stafford.

(Continued on page 146)

IN WASHINGTON

WITH JOE FERRIS

New Era In Agriculture

Farmers' spokesmen, 300 strong, thered in Washington February 20. he occasion was a one-day National rm Policy Conference sponsored by e administration. Secretary of Agri-lture, Orville Freeman, issued the in-tations and acted as Master of Cere-onies; the State Department loaned new International Conference room r the meeting and President Johnson ve a delightful cocktail party and ncheon for a fortunate 50 of the oup including Senator Allen Ellender, hairman of the Senate Committee on griculture, and Representative Bob age, Chairman of the House Agricul-re Committee.

In his opening remarks Secretary eeman said:

"The year 1967 marks the dawn of **new era** in American agriculture. The rpluses that all but suffocated us hen I came to Washington in 1961 ve been eliminated. And while dis-osing of those surpluses we were able improve income. Now, with the ood and Agriculture Act of 1965, and ood for Freedom Program of 1966, e have the tools, if we can cooperate use them wisely and prudently, to event another piling-up of surpluses the future together with the down-ard pressure on the market that companies an oversupply of com-odities.

"This is a Policy Conference. It is nely, then, that we ask: What does e elimination of crop surpluses signi- for the agricultural policy of the nited States? It means—it has meant, ready—that today there is less gov-nment intervention in agricultural af-irs than at any time in the past 30 ears. Today, farmers operating under ommodity programs that are largely voluntary possess more freedom of choice than they have had since the early Triple-A days of the New Deal. Today, the market operates more freely than has been the case for three decades.

"With virtually no Government stocks on hand, with resale policies securely insulating the market from the negligible supplies in CCC hands, the Government's role in the market has been sharply diminished. The market functions as it will, responding to private forces in the market place, recording dollars-and-cents variations as a consequence of supply and demand and quality conditions.

"Indeed, this is a new 'ball game' for American agriculture."

President Johnson in his remarks to his luncheon guests said that while there has been a steady progress in the economic standing of the American farmer, his share in national government and prosperity had not been what it should be.

The chief Executive said: "You don't have to tell me that farmers have been caught in a bind between high implement prices, high interest rates and stable or lowering prices for farm commodities." President Johnson, however, forecast "substantial improvement in this situation."

The heads of most of the large farming organizations recommended continuing federal government farm support programs with some recommendations going even further and suggesting an immediate boost on some commodities including wheat, feed grains and milk. The only strong dissent came

(Continued on next page)

GENERAL FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUGAR CANE IN LOUISIANA FOR 1967

Plant Cane for the Mill

For plant cane, use 60 to 100 pounds of N per acre by applying any of the common N materials. The following guide for use of N is recommended:

CONDITION	N. Lbs. Per Acre
Heavy legume crop turned under on any soils	60
Medium-textured soils, fallowed previous year	80
Fine-textured soils, fallowed previous year	80 to 100

Where poor legume growth is obtained, or where available soil phosphorus and/or potassium are low, use of P_2O_5 and/or 80 pounds of K_2O per acre from either solid or liquid sources.

Stubble Cane for the Mill

For stubble cane on alluvial soils, use 80 to 160 pounds of N per acre. Where soil test show the available soil phosphorus to be no higher than the upper limit of the "medium" range, use 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre. In some areas on alluvial soils, particularly on finer-textured soils, profitable increases from use of 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre have been obtained when soil tests for available phosphorus have been "high." When soil tests show the available soil potassium to be no higher than the intermediate level, of the "medium" range, apply 80 pounds o K2O per acre. (Interpretations of soi tests are normally made by Count Agents.)

For stubble cane on the course- t medium-textured soils of the Mississipp Terraces (areas largely west of Bayo Teche and including most soils in th Richland, Olivier, Baldwin and Jean erette soils series), use 80 to 16 pounds of N, 40 pounds of P2O5 an 80 pounds of K2O per acre. On fine textured soils, use results from loca fertilizer experiments and soil tests a guides for use of phosphorus an potassium.

Split applications of nitrogen t stubble cane, where 120 or mor pounds of N are applied by both aeria and ground means, are beneficial i many cases. If the second applicatio is made as late as July 15, satisfactor sucrose may be obtained either by har vesting at a date later than normal, o by lower topping.

Seed Cane

For seed cane, use fertilizers at o near the highest levels within rate recommended.

Lime Requirements

Where the soil pH is below 6.0 lim should be used according to soil tes recommendations.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 144)

2:15- 2:30 Studies of Sugar Cane Disease—I. L. Forbes

2:30- 2:45 Coffee Break

2:45- 3:00 Studies of Ratoon Stunting and Mosaic Diseases—R. J. Steib

3:00- 3:15 Weed Control — E. R. Stamper

3:15- 3:30 Physiology of Sugar Cane —W. C. Normand

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 145)

from Charles D. Shuman, President o the American Farm Federation, long time critic of government farm policy who said he was, "pleased they calle the conference because it indicates tha they read last November's election re sults which showed wide-spread dissa isfaction with government involvemen in agriculture.

SPRING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS AND OTHER WEEDS AND GRASSES IN LOUISIANA SUGARCANE, 1967

Prepared by personnel of: Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana; and the Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Johnson Grass Control

The weed and grass control program only one part of a complete sugarcane oduction program. It cannot reach its aximum potential in increased yields less all other recommendations such insect control, fertilization, disease ntrol, and cultural and other good ronomic and management practices e followed.

Chemical herbicides are expensive d unless they are properly applied at e right time, maximum control of eeds will not be obtained. Spray uipment should be in good condition d carefully calibrated to deliver the oper dosage. When ground equipent is used, herbicides should be aed on approximately a 24- to 30ch band over the top of the row (1/3 5/12 of the row width). Rates for rbicides applied by ground equipent are based on band applications r acre of sugarcane. One lb/A on 24-inch band basis is equivalent to lb/A on a broadcast basis when rows e 72 inches wide.

Fallow Plowing

Fallow plowing is necessary to conol Johnson grass plants and rhizomes nderground stems). Fallow plowing cludes plowing the land six or more nes in late spring and summer after e temperature is high enough for seed rmination and good grass growth. ate fall and early winter plowing folwing early harvested stubble has little no effect in killing Johnson grass.

At present, there are no chemicals at are economically feasible to subtute into a fallow plow program. ork on this phase of Johnson grass ntrol is in progress.

Plant Cane Treatment

If the last sugarcane stubble crop as infested with Johnson grass, the next plant cane crop will probably have a Johnson grass seedling infestation; therefore, a complete chemical program is recommended.

A. REMOVAL OF WINTER WEEDS:

Heavy infestations of winter weeds must be removed from the row before preemergence herbicides are applied in the spring. To be effective, preemergence herbicides must be sprayed evenly over the soil surface. Winter weeds are usually not a problem in fields that were treated with a residual herbicide in the fall.

Winter weeds may be removed or controlled in two ways:

1. **Mechanical control** — remove weeds from the top of the row with a shaver or mechanical hoe.

A. **Shaving**—the removing of excessive dirt covering the mother cane and all weeds, grasses and top growth of cane killed by winter freezes.

B. **False shaving**—the removing of weeds, grasses and the top growth of cane killed by freezes, but removing little or no dirt from the top of the row.

2. **Chemical control**—Spray the top of the row, 24 to 30 inches wide, with 1 lb/A of the acid equivalent (1 quart) of silvex with ground equipment, or 1 lb/A (1 quart) of silvex broadcast with aerial equipment. This application should be made as early in the season as practical.

Silvex is very slow in killing winter weeds, usually taking about two weeks. Mixtures of 2/3 pound silvex to 1/3 pound low volatile ester of 2,4-D will decrease the time to kill these weeds.

Note—When applying these herbicides by airplane, allow at least 10 percent additional material for ditchbanks

(Continued on next page)

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and headlands.

B. APPLICATION OF PREEMERGENC HERBICIDES:

If shaving or false shaving is don early and if off-barring and redrawin the row is delayed, the top of the ro should be sprayed with silvex as de scribed above. The preemergence her bicide programs described below woul then be applied after the row is off barred and redrawn.

Observations made in the last sev eral years show that it is best to kee herbicides as high as possible on to of the row. Off-barring and redrawin the row in one operation, not leavin the off-bar open, improves the effici ency of the long residual chemical her bicides such as fenac and terbac (Sinbar).

1. TCA PROGRAM

When the plant cane is off-barred or when the first cultivation is made i chopping the sides, and the row is re drawn, apply either of the followin treatments:

a) A mixture of 4 lb/A of TC (a 95 percent sodium salt formulation and 1 lb/A (1 quart) of silvex on a 24 to 30-inch band with ground equip ment.

b) A mixture of 5 lb/A of TCA an 1 lb/A (1 quart) of silvex with aeria equipment.

Repeat either one of these treatment after the cane is fertilized. This re peat and timed second application i **extremely important** to the success o the TCA Program.

2. FENAC PROGRAM

This year, two commercial formula tions of 2, 3, 6-trichlorophenyl-aceti will be marketed in Louisiana. On formulation will be marketed under th trade-mark name of "Fenac" whic contains 1½ pounds of fenac per ga lon. The other formulation will be ma keted under the trade-mark name c "Tri-Fen" which contains 2½ pound of fenac per gallon. The primary diffe ence in these two products is that on formulation is more concentrated tha the other; therefore, different quantitie

each product would be required to ain the recommended rate of fenac. able is presented in the back of this ort which shows the quantity of each duct that is required to give a specif- ate of fenac.

enac is a preemergence chemical has no effect, if used alone, on ds that have emerged from the soil. us, fenac should be applied early in year before the temperature is warm ugh to germinate weed seeds. Mix- fenac with silvex or the low volatile r of 2, 4-D increases the effective- s of fenac for both preemergence l postemergence control of weeds.

) If fenac and silvex were applied newly planted cane in late summer fall, a repeat application of a mix- e of fenac at 1.1 lb/A (3 qts. of enac" or 2 qts. of "Tri-Fen") and b/A (1 qt.) of silvex should be de in the spring.

) If fenac was **not** applied in the , a mixture of fenac at 1.5 lb/A qts. of "Fenac" or 2½ qts. of "Tri- n") and 1 lb/A (1 qt.) of silvex uld be applied to a **clean** drill.

TERBACIL (SINBAR) PROGRAM ON SEED CANE

At the present time terbacil (Sinbar) egistered for use only on **seed cane.** e following recommendations could be used in the event that full reg- ation is obtained.

) If terbacil (Sinbar) was applied 2/3 lb/A on newly planted cane in summer or fall, a repeat applica- n at 2/3 lb/A should be made in the ing.

) If terbacil was **not** applied in the , it should be applied at 1 1/3 lb/A he spring.

Note—Varieties C.P. 48-103 and P. 36-13 may be injured by terbacil atments on sandy soil.

ALTERNATE METHODS OF APPLYING FENAC OR TERBACIL (SINBAR)

ohnson grass seedlings and annual ds that have emerged and are grow- will not be killed by an application hese chemicals alone; therefore, one he following methods may be used destroy these seedlings:

a) Apply a mixture of 5 lb/A of TCA and 1 lb/A of low volatile ester of 2, 4-D with aerial or ground equipment, or

b) Use a "rotary pick" or wide hoe to completely "tear" the top of the bar and remove or kill all existing grass seedlings.

Following these treatments, fenac or terbacil (Sinbar) should be applied as suggested above.

Note—Do not mix fenac in the same tank with either TCA or Dalapon.

Stubble Cane Treatment

A. WHERE FENAC WAS USED IN PLANT CANE

If fenac was used on plant cane for Johnson grass seedling control, the stubble should be treated with 7 lb/A of TCA plus 1 lb/A of silvex. This application should be made after off-barring or off-barring and re-drawing the row. This is to be done regardless of whether the stubble was shaved or not shaved.

If Johnson grass is still a problem apply either 7 lb/A of TCA plus 2 lb/A of dalapon or dalapon alone described in the next section.

B. WHERE FENAC WAS NOT USED IN PLANT CANE

1. Stubble Shaved and Off-Barred

If the stubble is shaved, off-barring should be done as soon as possible. Follow immediately with an application of 11 lb/A of TCA and 1 lb/A of silvex if the area is known to have a heavy infestation of Johnson grass rhizomes. Adjust the equipment so the spray pattern covers the sides of the bar-furrow, or the plowed loose soil if the row is redrawn at the time of off-barring, as well as the top of the row. TCA is more effective when followed by rains and warm weather than in dry, cold weather. Thus, shaving, off-barring and TCA application is more effective when done in late February and March.

If after the application of 11 lb/A of TCA, Johnson grass is still a problem, apply 3 or 4 lb/A of dalapon with a ground sprayer. This should be

(Continued on next page)

a directed spray and **only** on varieties of C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 52-68. Other varieties may show visual injury; however, yield data indicate that this injury does not necessarily affect yields.

2. Stubble—Not Shaved

If the stubble was **not shaved,** or if it was shaved early and off-barring is delayed, and the grass is growing, an application of 7 lb/A of TCA plus 2 lb/A of dalapon plus 1 lb/A of silvex should be made. Mix these three chemicals together and spray in one application over the sugarcane and the grass. This application should be made in warm weather (temperature over 70°F). The grass should be actively growing and not over 10 inches high. This application should be made after the cane has been fertilized and the grass has recovered from burn or shock from the fertilization.

C. AERIAL APPLICATION IN STUBB CANE

Under some conditions it may be a visable to spray stubble cane with airplane. The amount of grass, its vig the age of the grass and general e vironmental conditions will determi the feasibility of the application. Fr 3 to 5 lb/A of dalapon are suggest depending on the grass infestation a growth of the grass. Low volume water per acre has increased the eff tiveness of the dalapon. Some inju may occur on the more susceptib varieties, but yields of cane have n been reduced in the past from this a plication.

The use of an airplane in applyi herbicides to sugarcane is very preci A good ground crew that mixes t chemical well and a **good set of fla men are absolutely necessary.** If the crews are not available it is suggest **not** to use an airplane for applyi herbicides in sugarcane.

CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS, RAOUL GRASS, AND BERMUDA GRASS

Annual Weeds

Some areas and individual properties in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have little or no Johnson grass. These properties are usually infested with annual weeds and grasses. The following chemical programs are suggested for use in these areas.

1. TCA Program

Shaved or Not Shaved Plant and Stubble

a. Apply 1 pound of silvex early in the season on the top of the rows of both plant and stubble cane. If an airplane application is made, use 1 to 1¼ pounds of silvex. If the cane is shaved or false shaved the application of silvex should be made after shaving.

b. After the cane is fertilized and the rows are redrawn and before weeds and grasses emerge in the spring, apply two pounds of TCA plus 1 pound of dalapon (½ to ¾ pound of silvex may be added). One application after fertilizing is usually sufficient, in some cases a repeat application may be n essary.

2. Fenac Program—.8 to 1.1 lb/ (2 to 3 qts. of "Fenac" or 1¼ 2 qts. of "Tri-Fen").

3. Terbacil (Sinbar)—2/3 to lb/A (for seed cane only).

4. Simazine—1¼ lb/A.

5. Diuron—1¼ lb/A.

Raoul Grass

One of the first steps in controlli this weed is to reduce the populati of seed in the soil. This can be done fallow plowing before sugarcane is planted, and by eradicating plants fr ditchbanks and other non-cropp areas by chemical or mechanical mea Secondly, all newly planted sugarca and the stubble crops that foll should be treated with an herbici These herbicide treatments should supplemented with hand-hoeing and flaming during the growing seas Growers should strive to eradicate t weed from their property.

Continued on page 152)

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Early Season Chemical Control—One of the following programs may be followed:

1. TCA PROGRAM FOR PLANT AND STUBBLE CANE

a) As early as possible and as soon as winter weeds have been removed and the row worked, apply a mixture of 4 lb/A of TCA and 1 lb/A (1 qt.) of silvex on the drill.

b) Approximately 4 weeks later or after fertilization **repeat** this treatment, or if Raoul grass is growing, apply a mixture of 2 lb/A of TCA, 2 lb/A of dalapon, and 1 lb/A of silvex as **directed** spray.

2. FENAC PROGRAM FOR PLANT CANE

a) Early in the season, but preferably after the row has been off-barred and redrawn, and before Raoul grass has germinated, apply a mixture of 1.9 lb/A of fenac (5 qts. of "Fenac" or 3 qts. of "Tri-Fen") plus 1 pound (1 qt. of silvex on a 24- to 30-inch band.

b) If Raoul grass plants are present a few weeks later or after fertilization, apply 2 lb/A of dalapon as a **direct** application to the weeds.

Note—Dalapon will not effectively control Raoul grass after it is 7-9 inches tall.

Flame Cultivation — Flaming has been used successfully in experimental plots to control weeds that survive chemical treatments, both in the spring and after lay-by. Flaming effectively kills weeds that are less than 4 inches tall; thus, flaming must be timely to be effective.

Control After Lay-By—A lay-by application of an herbicide is desirable in areas that are heavily infested with Raoul grass. A broadcast application (directed to the base of the cane and middles) of a mixture of 12 lb/A of TCA and 2 to 3 lb/A of amine 2, 4-D should be made immediately after the lay-by cultivation.

Bermuda Grass

If Bermuda grass (blue or wire grass) is a problem, two applications of the 2 pound TCA plus 1 pound of Dowpon plus ½ to ¾ pound of silvex is suggested for these infested areas.

Quantity of two commercial formulations required to give a specific rate of fenac.

Pounds of fenac per acre	Volume per acre for each product	
	Fenac[1]	Tri-Fen[2]
2.1	5½ qts.	3½ qts.
1.9	5 qts.	3 qts.
1.5	4 qts.	2½ qts.
1.1	3 qts.	2 qts.
.8	2 qts.	1¼ qts.
.4	1 qt.	1¼ pts.

[1]Sold by Amchem Products, Ambler, Pa; contains 1½ pounds of fenac per gallon.

[2]Sold by Tenneco Chemicals, New York, N. Y., contains 2½ pounds of fenac per gallon.

Chemicals Referred to in the Recommendations

Common Name	Chemical Name
2,4-D	amine or low volatile esters of 2,4-dichlorophenoxy- acetic acid
Dalapon	sodium salt of 2.2-dichloropropionic acid
Diuron	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea
Fenac	sodium salt of 2,3,-6-trichlorophenylacetic acide Fenac or Tri-Fen.
Silvex	low volatile esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid
Simazine	2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine
TCA	sodium salt of trichloroacetic acid
Terbacil	3-tert-butyl-5-chloro-6-methyluracil—Sinbar

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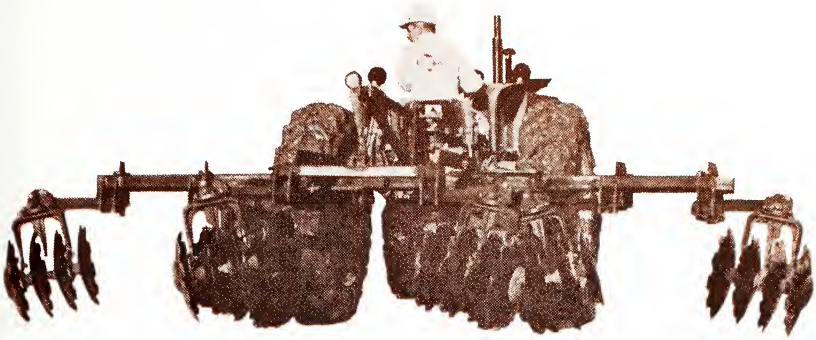

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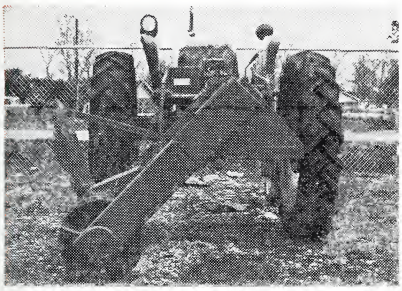

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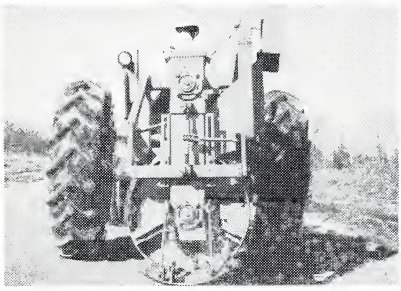

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% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sugar Per Net Ton Cane	% Sucrose Normal Juice	Cwt. Sug Per Net Ton Can
5.0	.398	9.4	1.169	13.8	1.964
5.1	.411	9.5	1.187	13.9	1.981
5.2	.424	9.6	1.206	14.0	1.999
5.3	.437	9.7	1.225	14.1	2.016
5.4	.450	9.8	1.244	14.2	2.033
5.5	.463	9.9	1.262	14.3	2.051
5.6	.476	10.0	1.281	14.4	2.068
5.7	.489	10.1	1.299	14.5	2.085
5.8	.502	10.2	1.318	14.6	2.102
5.9	.515	10.3	1.336	14.7	2.119
6.0	.528	10.4	1.355	14.8	2.137
6.1	.547	10.5	1.373	14.9	2.154
6.2	.565	10.6	1.391	15.0	2.171
6.3	.584	10.7	1.410	15.1	2.188
6.4	.603	10.8	1.428	15.2	2.205
6.5	.621	10.9	1.447	15.3	2.222
6.6	.640	11.0	1.465	15.4	2.239
6.7	.658	11.1	1.483	15.5	2.256
6.8	.676	11.2	1.501	15.6	2.274
6.9	.696	11.3	1.518	15.7	2.291
7.0	.715	11.4	1.536	15.8	2.308
7.1	.735	11.5	1.554	15.9	2.325
7.2	.755	11.6	1.572	16.0	2.342
7.3	.775	11.7	1.590	16.1	2.359
7.4	.795	11.8	1.607	16.2	2.376
7.5	.815	11.9	1.625	16.3	2.393
7.6	.836	12.0	1.643	16.4	2.410
7.7	.856	12.1	1.661	16.5	2.427
7.8	.876	12.2	1.679	16.6	2.444
7.9	.896	12.3	1.697	16.7	2.461
8.0	.916	12.4	1.715	16.8	2.478
8.1	.934	12.5	1.732	16.9	2.495
8.2	.952	12.6	1.750	17.0	2.512
8.3	.969	12.7	1.768	17.1	2.529
8.4	.987	12.8	1.786	17.2	2.546
8.5	1.005	12.9	1.804	17.3	2.562
8.6	1.023	13.0	1.822	17.4	2.579
8.7	1.041	13.1	1.840	17.5	2.596
8.8	1.058	13.2	1.857	17.6	2.613
8.9	1.076	13.3	1.875	17.7	2.630
9.0	1.094	13.4	1.893	17.8	2.646
9.1	1.113	13.5	1.910	17.9	2.663
9.2	1.131	13.6	1.928	18.0	2.680
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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

l. 45—No. 12 MARCH 15, 1967

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Mr. Bubenzer Honored

The Meeker Sugar Cooperative honored our good friend Mr. H. K. Bubenzer at its February Meeting. Mr. Bubenzer is one of the outstanding personalities in the Louisiana sugar industry and it is a pleasure to record below what his colleagues at Meeker had to say about him.

"H. K. Bubenzer, Sr., owner of Ashland Plantation, will proudly tell you that "I have been associated with growing sugar cane all my life." Born in 1880 he was 87 years of age on February 2, 1967.

The plantation, located between Cheneyville and Bunkie on Highway 71, consists of 1400 acres of Red River alluvial soil. There are 450 acres of sugar cane yielding from 30 to 35 tons annually as the major crop. Mr. Bubenzer also has a large herd of commercial Hereford beef cattle and an acreage of soybeans.

In 1939 Mr. Bubenzer received the Progressive Farmer Outstanding Farmer Award for achievement in farming and leadership in the area. He served as vice-president of the Meeker Sugar Cooperative from 1949 to 1965 and was president in 1966.

The sugar cane industry in this area faced a crisis in 1948 when the owners of the Meeker Sugar Refinery Company decided to liquidate their interest in the factory because of a shortage of cane. The mill was only grinding about 45,000 tons, with the Bubenzer plantation furnishing about 20 to 25 per cent of the cane. Most of the cane was coming from the Cottonport and Bunkie area. With no mill in the area, the cane industry would be doomed. A number of sugar cane farmers and businessmen in Rapides, Avoyelles and St. Landry parishes were anxious to retain this sugar producing facility and decided to organize a sugar factory cooperative to keep the mill in the area. Mr. Bubenzer served on the committee that was successful in getting the New Orleans Bank of Cooperatives to finance the Meeker Sugar Cooperatives, Inc.

Another more recent crisis was the freeze of 1962 that severely damaged the plant cane and second and third year stubble. Very little cane was harvested that year, but the Bubenzers had faith in the cane industry and planted 300 acres that fall.

Mr. Bubenzer will tell you there were other crisis—and there will be more. He is respected in the area for his knowledge gained in the lifelong production of cane, and his experience in dealing with disasters is very helpful to young growers.

Although Mr. Bubenzer has a wealth of first hand knowledge from experience, he always is eager to learn new production practices. He is very cooperative with the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and other governmental agencies serving agriculture.

Now sugar cane is one of the major crops in the area, with approximately 5,500 acres. The mill pays over one million dollars annually to growers and has a payroll of approximately a quarter million dollars. During grinding season 110 to 120 workers are employed, with twenty to twenty-five full-time workers being employed during repair season."

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

The Start of the 1967 Cane Crop

Prospects for good stands for this crop are good in all areas of the belt. Plant cane stands are particularly good and these compare favorably with those of 1961 and 1963. Stubble pieces are germinating well and stands are good in all areas but because of some amount of weak plant cane last year there will be some acreage where stubble stands will be only fair. This acreage will not represent a large portion of the crop. Although plant cane was somewhat disappointing in yield last year it was not general because of lack of a regular stand, but because the plant cane did not keep its suckers and stalk population was down. There are enough stubble pieces on the row now to make good first year stubble in most fields all over the belt. Therefore on only the basis of the promise of good stands, Louisiana now has the making of a good crop for 1967.

Unlike most years, the Teche area is behind all other areas in height and growth of cane. The lower Bayou Lafourche area has the tallest cane followed closely by the Terrebonne area. The Bunkie-Meeker, the Baton Rouge-Pointe-Coupe, and the Teche areas all have cane about the same height.

Work in some areas is well advanced, but in other areas very little work has been done. In spite of having some of the shortest cane, the Teche area is probably more advanced in work than the remainder of the belt. Some growers began fertilizing during the first week of March in the area.

More cane was shaved this year than in many years. This occurred particularly in plant cane in spite of the fact that growers have learned to put less soil over cane at planting time. Some growers shaved even where the top of the row had been kept clean of grass by the use of herbicide and ther wasn't much soil over the cane.

Many more growers have gone t three row equipment this year. Som growers off-barred and brought bac in one operation with three row equip ment. The job this equipment is doin is good even where the crop was nc planted with three row equipment i mind. Hydraulic rams to adjust the tw outside rows materially help. Th driver must learn to steer straight o the row straddled and to adjust th rams, not the steering wheel, for eithe one or both of the outside rows. Thi takes a little practice.

L 60-25

Growers are reminded that L 60-2 the new variety released last yea should be rogued for mosaic disease The variety is susceptible to the diseas and everything, within reason, shoul be done to keep it clean. Remember th variety is early and high in sugar Growers who have been unsuccessfu growing C.P. 48-103 will be able t use this cane for early sucrose to begi grinding.

In order to increase L 60-25 rapidly growers can fertilize the variety heavi ly. It may be advantageous to split th application where extra heavy nitroge is used. The variety is good and extr time and a little extra fertilizer nov will hasten the day it can be milled. I past years some growers have gon slowly with the increase of a variety Growers can increase the variety rapid ly without going too heavily in th variety. The variety can be increase rapidly to the point where seed woul be available for a large percent of th acreage if this would be advisable a the time.

IN WASHINGTON

WITH JOE FERRIS

"Mr. Sugar" Retires

Frank A. Kemp, on February 27, nnounced his retirement as Chairman f the Board and Chief Executive Of-cer of Great Western Sugar Company.

For more than three decades it has een an honor and a very great pleas-re to be associated with Frank Kemp, ne of the finest gentlemen we have ver known.

Under his strong, effective leader-hip, beet and cane people have won any legislative victories of inestima-le value to the domestic sugar industry nd to the nation.

Now that our good friend "Mister ugar" has stepped off the executive read mill and turned himself out to asture, we sincerely hope he will horoughly enjoy those lush, green ields which stretch in every direction eyond the hills of Denver.

But Frank, please don't wander so ar afield that you will not hear calls or help from those innumerable mem-ers of the industry who love you and vill continue to need your wise counsel nd strong guiding hand in battles yet o be fought.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of our long time friend and colleague, Everett B. Wilson, Jr. For 29 years, Everett was Director of Public Relations for the Puerto Rican Sugar Producers Association. He retired in 1965. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family and his close associates.

Rarick on Reapportionment

Louisiana's John R. Rarick from the ixth district is making a name for him-elf as an orator in the House of Rep-resentatives where every member is n orator.

His speech on Reapportionment of the United Nations printed in the February 13 issue of the Congressional Record is highly recommended. Also if you have the opportunity, read his remarks in the Record of February 27, on the proposed treaty with Russia.

New Time—New Program

Sugar Information, Inc., has canceled its contract with the Walter Cronkite show which has been carrying the industry's sugar story on T.V.

Beginning the first of the month, the sugar story will appear on day and night programs. The day program will appear on the Frank Blair "TODAY" show, and the night program on the "TONIGHT" show starring Johnny Carson and Ed McMahon. The TODAY show appears on 192 stations and the TONIGHT show on 197 stations. The commercials will follow the same pattern of animated cartoons that have appeared on the Walter Cronkite program.

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THE REDUCTION OF FIELD LABOR REQUIREMENTS THROUGH LAND GRADING

C. H. Burleigh, Southdown, Inc.

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, Baton Rouge, La., February 2, 1967.

The term, "land grading," as used in in this discussion, is intended to include the various practices now being employed throughout the Cane Belt to improve surface drainage and to minimize the frequency of quarter drains and field laterals required for adequate drainage. These practices include cut-crowning or turtlebacking, land smoothing, leveling and precision grading. It is often as difficult to arrive at an accurate "dollars and cents" evaluation of the benefits to be derived from these practices as it is to get the true facts out of Washington these days. None the less, these benefits are real and they do represent dollars and cents of income to us, often much more than we realize. In general, the more complete and precise the job of grading, the greater the potential savings. Let us take a look at the various grading practices and the potential savings to be derived from them.

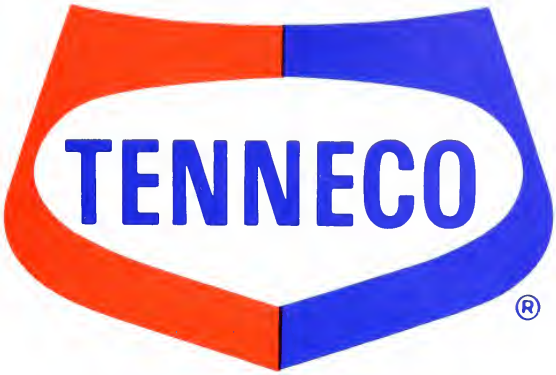
Precision Land Grading

This is the most precise and complete of the field grading work being undertaken, the most expensive and it produces the largest potential savings. Precision grading is generally practical where there is a natural slope to the land on the order of 2 to 5 inches per 100 feet, and where the soils are mixed to light in texture. We have had little success in trying to grade areas of Sharkey clay, for example. In our Houma Division we believe about half of the 6,000 acres in cultivation are suitable for precision grading. Precision grading requires careful surveying of the areas to be graded to determine the natural slopes present and to locate the necessary outlet ditches. The field is then staked out in 100-foot squares and a cut-fill plan is prepared which shows the cuts and fills necessary to develop a continuous and even slope along th length of the row and across the low end of the rows to the outlet ditch. Th plan is prepared and calculated to f the contour of the land and to utiliz all natural slopes possible to minimiz the amount of soil to be moved. Sc Conservation Service technical help generally available for planning an checking the work, and most distric provide for some federal cost-sharin After the planning is complete, co struction generally begins with the fil ing of ditches and major depressio with a motor grader or dozer, followe by cutting and filling the high and lo areas with some type of planing gated scraper and repeated smoothin with a land plane. Finally, a broa shallow V-drain is cut across the low end of the field adjacent to the hea land, and the field is ready to set u in rows.

Costs will vary considerably with th yardage to be moved and the distanc involved. Our direct costs on 400 acr completed to date with our own equi ment and labor have averaged abo $35.50 per acre. This does not includ charges for equipment depreciation an supervision.

Now what do we get for our inves ment? Our precision grading work h increased the size of the field units cuts from 2 to 3 acres between ditch up to 10 to 30 acres. About 75 p cent of the split ditches and all of th conventional drains have been elim nated. The one V-drain at the low end of the graded fields is easily mai tained with a grader blade or mot grader. Wet spots are eliminated an surface drainage is faster and mo uniform. Culverts are eliminated 7 per cent. Headlands are wider an better drained. From five to twelve p

(Continued on page 164)



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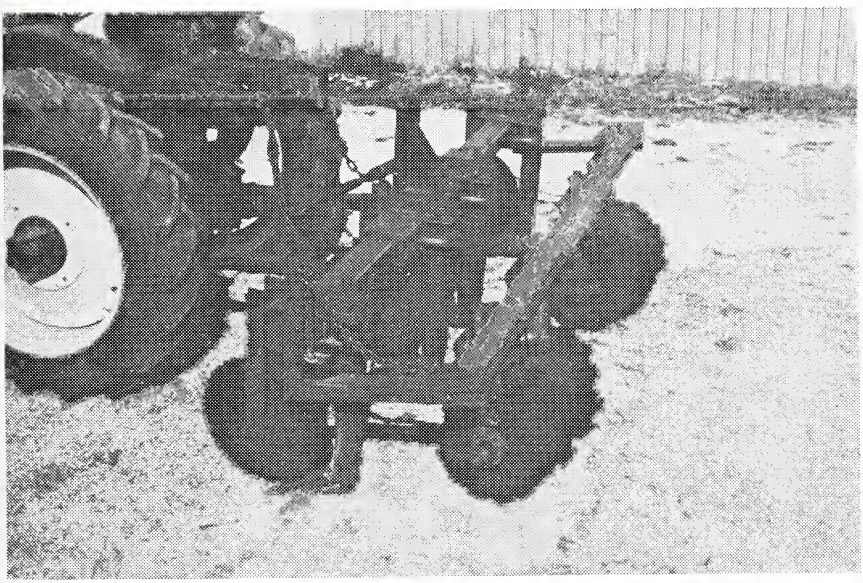

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FIELD LABOR

(Continued from page 162)

cent more useable land is made available, and this is usually the best land on the plantation. Seventy-five per cent of the source of Johnson grass re-infestation is removed with the ditches. The larger field units, the elimination of cross drains and wet spots, the elimination of most of the odd rows, the wider headlands, all contribute to a noticeable increase in the speed and efficiency of all mechanical operations; particularly those operations involving multiple-row equipment. Fallow fields can be disced or chiseled and plowed (with 2-way plows,) in several directions for more thorough land preparation. Operator fatigue is greatly reduced and equipment maintenance costs are lower. (In our average fields, a one-row tractor chopping 15 acres of land will cross a quarter drain about 450 times in 10 hours of operation. At operating speed, the shock imparted to tractor, tool, and operator is considerable and expensive.) Cane yields are increased from 10 to 20 per cent, depending on the severity of the drainage condition and Johnson grass infestation eliminated. It appears now that most of our precision graded fields will produce profitable third stubble crops where very few profitable third stubble crops have been grown before. The total savings possible will obviously vary with individual conditions. Based on 1965 cost figures, our savings look like this.

1. **Reduced ditch and drain maintenance $4.50/ac**
   A 75 per cent reduction in direct labor costs. This does not include the cost of owning, operating and maintaining drain machines.

2. **Reduced Johnston grass control costs $1.30/ac**
   The elimination of 75 per cent of the ditches produces a corresponding reduction in the source and rate of Johnson grass re-infestation. The cost of all operations designed primarily for weed control are reduced, spraying, cultivating, and fall plowing, to name a few. I have us 10% of cultivating and chemi weed control costs as a savings f ure, although I am sure the savi will be much greater as more of t area is graded and weed pressure reduced.

3. **Improved efficiency of all mechanical operations $2.80/**
   I have used a figure approximat 10% of the cost of all mechani operations. I am sure this is cons vative and that the savings will greater as we use more of the lar equipment which becomes practi with larger field units. Multiple-r row plows covering fifty or m acres per day, disc harrows capa of discing 150 acres per day, a other high capacity equipment c be used with efficiency where f merly they would have difficulty turning in the width of the avera cut.

4. **Lower equipment maintenance**
   I have no figure, estimated or tual, for this saving although, if y will multiply the 450 drain cro ing jolts by the number of da worked, I am sure you will ag that there will be less maintenan

5. **Increased Yields $24. to $40.00/**
   While we have not attempted a accurate and controlled yield te our precision graded fields ha consistently yielded three to f tons more per acre than compara adjoining fields with the conventi al drainage system. This incre alone would pay for most grad costs in one to three years tir

The total savings in direct lab costs attributable to precision grad looks like $6 to $9 per acre with ditional savings in materials and ma tenance costs to be added. In additi we get a yield increase worth $24 $40 per acre and the probability of increase in profitable third stub crops with the attendant reduction annual planting costs. Obviously,

Continued on page 166)

owers still get fast, effective ntrol of Johnson grass and oad-leaved weeds with pendable Dow herbicides—t as they have over the past years.
OWPON® grass killer controls hnson grass and other prob- n grasses—tops through roots. ray it on—they die.
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DOW

FIELD LABOR

(Continued from page 164)

your field conditions are such that you are growing Johnson grass-free cane in larger and better drained plots than we are at Southdown, you will derive less benefit from precision grading.

Cut Crowning or Turtlebacking

The savings attributed to precision grading will generally apply to a proper job of crowning, although to a lesser degree. We are confining our crowning work to those areas and soils which are not suited to precision grading. These include the very heavy soil types and those areas where the natural slopes are so small that we would have to move excessive yardages of soil to develop the necessary 2% slope for adequate surface drainage. The typical cut in these areas will be about 100 feet wide between ditches and will have three to five drains in 800 feet of row. If a good job of planing is done after the crowning operation, most of these cuts can be doubled in size, eliminating half the ditches and one-third to half the drains. This has been done at a cost of $15 to $16 per acre using our own dozer and motor grader in combination with the Conservation District equipment.

The savings in field labor requirements obtained from crowning amount to half to two-thirds of that obtained from precision grading, or $3 to $6 per acre. Yield increases have generally been somewhat lower, on the order of one to three tons per acre.

Land Smoothing or Leveling

The term "Land Smoothing" is generally used for the routine planing of fallow fields prior to setting up rows and is designed to fill the minor depressions left by mechanical operations over the three or four year cane cycle. As such, it is essentially a part of the land preparation procedure, and an essential part of crowning and precision grading work, and any savings derived from it have already been covered.

There is a sort of compromise grading operation referred to as land leveling, which is used in certain situations. Fields having a good natural slope where no crops are grown behind or below the field to be leveled are good candidates for this practice. Some of the narrow ridges where only one row of cane is grown on either side of a central road, or sections which have a permanent cross ditch bordering the lower side of the field are good examples. Here we want to eliminate ditches and drains but there is no particular advantage to be derived from building a precise slope into the drain since any number of outlets can be used without interferring with the plan for fields behind. In these cases we grade the area for a smooth and continuous row fall, cut the V-drain, and place the outlets wherever low spots in the drain may dictate. This can usually be done less expensively than precision grading in two directions and the benefits are about the same.

In conclusion, let me repeat that a complete program for reducing field labor requirements should include land grading as a base to build on. An efficient field layout requires advance planning, technical help, a lot of supervision, and considerable expense, but the benefits derived will outweigh the costs in a remarkably short time. Good weather helps, also. You do not get much grading work done in a season with over 80 inches of rain! Thank you.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

l. 45—No. 12 APRIL 1, 1967

ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

The Crop

Although both plant cane and stubble cane are generally good throughout the belt, there are some few stands which are poor and some which are only fair. Some plant cane which appeared promising, but somewhat slow during the early part of March, has not improved. Fortunately this does not amount to a large percentage of the crop.

In general, cane planted after the November 3, 1966 freeze is not coming up to a good stand, although some fields are in perfect stand. In addition to planting cold damage seed, the prolonged drought following the late planting caused dry rot. Where early planted cane is in poor stand, too much soil over the cane is responsible for the stand failure in all instances that the writer has observed. Although much has been said about putting too much soil over cane at planting time, there is always some cane which is buried and has very little chance of ever making a stand unless much of this soil is removed early after the first of the year. More stands are lost each year because of too much cover than from any other single thing.

Johnson Grass

Fields are getting grassy. Johnson grass is showing in many fields where it was not expected. Most of this condition exists in first and second year stubble. Johnson grass materially reduces yields of cane and growers should do everything within reason to keep this menace from the fields. Growers are reminded that a good fallow plow program is a most important part of the Johnson grass control program and without a good fallow plow program the chance of success is almost impossible.

An important thing to remember in the Johnson grass control program is that the job must be done correctly as spelled out in the control program recommendations. If recommendations are not followed, failure is almost certain. This is one operation where a 75 percent input of effort and material usually returns nothing. Money and labor is usually wasted if directions are not followed.

Many growers are not controlling Johnson grass on ditchbanks. The chemical D.S.M.A. is doing a good job on ditchbank control. Many growers are using the material with excellent success where three applications are applied. As compared to other chemicals, D.S.M.A. is inexpensive to use to kill Johnson grass. This material can be used on ditchbanks but it **cannot be used inside fields on cane because it has not received a U.S.D.A. label for use on cane.** V-type ditches are also helping to control Johnson grass. When this type ditch is cleaned, dirt from the ditch is not thrown inside the cut. This prevents spread to the middle of the fields. The elimination of Johnson grass on the ditchbanks will remove the main source of Johnson grass seed once a good job has been done inside the cut.

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REMARKS BY THOMAS H. ALLEN, PRESIDENT OF THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING MARCH 29, 1967

Today marks the completion of my second term as President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. Last year it was my unpleasant task to report on the damage inflicted by hurricane Betsy to the Louisiana cane crop. This year, I am happy to say, we were spared the ravages of a Betsy and her sister of the year before, Hilda, but as all of you know, we still had troubles. The November 3, 1966, killing freeze, which occurred about three weeks after grinding commenced, was not as expensive as were the big storms of 1964 and 1965, but it, too, resulted in the loss of many millions of dollars to the Louisiana cane farmers. The loss came about through lower topping, failure to get the growth normally expected during the grinding season, and in arrested sucrose development. It is estimated that the freeze reduced cane yields by about three tons per acre.

We were, of course, extremely fortunate that cane was already well along in sucrose development before the freeze. Furthermore, we received another blessing when the weather following the freeze was exceptionally favorable for harvesting. However, the freeze stopped further improvement in sucrose and resulted in an estimated loss of 10 to 12 pounds of sugar per ton of cane. This was in addition to the tonnage loss.

Prices of sugar and molasses are the main concern of the Sugar Exchange, and, thus far, the year under review has been better than most in this regard. The average price of raw sugar since the start of the Pricing Period through Thursday, March 23, is 7.1321 cents a pound and the average price of blackstrap molasses is 16.5396 cents a gallon. This is the highest price for raw sugar since the Dykers Old Mule soared into orbit during the 1963-64 season, and the highest price for blackstrap since the same 1963-64 season.

Right here I would like to pay tribute to our good friends in the Department of Agriculture who have responsibility for administering the Sugar Act. In the fall of 1965, when the Act was amended, all segments of the Domestic Sugar Industry, i.e., the sugar cane producers of Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the U.S. beet sugar producers, all the refiners in the United States, and also the Administration, were in unanimous agreement that to properly administer the Act the Secretary of Agriculture should have a formula to help him maintain sugar prices that are fair and equitable to producers and consumers of sugar. To this end, the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Finance Committee both included the following paragraph in their reports to the House and Senate when the Amendments to the Sugar Act came up for debate.

"The committee has been concerned with the fact that the price stability which the Congress intended under Section 201 of the Act has not been consistantly achieved. It is the committee's view that appropriate adjustments in the annual consumption estimate should be made from time to time so as to achieve price stability at approximately the target price resulting from the application of the price relationship formula outlined in Section 201 and that the Secretary's responsibility to make such adjustments applies equally to price levels above and below the target price. In indicating that adjustments in the consumption estimate be made from time to time, the committee is not suggesting that the Secretary seek to pinpoint the New York daily raw sugar price but rather that he seek to achieve and consistently to maintain the approximate target price throughout the quota year."

(Continued on next page)

DR. E. V. ABBOTT RETIRES FROM USDA

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Superintendent of ıe U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, La., retired December 30, 966 after 37 years of devoted service ı sugarcane research. He was born in shland, Oregon, July 9, 1899. His aining included a B.S. degree from)regon State University in 1922, an I.S. degree from Iowa State University f Science and Technology in 1923, nd a Ph.D. degree from the latter Uniersity in 1925.

Dr. Abbott was employed as Plant athologist, Louisiana Agricultural Exeriment Station, 1925 to 1926, as sst. Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist, gricultural Experiment Station, Ames, owa, 1926 to 1927, and as Head, Deartment of Plant Pathology, La Molina Experiment Station, Lima, Peru, 927-1930. He joined the U. S. Deartment of Agriculture as Plant Pathlogist at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Staion, Houma, Louisiana, in 1930, and erved in the dual capacity of Research athologist and Superintendent of that tation since 1950. Dr. Abbott is auhor or co-author of approximately 75 cientific papers; he has contributed nore than 50 research papers on disases of sugarcane, is co-author of two ooks on the subject, and is recognized nternationally as an authority on sugarcane diseases.

The following honors have been awarded Dr. Abbott: Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science—1930; honorary life member American Sugarcane League—1953; and superior service award, U. S. Department of Agriculture—1957. He has served as a Technical Consultant on sugarcane diseases in Peru, Guyana, Colombia, Mexico, Formosa, and the Philippines and as a leader in the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists, where he served as Chairman of the Pathology Section for the XIIth Congress in 1965.

Dr. Abbott is a life member of the American Phytopathological Society, and a member of the American Society of Sugarcane Technologists, and of the International Society of Sugarcane Technologists. He has presented papers before these organizations on several occasions.

Since his retirement, Dr. Abbott has been appointed Collaborator with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will continue an active interest in sugarcane research and plans to reside at his home in Houma. Dr. Abbott's many friends wish him health and happiness in retirement.

REMARKS

Without the power to actually fix prices by Government mandate, it is not an easy job to keep prices on any target, but the experts in the Department of Agriculture seem to be doing better all the time. Throughout the middle part of last year they were anywhere from 3 to 16 points under the mark, but thus far during our pricing period, the target has averaged 7.1583 and the actual New York spot price has averaged 7.1546. This, to all intents and purposes, is a direct bull's eye.

The Louisiana Pricing Period began on October 7, 1966, this season and will be completed April 27, 1967. This is a period of 29 weeks. The Louisiana mills ground approximately 7,000,000 tons of cane and produced approximately 560,000 tons of sugar, raw value. The blackstrap molasses production was approximately 43,000,000 gallons at 80 brix.

Information furnished to the Exchange indicates that essentially all of the expected raw sugar production was under contract before grinding began and that all but one or two mills had contracted to sell their blackstrap before the season began. Consequently, no spot sales of Louisiana raws have been recorded and sales of Louisiana blackstrap have been recorded only three times since the pricing period began.

Louisiana raws were sold this season

(Continued on page 178)

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Fraser Heads Sugar Exchange

The Annual Meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange was held in New Orleans on March 29th, and we are printing the report of outgoing President Tom Allen in this issue beginning on page 174. At a meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following the Annual Meeting, Robert Fraser, of New Orleans was elected to succeed Mr. Allen as President of the Exchange.

Mr. Fraser needs no introduction to Louisiana sugar people or to the sugar industry anywhere. For years he has been a Vice-President of Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc., and has been in charge of the New Orleans office of this big producer-brokerage organization. He is cognizant of the many problems of selling Louisiana sugar and molasses and also has years of experience in the sale of offshore raws to the local refiners. He is, of course, a good man to be the President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

The other officers of the Exchange elected on the 29th, are Sedgwick Howard, 1st Vice-President, Sidney J. Menard, 2nd Vice-President, Clay Terry, 3rd Vice-President and Chas. A. Levy, Treasurer.

Elected to two year terms on the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting were Thomas H. Allen, W. S. Chadwick, Noel Edler, Chas. F. Gibbins, F. A. Graugnard, Jr., J. C. Holderith, Malcolm Lambour, John B. Levert, Chas. A. Levy, Clay Terry, James H. Thibaut, Roland L. Toups, and H. C. Vaccaro.

The gentlemen listed above will serve with T. M. Barker, F. Evans Farwell, Robert Fraser, Sedgwick Howard, Louis Bourgeois, S. H. Livauda Jr., S. J. Menard, Harold F. Saufle Chas. C. Savoie, John Thibaut, J. Whealdon, P. Chauvin Wilkinson, ar H. L. Williams who were elected la year to two year terms on the Boar

The writer is happy to report that was again selected to be the Executi Secretary of the Exchange.

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IN WASHINGTON
WITH JOE FERRIS

Proposed Congressional Reorganization Could Hurt Agrciulture

The Congressional Reorganization ll of 1967 was passed by the Senate ter prolonged debate. The purpose of e bill is "to improve the operation of e legislative branch of the federal vernment and for other purposes." enacted into law, it will mean a ajor overhaul of congressional pro- dures.

Many of its provisions are beneficial id highly desirable, however, one sec- n of the bill which would amend the le of the House of Representatives lating to the jurisdiction of standing mmittees of the House might be det- mental to agricultural interests of the ation. It would establish a new com- ittee, a Committee on Education, and nfer upon that committee in addition measures relating to education gen- ally, agricultural colleges and experi- ent stations and agricultural extension rvices. These agricultural matters eretofore have been considered by the louse Committee on Agriculture. lany members of congress think that ey remain under the jurisdiction of e House Committee on Agriculture.

The House Agriculture Committee nanimously adopted a resolution hich authorizes the Chairman, Honor- ble W. R. Poage of Texas and the anking minority member, Honorable age Belcher of Oklahoma, to take ap- ropriate action to oppose the transfer f jurisdiction from the Agriculture ommittee to the proposed new Com- nittee on Education.

The resolution points out that the louse Committee on Agriculture has naintained legislative jurisdiction for ver a century commencing with the in- eption of the first agricultural college egislation in our nation's history pur- uant to the Morrill Act of July 2, 862. The resolution further points out hat such legislative jurisdiction in the J. S. Senate is retained by the Com- nittee on Agriculture and Forestry of hat body.

The House Committee on Agriculture maintains legislative jurisdiction over the U. S. Department of Agriculture which presently conducts a widespread and coordinated research and extension program through the Cooperative State Research Service and the Cooperative Extension Service.

The resolution points out that the effectiveness of the Cooperative Research Service and the Cooperative Extension Service which is essential to the three-way partnership between U. S. Department of Agriculture, the landgrant universities, and the county governments would be seriously impaired by duplicating and dividing congressional jurisdiction.

The 79 members of the Senate which voted to pass the bill and send it to the House apparently were so tremendously interested in (1) establishment of the new Senate Veterans Affairs Committee and (2) permanent establishment of a Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, to work on matters of common interest to the Senate and the House, and (3) elimination of patronage in the selection of postmasters, leaving the matter entirely to the Postmaster General on the basis of merit and (4) permiting a committee majority to call a meeting of the committee and (5) strengthening the existing lobbyist registration laws, and (6) provision for adjournment of the two Houses on July 31, that they paid little or no attention to the fact htat the bill divided between two committees, legislative jurisdiction over agricultural matters. When the question of responsibility for agricultural legislation was brought to their attention, they indicated a willingness to accept a House amendment which would permit the House Committee on Agriculture to maintain along with the Senate's Agriculture Committee, jurisdiction over all agricultural legislation.

DR. JAMES E. IRVINE APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUMA STATION

Dr. James E. Irvine has been appointed Superintendent of the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana. He succeeds Dr. E. V. Abbott who retired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 30, 1966.

Dr. Irvine was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, February 2, 1928. He obtained a B.S. degree from the University of Miami in 1948, an M.S. degree from the same University in 1952, and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1957.

Following graduation in 1957, Dr. Irvine joined the staff of the Federal Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, where he carried out physiological research on **Tephrosia vogelii,** Vanilla, and other crops. He was transferred to Houma, Louisiana, in July 1961 to assume leadership in physiological research on sugarcane. His resea at Houma on photosynthesis, the eff of freezing temperatures on juice qu ity, and on cold tolerance of sugarca varieties has resulted in improved te niques for these investigations and n useful information about this import area of sugarcane production. In a re tively short time, Dr. Irvine has pu lished eight significant papers that scribe results from his research sugarcane. Dr. Irvine has had a sign cant part during the last 3 years, developing new areas of research variety yield decline and on the dev opment of improved germ plasm. will continue a full research progr on physiological problems of sugarca in addition to his new responsibilit as superintendent of the Hou Station.

REMARKS

(Continued from page 175)

under various pricing arrangements. Some contracts called for the use of the season's average price, some for the average price for the week in which sugar was shipped or delivered, others provided for pricing quota sugar from the start of the Pricing Period through the end of the year, and still others provided for the pricing of over-quota sugar from January 1st through various dates. In many instances contracts call for the use of the New York spot quotation, less 2 cents per 100 pounds, or the New Orleans quotation, whichever is the lower, and all contracts, except for sugar in special category, provided for a deduction of 10 cents per 100 pounds from the applicable price. This means, of course, that the Louisiana sugar mills are actually receiving 10 cents per 100 pounds less than the quotations issued by the Exchange.

The discounted sales are a matter of bargaining between buyer and seller. However, a solution must be found to this matter if the Louisiana industry is to receive the full benefit of the pricing objectives of the Sugar Act. A cl understanding of the reasons for discount would provide a basis for ture bargaining.

Louisiana Blackstrap Molasses sold under a varied assortment of c tracts all of which have one feature common, and, that is **the price that producer receives for his molasses based on how much the dealer, w purchased the blackstrap from the p ducer, gets for it from the feed tra** Most of these contracts are tied to feed trade quotation issued each we by the Consumer and Marketing Se ice of the United States Department Agriculture with discounts ranging fr ½ a cent a gallon to 1.30 cents a g lon. However, a great majority of contracts call for a discount of ¾ a cent. Also, it should be noted tha considerable quantity of Louisia Blackstrap was sold to dealers w settle for it on a yearly basis.

It is of interest to note that the pr of molasses strengthened significan during 1966. The Exchange price r from 9½ cents per gallon on Janua

(Continued on page 180)

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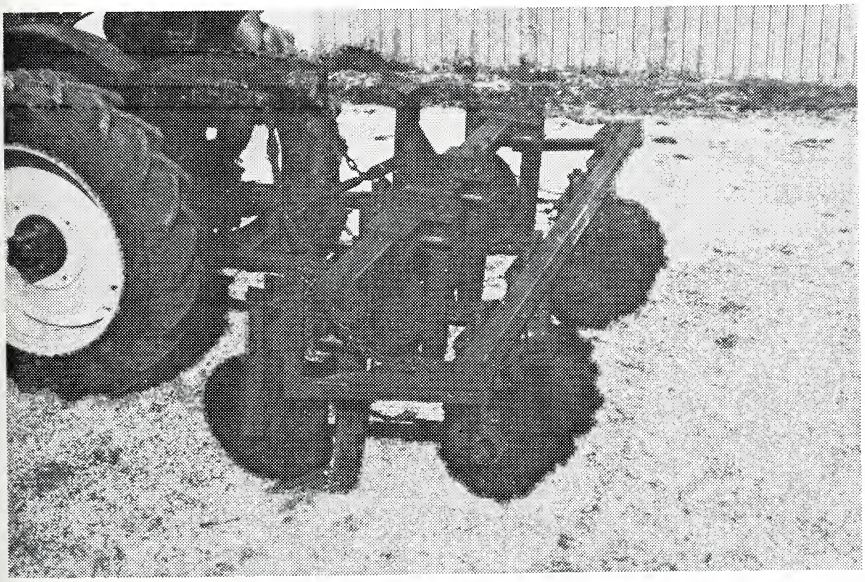

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REMARKS

(Continued from page 178)

2, 1966, to 15½ cents per gallon at the commencement of grinding, and to 16¾ cents per gallon by the end of 1966. The price quoted by the Exchange for the week ending March 24, 1967, was 17¼ cents per gallon. There was evidence througout 1966 of a more orderly market than had existed in recent years. However, producers are still urged to keep molasses in strong hands or to give consideration to regional marketing groups.

It can be easily discerned from the brief review of sales technique explained above, that the Quotation Committees of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange have their work cut out for them. Our Raw Sugar Committee has fairly easy sailing as it uses the New York quotations, less a freight differential of 2 points, in the absence of spot sales, to establish the New Orleans quotation. The Blackstrap Quotation Committee runs into more trouble due mainly to the many different sales discounts, and an occasional spot sale, which make it difficult to establish the daily f.o.b. mill value of Blackstrap Molasses.

As the President of the Sugar Exchange I want to extend my personal thanks to the members of the Raw Sugar Quotation Committee and the Blackstrap Molasses Quotation Committee for their service to the industry. I have attended some of their meetings and I know the many problems they faced.

The Raw Sugar Quotation Comm tee is headed by Robert Fraser, Ch man, and Sedgwick Howard, Chairman. The other members W. S. Chadwick, Donald Cole, N Edler, F. Evans Farwell, Malcolm La bour, Louis LeBourgeois, John Lev Charles A. Levy, S. H. Livaudais, S Menard, W. M. Rodi, and James Thibaut.

The Blackstrap Molasses Quotat Committee consists of F. Evans F well, Chairman; Louis LeBourge Co-Chairman, and Messrs. C. F. C bins, John Manard, S. J. Manard, R. Seim, H. C. Vaccaro, and J. Whealdon.

Furthermore, I would like to ext my appreciation to the Directors, C cers, and members of the Exchange the wonderful cooperation they h given me throughout the last two ye

No report of any President would complete without a sincere thank to our Executive Secretary, A Dykers, and his staff assistant, M Jerollerman, for the highly effici manner in which they conduct the to day activities of the Exchar Andy's sense of responsibility, de tion to his work, and friendship among the highlights of my tenure President of the Exchange.

Also, I would like to extend my c gratulations to the new Board and ficers who will be elected today wish them well during their term office.

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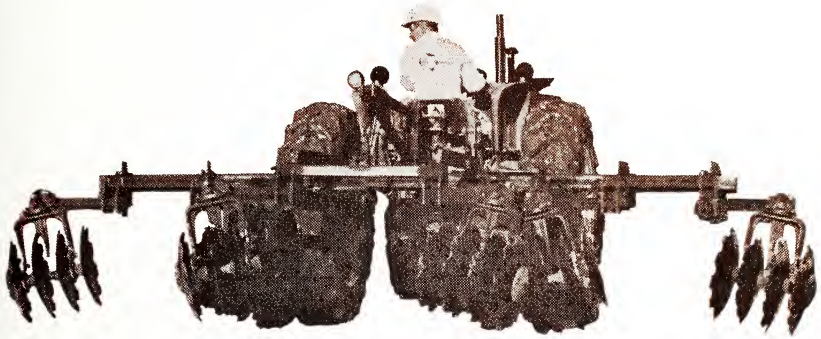

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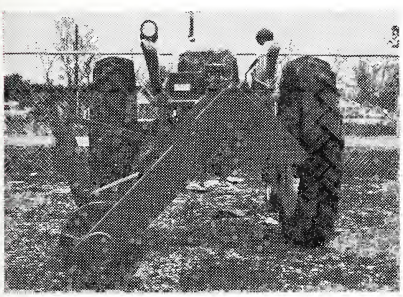

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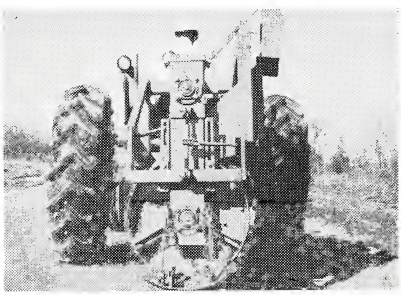

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WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, quotes following as the official average prices of raw sugar, 96 test, and blackst molasses sold on this exchange during the week ended as indicated. Based the weekly average prices of sugar and molasses, the Louisiana A. S. and office has computed the prices to be paid for standard sugarcane and molas as indicated:

Week Ended	Average Price		Price Per Ton Standard Sugarcane Freight Area			Mola All Fre
	Sugar	Molasses	(a)	(b)	(c)	A
Oct. 13, 1966	7.1300	15.5000	7.518	7.486	7.455	33.
Oct. 20, 1966	7.1300	15.5000	7.518	7.486	7.455	33.
Oct. 27, 1966	7.1300	15.5000	7.518	7.486	7.455	33.
Nov. 3, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.
Nov. 10, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.
Nov. 17, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.
Nov. 24, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.
Dec. 1, 1966	7.1320	15.9500	7.520	7.489	7.457	35.
Dec. 8, 1966	7.1700	16.2500	7.560	7.528	7.497	36.
Dec. 15, 1966	7.1020	16.2500	7.489	7.457	7.426	36,
Dec. 22, 1966	7.0800	16.2500	7.465	7.434	7.402	36.
Dec. 29, 1966	7.0900	16.5000	7.476	7.444	7.413	37.
Jan. 5, 1967	7.0800	17.0000	7.465	7.434	7.402	39.
Jan. 12, 1967	7.1000	17.2500	7.486	7.455	7.423	39.
Jan. 19, 1967	7.0920	17.6500	7.478	7.447	7.415	41.
Jan. 26, 1967	7.1240	17.3500	7.512	7.480	7.449	40.
Feb. 2, 1967	7.1660	17.2500	7.556	7.524	7.493	39.
Feb. 9, 1967	7.1980	17.2500	7.589	7.558	7.526	39.
Feb. 16, 1967	7.1950	17.2500	7.586	7.555	7.523	39.
Feb. 23, 1967	7.1800	17.2500	7.570	7.539	7.507	39.
Mar. 2, 1967	7.1880	17.2500	7.579	7.547	7.516	39.
Mar. 9, 1967	7.1680	17.2500	7.558	7.526	7.495	39.
Mar. 16 1967	7.1600	17.2500	7.549	7.518	7.486	39.
Mar. 23 1967	7.1560	17.2500	7.545	7.514	7.482	39.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 45—No. 13 APRIL 15, 1967

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

Congressional Accomplishments

Aside from giving full financial support to our men in Vietnam, very little has been accomplished thus far in the 90th Congress, however, one of the initial battles in the Senate, a proposed change in Rule 22 governing the invokement of cloture, was won by a coalition of Democratic and Republican conservatives. When the smoke of battle cleared away, the vote showed that 13 more Senators than was necessary opposed passage of the cloture amendment which required a two-thirds vote for adoption. This decisive vote definitely killed any hopes the ultra-liberals might have had for reconsideration of the matter later in the session.

The Upper Chamber also passed and sent to the House a so-called Congressional Reorganization Bill. This bill is pending in the House Committee on Rules and probably will be subjected to a great deal of testimony both pro and con before it is reported out.

The major accomplishment of the House of Representatives was its refusal to seat Adam Clayton Powell. Today at press time, the results of the voting in Harlem to re-elect Powell are not known although book-makers here are giving odds that he will win the election. Also they are giving odds that the House will again refuse to seat him.

International Sugar

Mr. Ernest Jones-Parry, Executive Director of the International Sugar Council addressed the Sugar Club in New York, April 5. In his speech, Mr. Jones-Parry stated that the aim of the new International Sugar Agreement must be to put an agreed ceiling on production supplemented by a system of quotas with provisions to discourage competition from non-members. Over 4 million tons of sugar out of a residual market of no more than 5½ million tons is imported by countries which were not members of the 1958 agreement.

According to Mr. Jones-Parry, some governments are eager to work for the conclusion of a new Agreement . . . A few governments seem disposed to believe that it is in their particular interest to postpone the conclusion of an effective Agreement for the next year or two. The Executive Director said that in the past, "economists tended to regard price stabilization as the main job of international commodity agreements, but in the last few years attitudes have changed." "Current thinking," he said, "tends to regard such agreements as a means to provide stable export earnings in developing exporting countries. Thus price stabilization should not merely follow the price trend but should rather influence it by establishing means of supporting certain specifically agreed price levels."

He concluded that the divergent economic interests of the developed and developing countries must be reconciled and can be if only we recognize that time is not on our side.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT AS IT APPLIES TO SUGAR CANE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

1. **Question:**

   Does the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wage apply to workers on all sugar cane farms?

   Answer:

   No. The Act's minimum wage applies only to farmers who used more than 500 man days of labor in any quarter of the preceding calendar year. For this purpose, a "man day" means any day during which an employee performs agricultural labor for not less than one hour. Sugar cane growers should remember that minimum wages established under the Sugar Program apply to workers on all sugar cane farms.

2. **Question:**

   What is the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wage rate for agricultural workers?

   Answer:

   $1.00 an hour, effective February 1, 1967.
   $1.15 an hour, effective February 1, 1968
   $1.30 an hour, effective February 1, 1969

3. **Question:**

   Must overtime wage rates be paid to an agricultural worker who works more than a specified number of hours a day or a week?

   Answer:

   No. The Act only requires that he be paid not less than the minimum wage rate for all hours he works.

4. **Question:**

   What payroll records must the farmer keep?

   Answer:

   The payroll records should show the following information for each employee:

   a. Name
   b. Address
   c. Date of birth, if under age 18 (actually, the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act apply only to children under age 16)
   d. Sex
   e. Occupation
   f. Time of day and day of week on which the workweek begins. There is no need to show this information for each individual employee if the workweek is the same for all employees, as will usually be the case.
   g. Rate of pay (such as "$1.00 per hour"; "$10 per day"; "$70 per week"; or "$350 per month")
   h. Number of hours worked each day.
   i. Total hours worked each week.
   j. Total hours worked each pay period.
   k. Total earnings each week.
   l. Total earnings each pay period.
   m. Total additions to or deductions from wages paid each pay period. Also, the farmer must keep a record of the dates, amounts, and nature of the items which make up the total additions and deductions.
   n. Total net wages paid each pay period.
   o. Date of payment and pay period covered by payment.

5. **Question:**

   Must the payroll records be kept on a prescribed form?

   Answer:

   No. Records kept for other purposes will be satisfactory if they contain the necessary information.

6. **Question:**

   How long must payroll records

be kept before they can be destroyed?

Answer:

Three years.

7. **Question:**

Must a farmer keep a record of the number of hours worked by a salaried employee?

Answer:

Yes, unless the employee is a bona fide "executive" or an "administrative" employee. Such an employee is exempt from the minimum wage. A person cannot be classified as an executive or administrative employee unless he receives a salary of at least $100 per week and meets all other requirements of the lengthy definition of "executive" or of "administrative". A farm manager, for instance, whose primary duty is the management of the operation in which he is employed or of a customarily recognized subdivision thereof; who customarily and regularly directs the work of two or more other employees; has the authority to hire, fire or recommend action regarding the status of other employees; customarily and regularly exercises discretionary powers; spends not more than 20 percent of his hours of work in the workweek in activities not directly related to his primary responsibilities; and who is paid not less than $100 a week would be exempt as an executive. An overseer whose salary is at least $100 per week will usually be considered either an executive or administrative employee. If a farmer wishes to avoid the keeping of a record of hours worked by a salaried employee he thinks will qualify as an "executive" or "administrative" employee, he should get a copy of the U. S. Department of Labor's regulations defining these terms (Part 541) or he should consult his labor law adviser.

8. **Question:**

What minimum wage applies to non-exempt salaried employees?

Answer:

The same hourly minimum that applies to other agricultural workers ($1 at present). That is the reason why a record of hours worked must be kept on these salaried workers. It is important to keep in mind that the Act takes a single workweek as its standard and does not permit averaging of hours over two or more weeks. An employee must receive not less than $1 for every hour worked in each workweek. Thus, if an employee works 70 hours in one week and 50 hours in another, he cannot be paid a $60 a week straight salary. In the week he worked 70 hours, he must receive $70. This is true whether he is paid on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. The employer cannot offset payments during the off season against extra hours worked in the busy season. Also, an employer may not pay an employee an amount that yields less than the minimum wage each week and then pay a bonus at the end of the year to bring the wages up to the minimum.

9. **Question:**

What hours must be considered as working time?

Answer:

The general rule is that working time includes all time the employee spends working on his job and all time he is required to be at his place of work or duty. This applies to salaried and hourly employees. Normal travel from home to work and return is not worktime.

10. **Question:**

Must the farmer's records show the exact time at which each

(Continued on next page)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

Time to Control Mosaic Disease

It is now time to pay attention to mosaic disease and to begin the roguing program. Mosaic is now easy to detect in all varieties, except in fields where chemical injury is still present. In these fields detection of the disease and roguing will be quite difficult. Fields which now show chemical injury to leaves should be postponed for later roguing.

Before the roguing program begins, growers should spend considerable time in checking fields all over the farm to determine which fields show the least amount of mosaic. Consideration should also be given to fields which surround the plot to be rogued. The chance of success in roguing a plot is much better when cane around the plot is either clean or fairly clean.

Although it is generally recommended that plots containing two percent or less mosaic should be selected for roguing, this does not mean that, in special cases where the seed is important, plots which contain more than two percent cannot be rogued. It should be noted, however, that roguing is much more difficult, and the chance of success is not as good, when high mosaic infected plots are selected to be rogued. On Secondary Increase Stations, where seed cane is at a premium, high mosaic infected plots have been rogued and brought back under control in a large percentage of cases. There are some failures each year, but there are also successes, and more seed of a variety is available for use because of these successes.

Growers who have not rogued can of mosaic disease in past years shoul check with the County Agent for ir structions. Recognizing the disease an roguing is not at all complicated c difficult, but the symptoms of the di ease are very specific and these mu be taught by someone who can poir out with exactness the specific mark ings. This can be any one qualified i the job and all County Agents are ver well qualified and are anxious to hel growers.

New Chemicals

Sinbar, a weed killer of the Dupor Company now has a USDA label fc use in sugar cane. Cane on which th chemical was applied can now b milled. Until middle March, cane o which Sinbar had been applied had t be used for seed. Fortunately, with th help of Senator Allen J. Ellende Senator Russell Long and Congres man Edwin Willis, all of whom wer before government agencies to explai the need for an early decision on th chemical, the Louisiana sugar industr was able to use some of this materia this spring and all growers will hav the right to use it in the fall applica tion.

At this time the League, togethe with L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A., ar working to get a U.S.D.A. label fc two cane borer insecticides. These tw chemicals, and their use, are Guthio spray using three quarters of a poun of the technical material per acre, an Azodrin using three quarters of pound technical material per acre, als to be applied as a spray.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

employee began work and the exact time he quit work each day?

Answer:

No, but the records must show the total hours worked each day.

11. Question:

In some cases the farmer and his employee have an agreement that the employee ca have doctor bills, druggist bill and other bills sent to the farm er for payment with the furthe understanding that the amount paid will be deducted from th employee's earnings. Must thi agreement be in writing?

Answer:

It need not be in writing. It can be a verbal understanding

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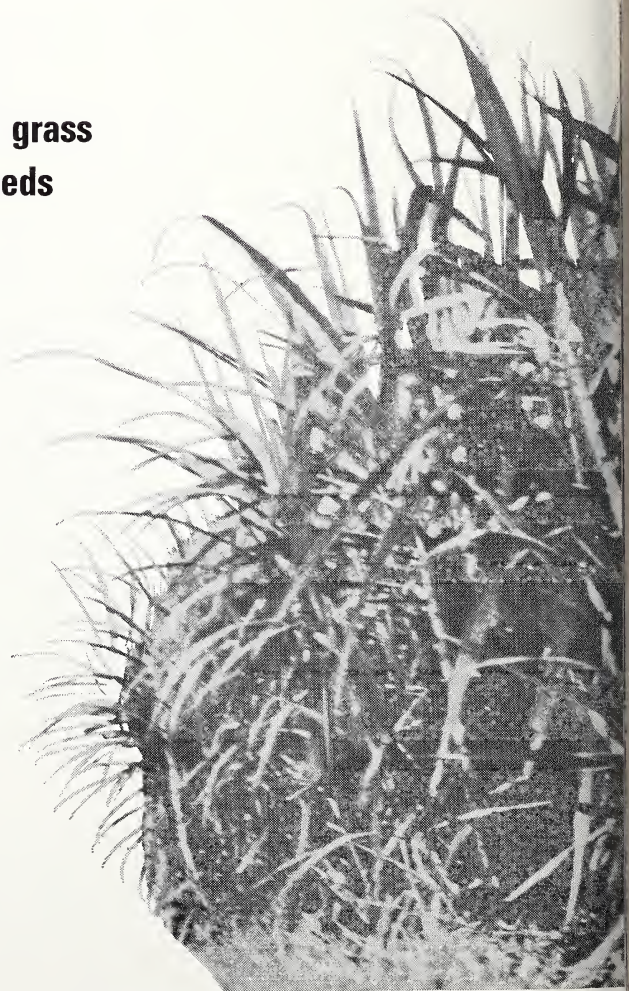

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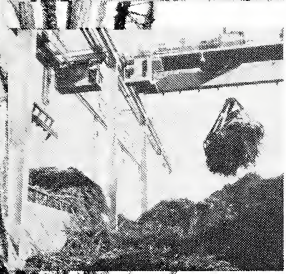

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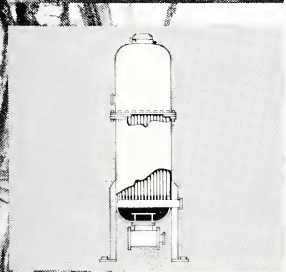

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l. 45—No. ~~13~~ 15 MAY 1, 1967

al Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

E UNIVERSITY
ARY

By Lloyd L. Lauden

The Crop

Toward the end of February of this ear the writer was very much im- essed with stands of both plant cane id stubble cane generally throughout e belt and this was written in earlier sues of The Sugar Bulletin. It is clear- evident now that these early im- essions were wrong, or at least pre- ature. Plant cane stands today, are ily generally satisfactory with some ands good, some fair and some not good. First year stubble cane stands e generally good where stands in ant cane were good last year. Second ear stubble stands are generally sat- factory. Some second year stubble ne is extra good. Where seed cane as taken last year, stubble stands are enerally poor in all varieties with the xception of N. Co. 310.

Another statement made in an earlier sue, which time has proven wrong, is the crop on the Teche is shorter and ot as advanced as the crop of the re- ainder of the belt.' This is no longer ue and, in fact, the crop on the Teche ow looks as good or better than the op in any other area.

The two varieties which appear orse from the standpoint of stand in lant cane are C.P. 44-101 and C.P. 5-30, although there are some few oor stands of C.P. 52-68 and other arieties. Early planted cane of C.P. 4-101 seems to have made the poor- st stands generally. The drought fol- owing the November 3, 1966 freeze id more harm to seed pieces than is enerally realized. Early planted cane ade good above ground growth but rowth of roots were limited. This was clearly evident on seed pieces examined in poor stand fields this spring. Stands came back out in February but these died out by the first week of March.

Too much soil over plant cane is still a big problem. Putting the correct amount of cover over cane at planting time must be the hardest job to do in the sugar belt since there are so many fields which end up with too much "dirt". The problem is always on the light sandy soils and rarely, if ever, on the heavy soils. Over the years, the writer has come to realize that if an occasional cane is not left uncovered along the row, or an occasional end is not sticking up out of the ground in sandy soil fields, then too much "dirt" has been put on. It is also important to point out that although it is desirable to add soil to early planted cane after it comes up in the fall, there is no excuse for putting more than a total of about four inches over the seed piece.

Jack Rowe Joins Air Force

Secondary Increase Stations in the Teche will be sorry to learn that Jack Rowe, Jr. assistant agronomist, will resign from the American Sugar Cane League, May 19, 1967 for a five-year hitch in the U. S. Air Force as an officer. Jack has done an outstanding job in the unrelease variety program in the short while he has been with the industry and the writer as well as the Secondary Station Cooperators, along with his many friends, wish him well in the service of our Country.

Fortunately, the League has been able to employ Joseph William Burns, III of Baton Rouge to take over the duties Jack has performed so well.

(continued on page 203)

Thomasina proudly announces:

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the incomparable new

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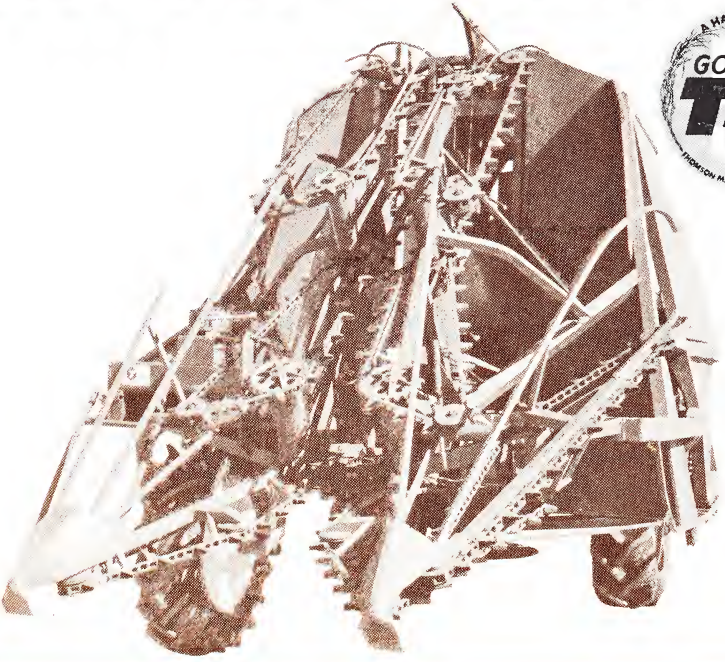
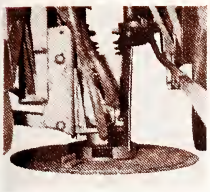


the world's most automatic harvester for one-man operation in erect or lodged soldier-type cane



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EASIER HANDLING — All controls for the fully-automatic Golden Thomson (including those for the engine) are within convenient reach of the operator's seat. On standard model, second man operates piler gates and regulates height of ground cutting blade. Full-time power steering for fingertip ease of operation.

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SUGAR, BLACKSTRAP AND AREA CANE PRICES, 1966-67 PRICING PERIOD

The 1966-67 Louisiana Pricing Period ended its 29 week spand Apr 27, 1967, and the Louisiana Sugar Exchange reported that the Season's Ave age Price of raw sugar in 7.1414 and the Season's Acreage Price of Blackstra Molasses is 7.6379. These prices compare with an average price for raw sug last year of 6.8191 and a blackstrap average last year of 9.5371.

Printed below are the official Government prices which are based o the quotations issued by the Louisiana Sugar Exchange.

Week Ended	Average Price		Price Per Ton			
	Sugar	Molasses	Standard Sugarcane Freight Area			Molass All Freigl
			(a)	(b)	(c)	Are
Oct. 13, 1966	7.1300	15.5000	7.518	7.486	7.455	33.72
Oct. 20, 1966	7.1300	15.5000	7.518	7.486	7.455	33.72
Oct. 27, 1966	7.1300	15.5000	7.518	7.486	7.455	33.72
Nov. 3, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.72
Nov. 10, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.72
Nov. 17, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.72
Nov. 24, 1966	7.1000	15.5000	7.486	7.455	7.423	33.72
Dec. 1, 1966	7.1320	15.9500	7.520	7.489	7.457	35.32
Dec. 8, 1966	7.1700	16.2500	7.560	7.528	7.497	36.38
Dec. 15, 1966	7.1020	16.2500	7.489	7.457	7.426	36,38
Dec. 22, 1966	7.0800	16.2500	7.465	7.434	7.402	36.38
Dec. 29, 1966	7.0900	16.5000	7.476	7.444	7.413	37.27
Jan. 5, 1967	7.0800	17.0000	7.465	7.434	7.402	39.05
Jan. 12, 1967	7.1000	17.2500	7.486	7.455	7.423	39.93
Jan. 19, 1967	7.0920	17.6500	7.478	7.447	7.415	41.35
Jan. 26, 1967	7.1240	17.3500	7.512	7.480	7.449	40.29
Feb. 2, 1967	7.1660	17.2500	7.556	7.524	7.493	39.93
Feb. 9, 1967	7.1980	17.2500	7.589	7.558	7.526	39.93
Feb. 16, 1967	7.1950	17.2500	7.586	7.555	7.523	39.93
Feb. 23, 1967	7.1800	17.2500	7.570	7.539	7.507	39.93
Mar. 2, 1967	7.1880	17.2500	7.579	7.547	7.516	39.93
Mar. 9, 1967	7.1680	17.2500	7.558	7.526	7.495	39.93
Mar. 16, 1967	7.1600	17.2500	7.549	7.518	7.486	39.93
Mar. 23, 1967	7.1560	17.2500	7.545	7.514	7.482	39.93
Mar. 30, 1967	7.1450	17.2500	7.534	7.502	7.471	39.93
Apr. 6, 1967	7.1680	17.2500	7.558	7.526	7.495	39.93
Apr. 13, 1967	7.1800	17.2500	7.570	7.539	7.507	39.93
Apr. 20, 1067	7.2060	17.0500	7.598	7.566	7.535	39.22
Apr. 27, 1967	7.2300	16.2500	7.623	7.591	7.560	38.16
SEASON'S AVERAGE	7.1414	16.6379	7.530	7.498	7.467	37.76

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

"Proxy Pickets"

Some folks say, "there is nothing w under the sun,"—but there is— e have seen it! Almost in the shadow the Capitol Dome there is the headarters of an organization named Proxy Pickets" which provides unique rvice to special interest groups, onizations and individuals. If you ve a gripe against the administration, e Congress, the institutions of learng or anyone in particular, "Proxy ckets will handle everything for u." "A two hour demonstration," eir ad says, "can be quite effective; longer one could be truly impresve." Proxy Pickets will organize a ll scale demonstration for you, inuding marchers, placards and mesges suitable to your cause.

"In addition to its basic demonstran service, Proxy Pickets can provide ch additional service as distribution literature and speech-making, using ur prepared text." The ad goes on say, "Proxy Pickets offers you exession of your views plus convenice. How else could you express your ipes effectively? How much would it st you to bring in your own marchs, including transportation, meals, dging and other arrangements?"

"Located in the Nation's Capitol, oxy Pickets enjoys close proximity id easy accessibility for demonstrans at the White House or on Capitol ill. Our demonstrations are well-oranized; we will take care of all details including required arrangements with the local police department. Surely the advantages of our service are evident. Exercise your constitutional rights of self-expression: contact Proxy Pickets today."

If you are interested, the prices quoted are:

5	Picketers	$ 17.00 per hour
10	Picketers	33.00 per hour
25	Picketers	79.00 per hour
50	Picketers	154.00 per hour

For larger demonstrations and additional service, you should make special arrangements, the ad says.

Representative John P. Saylor (R. Pa.) commenting on Proxy Pickets in the Congressional Record of April 20, 1967, had this to say:

"Mr. Speaker, I recognize the constitutional right of freedom of expression and I am most happy to exercise that right. But, Mr. Speaker, I question the right to advertise for the purpose of inciting to riot and organizing a conspiracy in violation of the law and the individual rights of all free people."

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the three sugar corporations, Sugar Association, Inc., Sugar Research Foundations, Inc., and sugar Information, Inc. will be held at the Drake Hotel on May 4, 1967. Important matters to be considered at the meeting are: election of Officers, Directors and Committeemen and consideration of the advertising and public relations programs for the coming year.

THE FIELD

(Continued from page 199)

r. Burns is trained in Agriculture at S.U. and a special feature on Joseph ill be included in a future issue of ne Sugar Bulletin.

Mr. Earl Hick, the League's other Assistant Agronomist is still serving part of his six month training period in the Army Reserve. His tour of duty will be completed about the end of May and Earl will be back in the cane fields working with the thirteen new unreleased varieties on Secondary Stations.

1968 MAINLAND CANE PROPORTIONATE SHARES HEARING MAY 10 IN MIAMI

(Official Release)

On April 21st, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that an informal public hearing will be held May 10, 1967, in Miami Beach, Fla., to receive views and recommendations with respect to establishing farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1968 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana). The hearing will begin at 10 a.m. (EST) at the Casablance Hotel.

Notice of this hearing will be filed in the next few days for publication in the Federal Register.

Sugar production from the restricted 1966 crop amounted to 1,214,000 tons, consisting of 562,000 and 652,000 tons, raw value, respectively, in Louisiana and Florida. The total production exceeded that of the 1965 crop by 110,000 tons although grown on approximately the same level of acreage. The January 1, 1967, effective inventory (sugar on hand plus production after the first of the year from the 1966 crop) was 782,000 tons, or 114,000 tons more than a year earlier.

Production from the restricted 1967 crop is expected to exceed the 1967 marketing quota for the area by 75,000 to 100,000 tons. Thus, the effecti inventory on January 1, 1968, is cu rently expected to be of the order 850,000 tons or slightly higher. Tl would be equal to about three-quart of that year's quota.

To avoid a further accumulation sugar supplies in excess of quota a carryover requirements, careful co sideration must be given to the ac age which may be provided within p portionate shares for the 1968 crop.

Marketing of sugarcane for the p duction of sugar from acreages wit individual farm shares is one of t conditions producers must meet qualify for Sugar Act payments.

Views and recommendations of terested persons are desired at t hearing on all matters relating to tablishment of proportionate shares.

The following is presented solely a basis for discussion at the hearir

1. Separate State allocations wo be established. The acreage allocati for each State would be the total final 1967-crop shares established each State factored to the level of t acreage required within the 2 allo tions to bring sugar supplies into li

(Continued on page 206)

Production Report 1966-67 Louisiana Crop

(Official USDA Report Dated April, 1967)

Raw Sugar, (as produced)	516,100	tor
Turbinados	20	tor
Granulated (Refined)	26,376	tor
Granulated (Plantation)	4,632	tor
Total (Actual Sugar)	547,128	tor
Total Sugar Production, Raw Value	562,290	tor
Net Tons of Cane Ground for Sugar	6,562,729	tor

Cane Syrup	639,398	gallor
1st Molasses	2,030,646	gallor
2nd Molasses	446,726	gallor
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	38,218,191	gallor
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	42,938,192	gallor

Note: Blackstrap production does not include 52,762 gallons estimated in process.

Net Tons of Cane Ground for Syrup	24,974	tor

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(Continued from page 204)

with quota needs and inventory quirements. Latest estimates indic that the 1967-crop shares total ab 198,000 acres for Florida and 317,0 acres for Louisiana. Vitews as to wh the level of acreage should be for 19 are requested.

2. Within each State allocati acreage would be set aside for the f lowing purposes: What acreage needed for each?

a. Establishing shares for new farn

b. Handling appeals.

3. A farm base would be esta ished for each old-producer farm the larger of (a) the 1967-crop ac age (within the final share establishe harvested for sugar and seed plus t acreage of bona fide abandonment, (b) the 1967-crop original share if t farm operator used at least 90 perce of such share or used less than 90 p cent for reasons beyond his control.

4. A farm proportionate sha would be established for each farm applying an appropriate adjustme factor to the farm base (except sm farm bases) to keep the total shar for all farms within the State alloc tion, less set aside. Shares for far having small bases would be esta lished at the level of such bases. Vie on this matter, as well as what shou be considered as a small base, are r quested.

5. Provision would be made to pe mit each State to utilize the total the proportionate share acreage by d tributing any acreage unused on far to other farms which can use addition acreage.

Statistical information relating acreage, sugar production, effective i ventory, and other pertinent data being sent to Florida and Louisia ASC State Committees for distributio to interested persons for use in prepa ing their recommendations under t program.

Briefs may be presented at the hea ing (in original and 3 copies) mailed to the Director, Sugar Poli Staff, Agricultural Stabilization an Conservation Service, U.S. Depar ment of Agriculture, Washington, D.C 20250, so as to be received not lat than May 31, 1967.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

The Old Mule

On April 19th, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the second quarter limitations on total raw sugar imports of 1,150,000 tons had been raised by 75,000 tons to a total of 1,225,000 short tons of sugar, raw value.

The old Mule was not disturbed by the increase and, in fact, took two paces forward to the 7.27 plateau on May 1st. He has stoutly maintained his position for the past ten days despite the fact that the "target price" is 7.23.

The official U.S.D.A. press release concerning the increase states that there is a shortage of ships in the Caribbean and certain South American freight markets and that this has caused "some difficulty in arranging shipping for sugar". **If this can happen now, we shudder to think what would happen to the sugar stocks in this country if we got mixed up in a major war.**

Proportionate Shares

The Proportionate Shares Hearing was held in Miami Beach, Florida on May 10th. The official representatives from the American Sugar Cane League were Gilbert J. Durbin and Glenn R. Timmons, from the League office, along with Paul G. Borron, Jr., the League's attorney, W. S. Chadwick, the League's President, and Clay Terry who is Chairman of the League's Proportionate Shares Committee.

Murphy J. (Mike) Foster, Jr., and Alfred C. Delaune, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Louisiana Farm Bureau's Sugar Advisory Committee, represented the Farm Bureau.

Elsewhere in this issue we are printing the recommendations on behalf of the Louisiana Sugar Industry that Mr. Terry presented to the meeting.

Special attention is called to the fact that Mr. Terry reported in the preamble of his testimony that he also had "been authorized to represent the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation which through its Sugar Advisory Committee has given consideration to the questions here presented and concurs in all the views expressed by me."

It is also interesting to note that Mr. Terry strongly urged the U.S.D.A. not only to establish separate state allocations for Louisiana and for Florida, but he also recommended separate state acreage objectives.

"We believe" Mr. Terry said, "the Department and all interested parties agree as to what portion of the actual acreage in sugar cane should be produced in Louisiana and what portion in Florida. The relationship, as previously mentioned, is 198,000 acres for Florida and 317,000 acres for Louisiana, and with a 95 percent adjustment factor the Florida acreage would be 188,100 and the Louisiana acreage would be 301,150. These figures represent the number of acres that should be produced in the respective states in order to permit each state to produce its proper share of the quota and inventory requirements. These applicable figures then become the acreage objective of each of the states.

"When this objective has been determined for each state, the provisions of the determination applicable to each state should be so designed as to permit the state to actually reach its acreage objective. It must be recognized that there are differences in natural conditions between the two states, and it is necessary that the provisions of the determination applicable to each state be formulated in a practical and workable manner, so that the acreage

(Continued on page 218)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Status of New Varieties

Most of the nine new unreleased varieties transferred to Secondary Increase Stations last year are in good to excellent stand in spite of the fact that most Secondary Station operators "stretched" the seed. The fact that stands are good following the movement of seed from Primary Stations to Secondary Stations is somewhat unusual. Many times stands are weak to only fair when canes are moved from the Experiment Stations or from Primary Stations. All of the reasons for this are not known but perhaps extra handling can account for some damage to the cane.

Up to this time mosaic disease has not been bad in most of the unreleased varieties on Secondary Stations. Unfortunately, one of the highest in sugar of the unreleased varieties has shown more mosaic than is desirable at several locations. There are a number of these new canes that appear very promising and unless stubbling ability causes their elimination, there should be some commercial releases from this group of canes in the future.

Mosaic Disease

The spread of mosaic disease in plant cane has not been bad on most farms thus far, but growers are now urged to check more carefully since the heavy rainfall of the first week of May. Check new sucker as well as old shoots for the disease. The disease is now easy to see on the new suckers.

Stand and Height

Records from five plantations in West Baton Rouge Parish show that stands count on both plant cane and stubble were better on May 1st this year than stands were in 1966 for the major varieties on these farms. Plant cane stands on these farms are better now than stands were on these same farms in 1965 although this is not true of stubble cane. Stubble stand counts are only slightly lower now as compared to the same varieties in 1965 for the same period.

Average height of plant cane an first year stubble cane of C.P. 44-10 at the U.S.D.A., Houma Station is th highest it has been in 10 years. Th next highest year was in 1963. Thi variety is used as the yard stick fror year to year.

Deep Tillage

The League's Deep Tillage an Drainage Committee recently met a L.S.U. in Baton Rouge, La. to revie the project, inspect the new facilitie and to confer with Mr. I. L. Savesor U.S.D.A. Project Leader, and th other scientists working on drainag and tillage research. The committe was impressed both with the work i progress as well as the caliber of th scientists working on the project. Thi committee, headed by Mr. Eugen Graugnard, St. James, La., has worke very closely with the research team an has encouraged research designed t help the Louisiana sugar industry. No only has this committee helped to en courage the work, but much effort ha been spent trying to get a full scal U.S.D.A. Soil and Water Researc Center at Baton Rouge. Mr. Graugnar has done much to help promote thi center for Louisiana and it is hope that Louisiana will stay high on th priority list to receive such a researc center in the near future. Out of drain age and tillage research has com turtle-backing, cut crowning, land level ing, precision grading and deep plow ing. The adoption of these practice following the research has meant muc to the Louisiana sugar industry.

New Borer Chemicals

Dr. Harry Hays, head of the Pesti cide Regulations Division of th U.S.D.A. phoned the writer on Ma 8th, to report that new Federal label were about to be issued on liqui Guthion and Azodrin. Although, up t this writing, we have not seen thes labels, it appears that liquid Guthio and Azodrin will be cleared for use o all cane for borer control this summe

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Long to Review Trade Policy

The Senate Finance Committee, Chaired by Senator Russell Long of Louisiana will probably undertake a full review of U. S. Foreign Trade Policy.

Senator Long in a speech last March before the Economic Club of New York indicated that he feels the administration has been walking down the wrong foreign trade policy path. He feels, he said, that the United States has been giving away too much to foreign countries and failing to provide adequate protection for domestic industry.

The Finance Committee has not yet scheduled hearings but it is likely such hearing will precede the administration's submission of new trade legislation.

The Committee's projected review is not expected to affect the current Kennedy Round negotiations which probably will be concluded in the very near future. It is understood that the review is intended to help lay the ground work for future congressional action on foreign trade.

Various Finance Committee members have indicated that they are disturbed about one aspect or another of U. S. Trade Policy. Senator Dirksen, Senate Minority Leader, has expressed on various occasions his reasons for believing U. S. trade policy should be revamped. Senator Dirksen said, "he deplored the declining U. S. trade balance and suggested that it was actually a deficit." U. S. foreign trade and aid policies, according to Senator Long, are likened to an "Andy Gump" that was threatening to become an international "Barney Google."

The Committee hearings should prove a major test for the administration in justifying past and current policies and could lead to some significant policy changes for the future which domestic industries will probably welcome but free traders will bemoan.

Industrials Invade Sugar Areas

In the last few months there has been a rash of mergers and changes of ownership of numerous big successful beet and cane sugar companies. First, the controlling interest in Great Western Sugar Company, the largest beet company in the country, was purchased by the Colorado Milling Company. Now a merger has been proposed for Great Western and Gorton Company. Great Western is engaged in the production of sugar and by-products from sugar beets. Colorado Milling is engaged in the manufacture and sale of wheat flour and flour-based consumer foods. Gorton is engaged in the manufacture and sale of processed seafood products.

Okeelanta Sugar Refinery Corporation in Florida, a cane sugar producing company was purchased by South Puerto Rico, also a cane sugar producing company.

Holly Sugar Corporation, another big beet sugar producer and Western Nuclear proposed a consolidation of the two companies, but the consolidation was promptly challenged by Houston Oil Field Material Company which claimed to be the largest holder of Holly stock. Houston Oil, Holly and Western Nuclear engaged in a three corner hassle for control.

It is rumored that several other large sugar companies have been or are in the process of being acquired by big industrial operators who quietly buy up stock then take over control. Why the sudden interest in sugar companies?

PROPORTIONATE SHARES RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED BY MR. CLAY TERRY AT THE MAY 10th MIAMI BEACH HEARING

Acreage Objective

We recommend that the 1968 state acreage objective for each state, that is, the acreage that is proper and desirable for sugar, seed and bona fide abandonment, be the sum of the following:

(a) The total of final 1967 crop shares factored by 95%.

(b) Any acreage that may be needed to establish or increase shares pursuant to the eminent domain provision which should be continued in the determination.

(c) One hundred acres for Florida and one hundred fifty acres for Louisiana for increasing shares granted on appeals, rectifying misapplication of the regulation or errors made in establishing shares, and for other contingencies.

(d) One hundred twenty-five acres for Florida and two hundred acres for Louisiana for new producers.

Acreage Allocations

I have previously stated the acreage allocation for each state would be the number of proportionate share acres actually allotted under the determination. In order to attain the proper and desirable acreage level in Louisiana, the acreage allocation must exceed the acreage objective. Therefore, we recommend that the acreage allocation for the State of Louisiana consist of the sum of the following:

(a) The sum of all 1967 crop shares originally established in the State of Louisiana for old-producer farms, plus that part of all adjustments in such shares that were used for sugar, seed or bona fide abandonment, factored by 95 percent; or stated another way, the sum of all Louisiana old-producer farm bases for 1968 determined in the manner hereinafter recommended, factored by 95 percent.

(b) Any acreage that may be needed to establish or increase shares pursuant to the eminent domain provision which should be continued in the determination.

(c) One hundred acres for Florid and one hundred fifty acres for Louisi ana for increasing shares granted o appeals, rectifying misapplication o the regulation or errors made in es tablishing shares, and for other con tingencies.

(d) One hundred twenty-five acre for Florida and two hundred acres fo Louisiana for new producers.

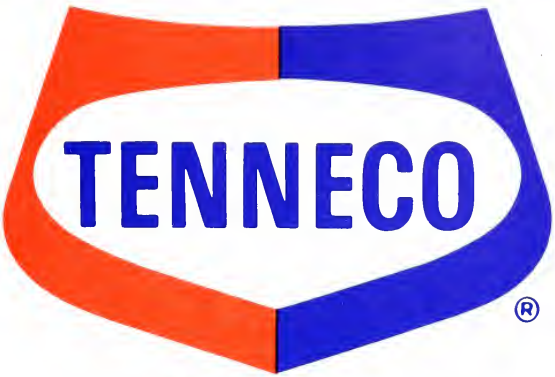
It will be noted that items (b), (c and (d) forming parts of the stat acreage allocation are identical t items (b), (c) and (d) forming part of the state objective. However, ex clusive of the 95 percent factoring ap plicable to both, the difference in num ber of acres between item (a) form ing part of the state acreage objectiv and item (a) forming part of the stat allocation represents the number o acres that were unused in Louisian from the 1967 crop shares originall established and subsequently reallo cated and used.

Compensating Adjustments for 196 Crop

To avoid obtaining any advantag if, under the proposal made by us, th sum of all 1968 crop shares used fc sugar, seed or bona fide abandonmer exceeds the 1968 state acreage ob jective, we propose and recommen that the state's 1969 objective be re duced by the amount of such exces Also, we propose and recommend tha if a state should fall short of its 196 acreage objective, its 1969 crop ob jective be increased by the amount c such deficit.

Farm Bases and Shares for Old Producer Farms

Louisiana and Florida may or ma not use the same method in estab lishing farm bases because of differer conditions in the two states, previou ly mentioned. We will make no recom mendation of a method for Florida and will concur with any method tha may be desired by the Florida pro



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cers.

We recommend that the 1968 farm se for each Louisiana old-producer m be such farm's 1967 crop share iginally established, plus that part any adjustment in such share that s used for sugar, seed or bona fide andonment.

This method is generally similar in sults to our understanding of the ethod contained in paragraph 3 of e Department's proposal suggested the notice of this hearing. The only fference in results apparent to us is at our proposal does not penalize a rm operator for not being able to e at least 90% of his farm's 1967 ares as originally established. In most stances, in Louisiana, this is a matter er which the operator has no ntrol.

We recommend, after the farm base determined for each farm, the farm's oportionate share be established by plying an adjustment factor of 95 ercent, which percentage has been eviously explained and in our opinn is justified. We further recommend at this adjustment factor be applied the farm bases of all farms in the ea, both large and small. In our opinn, any special consideration to be ven to small farms should come rough adjustments as I shall hereter discuss.

Adjustments

It is necessary that certain adjustents in shares be provided for. We ropose, as we did last year, that these djustments be considered under four ategories.

The first adjustment consists of any creage needed to establish or increase ares pursuant to a provision relating eminent domain. In this connection e now recommend that the determiation contain an eminent domain proision similar to the provision in the 967 determination.

The second adjustment consists of he acreage set aside for increasing hares granted on appeals, rectifying nisapplication of the regulation or rrors made in establishing shares and or other contingencies.

The third adjustment consists of any part of the acreage set aside for new producer farms that is not so used in the state.

The fourth adjustment was explained at the hearing conducted last year, and that explanation should be here repeated in substance. The extensive industrial development in South Louisiana continues, together with the diversion of land use from sugar cane production to industrial use, residential development and other related usage. Also, there are instances, particularly in the fringe parishes of the Louisiana sugar producing area, where land is sometimes shifted from sugar cane production to other agricultural uses. When proportionate share acres are so diverted they are frequently lost for sugar cane production, unless some effective adjustment arrangement is provided. Such loss has serious economic repercussions, particularly in a processing mill area. Therefore, we desire to strongly recommend, as we did last year, an adjustment provision which we believe will be effective and workable. This fourth acreage adjustment source should be contained in a provision reading substantially as follows:

"An amount of acreage equal to the 1968-crop Proportionate Share Acreage, together with acreage history pertinent thereto, established or which would have been established for any land which constituted a 1967-crop farm or portion thereof, and which land has been removed or is to be removed from the production of sugar cane; provided, however, if such land constituted a portion of a farm, the share attributable to such portion shall accrue to be remaining land constituting such farm to the extent requested by the owner of the farm, but not to exceed the amount of crop land on the remainder suitable for the production of sugar cane. The amount of proportionate share acres so available for adjustment shall be allocated by the County ASC Committee of the parish or county where the acreage was removed from sugar cane production, by adjusting prorata the share of each farm in such parish

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or county for which a request for a justment has been made. In t event the acreage so removed fro sugar cane production exceeds t acreage requested for adjustment such parish or county, such exce shall be reallocated by the Sta ASC Committee to farms in the r maining parishes or counties in t state for which a request for adjus ment has been made, with fir priority given to farms in adjoinin parishes or counties. The removal such acreage from sugar cane pr duction shall be established eith by a release signed by the farm ow er and by the farm tenant, if an or a finding made by the Count Committee based on such facts a the committee may deem pertinen Any such adjustments shall be mad within thirty days after the date such release or of such finding."

We recommend that wherever p sible in making adjustments from a source, preference be given to far of 80 pproportionate share acres less.

Shares for New Producers

We have recommended that a to of 125 acres in Florida and 200 ac in Louisiana be set aside for new p ducers. Within these maximum lim for each state, we recommend that new producer farm be limited to maximum of 25 acres. In a year which acreage reductions are impos on all old producer farms, it is p ticularly important that new farms n exceed 25 acres, and that the total aside for this purpose be held to minimum.

Crediting Sugar Cane History Whe Farms are Reconstituted

We recommend that the same p vision contained in the 1967 crop c termination with respect to shares f reconstituted farms be included, substance, in the 1968 determinatio However, we strongly recommend we did last year that this provision supplemented in one very importa respect. It is still our very strong op ion, if all parties having an interest

(Continued on page 218)

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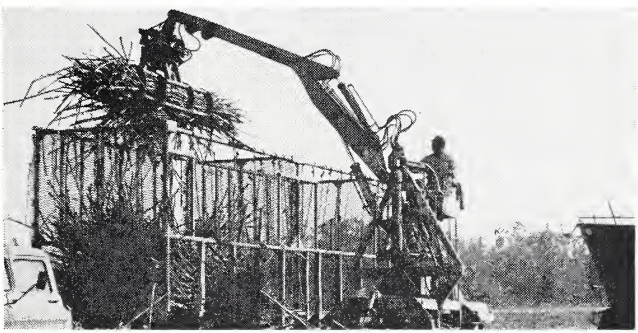

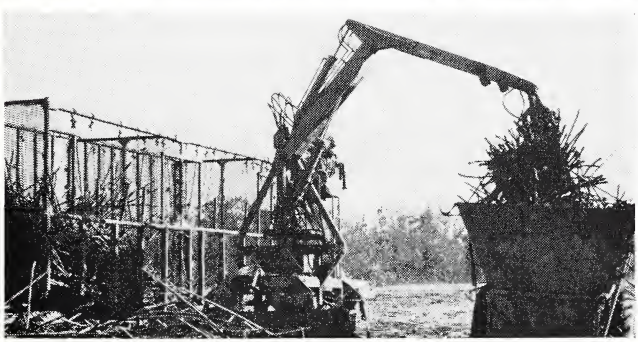

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PROPORTIONATE SHARES

(Continued from page 216)

the subdivision agree in writing as to the manner in which the sugar cane history will be credited to any or all of the subdivisions, the County Committee should be authorized to approve the agreement and credit the history accordingly. Crediting history in conformity with such agreement of the interested parties could not lead to abuses, for all of the acreage history would necessarily be credited to some part or parts of the existing farm and could not be moved elsewhere.

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

(Continued from page 211)

objective may be reached.

"Recognizing the differences between the states, some portions of our proposal relate solely to the State of Louisiana, and are made in order to permit the Louisiana producers to reach our state objective in a practical and workable manner. It has been and continues to be our position that we of Louisiana have no concern in any provision or provisions that the Florida producers propose in order to permit them to attain their objective. For the same reason, we do not feel it is any concern of the Florida producers what provision may be required in Louisiana to accomplish this same purpose."

We are happy to report that the spokesman for the majority of the Florida cane growers agreed with the Louisiana recommendations, with relatively minor exceptions.

The main part of Mr. Terry's recommendations will be found beginning on page 214 of this issue.

League Money For Research

Grants totaling $28,278 from the American Sugar Cane League for continuing sugar cane research at L.S.U. were recently announced by L.S.U. Foundation President G. Frank Purvis, Jr.

The grants bring to $93,755 the total amount contributed by the League to the L.S.U. Foundation during the past three years for various sugar cane research projects at the University.

The League awarded $20,000 for research to seek more effective control of the sugar cane borer moth, wh costs growers millions of dollars nually in crop losses. The project i joint undertaking of entomologists w the L.S.U. Agricultural Experim Station and the chemistry departme

Another grant of $5,000 was ma for continuing basic research in su cane breeding. This project is be conducted by the L.S.U. agronomy partment, as a project of the Agric tural Experiment Station in cooperati with the U.S.D.A. Sugar Cane Exp ment Station at Houma.

A third grant for $3,278 was awa ed to L.S.U.'s Audubon Sugar Facto for research on the quality of Louisia raw sugar.

Bench Chemist

Dr. Thomas J. Stanley, Dean the Division of Applied Science the Francis T. Nicholls State C lege, Thibodaux, has announced t Nichols State College will offer summer course to train bench chemi again this year. We have received following notice from Dr. Stanley garding the course.

"Nicholls State College is plann to offer a laboratory course this su mer in raw sugar factory chemical c trol and analysis; process outline; a raw cane sugar manufacture for re lar students and others who wish take only this course. The purpose this course is to train bench chemi The instructor of the course has h wide experience as a chemist and other positions in the sugar industr

"In the past three years of operati the more successful students w sought employment during the gri ing season have adequately fulfill this function. The hours of instructi have been so arranged (1:00 p.m 3:50 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wedn day, June 5 to August 5) that stude not regularly enrolled but worki full time may schedule this course w a minimum loss of time. Prior colle work is not necessary."

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

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Lloyd L. Lauden, Agronomist and Field Representative
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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Mr. Chadwick Reports To The Secretary

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, met with the farmers of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, in Alexandria, La., during the afternoon of Monday, May 22nd and, according to the press reports, took a lambasting from the cattle people who claimed he was "letting them down." He heard another story from W. S. Chadwick, President of the American Sugar Cane League, which we hope cheered him up a bit.

The Grower-Processor Committee of the Louisiana sugar industry passed a special resolution at its meeting in Thibodaux, May 24th complimenting Mr. Chadwick on his very fine presentation of Louisiana's case. We print Mr. Chadwick's remarks below.

———

Mr. Secretary, my name is W. S. Chadwick. I am associated with Southdown, Inc., a grower and processor of sugar cane here in Louisiana. At the present time I am President of the American Sugar Cane League, which organization represents substantially all of the sugar cane growers and processors in the State.

We do have a problem. Before discussing that, however, I wish to compliment you and your Department on the administration of the Sugar Act. From the Washington level down through the State and County ASC offices, the Government officials and committeemen have provided us with an administration of the Sugar Act which works smoothly, efficiently and with an absolute minimum of wear and tear on the nervous system of those of us who are in the business. I especially wish to comment on the maintenance of a sugar price in conformity with the provisions of the Act. The price guidelines established in the Act for the protection of a consuming public and of the sugar industry have never been more successfully adhered to than they now are, under the able direction of Horace Godfrey and Tom Murphy. The result has been a stable price, fair to producer and consumer, and in accordance with the intent of Congress as expressed in the Sugar Act. We here in Louisiana are grateful for these accomplishments.

Now for the problem. Stated in its simplest terms, our sugar production in the Mainland Cane Area has outgrown our share of the market, in spite of the fact that our acreage has been reduced 11% below the 1964 average. Last year the production of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area totalled 1,214,000 tons. Our total marketing rights amount to only 1,100,000 tons. We, therefore, added to our usual carryover of sugar some 114,000 tons. Obviously this cannot continue, and a hearing was held by your Department two weeks ago to discuss the level of our next crop acreage. We are very hopeful that the reduction in acreage will be held to a minimum figure. The complete case was presented to your hearing officers and we are confident their decision will be a fair one.

Unfortunately, Mr. Secretary, the problem does not end there. As a matter of fact, the level of next year's acreage marks only the beginning of the problem. Our acreage will be subject to further reductions for a number of years into the future unless some other way is found to reduce our sugar inventories.

We point out that we are the only domestic area faced with an acreage reduction under the Sugar Act. The Is-

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Azodrin Has Experimental Label, Guthion Liquid Spray Has Full U.S.D.A. Label For Control of Cane Borer

Both Azodrin and Guthion liquid spray are approved by the U.S.D.A. for use on sugar cane this year. Although both chemicals are approved the label on Azodrin is experimental and only a relatively small amount will be available for growers use on cane this year. Fortunately there will be an adequate supply of Guthion liquid concentrate on the market for all growers. Experimental results show that both chemicals do a good job of controlling the sugar cane borer.

The outlook for a heavy borer infestation is alarming this year. Reports from L.S.U. and the U.S.D.A. indicate that there was a heavy over-wintering population of borers and conditions have been good for their build up. Growers are urged to check fields carefully and to follow the recommendations of the County Agent. The borer can do a considerable amount of damage to a crop and growers who do not control this pest cannot expect to make top yields of cane.

MSMA

There is a growing trend toward the control of Johnson grass on ditch banks and, although interest has been here for many years, the lack of an effective and inexpensive chemical has probably been responsible for the slow progress in this area. Fortunately, there is now on the market an effective and relatively inexpensive chemical to control Johnson grass on ditches. The chemical is MSMA. It does a good job and many growers are already using the chemical very effectively.

The use of MSMA was included this year in the recommendations by the L.S.U. Extension Service but it was not carried in the recommendation published in the March 1, 1967 issue of The Sugar Bulletin. This was an error. The recommendations for the use of MSMA on ditch banks for the control of Johnson grass and Raoul grass are carried elsewhere in this issue.

For best results the grass should be sprayed at least three or four times during the first year and one or two times the next year. Farms where this has been done have cleaned Johnson grass from ditches. This material does not kill broad leaf plants and briar bushes. To kill broad leaf plants and briars, 2, 4, D will have to be used if these become a pest. MSMA will not kill Bermuda grass and this grass will sometime come in after Johnson grass is destroyed. The recommendations call for 3 to 3.7 pounds of MSMA in 60 gallons of water per acre. This mixture will cover 3,630 lineal feet of ditch where the spray coverage is 12 feet wide.

Johnson grass is still the number one weed pest in the Louisiana cane fields and controlling it on ditch banks will do much to prevent reinfestation to fields in which control has already been achieved. MSMA is available. It is easy to use. It is not expensive. Growers who have a Johnson or Raoul grass problem on ditch banks should try this chemical. It can be used on ditches but it must not be used in cane fields on cane or in fallow fields. The chemical is not labeled for use in cane fields.

Read the recommendations to tell when and how to spray with this material.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Two Busy Cabinet Members

Two distinguished members of President Johnson's cabinet are busily engaged in organizing farm hands and farmers.

Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz, AFL--CIO President, George Meany, and other labor leaders have strongly endorsed legislation which would permit farm workers to organize unions and would require employers to bargain with them. Under H. R. 4769, farm hands would be brought under the National Labor Relations Act.

Wirtz and Meany gave testimony supporting the legislation during hearings by a special sub-committee of the Health, Education and Welfare Committee. Although Wirtz strongly backs the bill, he says he is doing so "personally." So far, the LBJ Administration has taken no official stand on bargaining rights for farm workers.

While the Secretary of Labor is advocating collective bargaining rights for farm workers, his colleague, the Secretary of Agriculture, is urging their employers to join bargaining groups to protect themselves against "discrimination" by food processors. Freeman testified in support of S.109 fathered by Republican Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont who said his bill was intended to prohibit food processors or other buyers from coercing or discriminating against farmers who join bargaining groups organized for the purpose of getting better prices for products.

Secretary Freeman's promotion of collective bargaining for farm producers might revolutionize the present marketing system for agricultural products. Some producers feel it could bring about the creating of a National Farm Bargaining Board which would do for the farmer much the same things The National Labor Relations Board does for labor. The very idea brings out goose pimples the size of hen's eggs on the big food processors.

What would happen if the collective bargaining groups of farm hands sponsored by the Secretary of Labor were to encounter across the bargaining table the collective bargaining groups for farmers sponsored by Secretary Freeman?

A question for the millions of U. S. consumers to ponder is, "What would happen to us if at the time of harvest of some of our major crops, the labor bosses should call a strike?"

The only thing we can think of which would be worse would be the enactment of legislation which would authorize collective bargaining for the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 223)

land of Puerto Rico is currently short of its quota by some 400,000 tons. Our friends in the Sugar Beet Industry, primarily because of competition from more profitable crops, have not been able to produce their quota. All acreage restrictions on Sugar Beet production have been removed and still the indication is that they will not pro-

(Continued on page 228)

SUGAR CANE YIELD INCREASES DUE TO FERTILIZERS IN LOUISIANA

Laron E. Golden and Ray Ricaud
Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

Sugar cane growers receive an average of about 50 million dollars annually for cane produced in Louisiana. Growers spend approximately 2 million dollars annually for fertiizers to produce sugar cane. Table 1 contains data which summarize increases in yields due to fertilizers in experiments conducted in the sugar cane area by members of the Agronomy Department of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with growers, during the 12-year period, 1952 through 1963. The yield increases were obtained from fertilizer rates generally recommended during the period the experiments were conducted.

It may be noted in Table 1 that the greatest yield increases were obtained from N. Greater yield increases were obtained from K than from P. The increase in yield due to each fertilizer element was less with plant cane than with stubble cane.

Responses to individual nutrients shown in Table 1 were generally additive due to the usual absence of significant interaction effects among nutrients. The summation of the weighted means of yield increases due to fertilizer N, P and K equals 33.6 per cent increase or 25 per cent of the total production from the treatments which were compared with the control or check treatments.

Results of analyses of soil samples collected during each growing season, 1959 through 1965, at selected fertilizer experimental sites, showed that there was some depletion of available nutrients in the soil during the cycle of plant and stubble crops. There was also some indication that P and K in the soil approached the same level of availability as existed previously after the land was fallowed or planted to a cover crop for a year between individual cycles of plant and stubble crops. This restoration in availability of nutrients may partially explain the generally greater yield increases due to fertilizers on stubble cane than those from plant cane, since stubble cane is required to feed relatively more heavily on nutrients supplied in fertilizers.

It appears that yield increases obtained by growers in Louisiana due to use of fertilizer N, P and K, average from 18 to 20 per cent of the total crop production. From these increases growers receive a gross return of 4 to 5 dollars per dollar invested in fertilizers.

There are reasons to believe that increases in yield of sugar cane due to use of fertilizers will continue to rise. Growers are using improved varieties. Better weed, disease and insect control and better cultivation and harevsting methods. When cultural practices are not limiting factors, efficiency of fertilizers should be greater.

Larger amounts of plant nutrients leave the field in the millable cane and trash and due to burning of trash than are added to the soil in fertilizers. As native plant nutrients in the soil are partially depleted, increases due to fertilizers should increase.

Use of improved fertilizer applicators has allowed placement at greater depths in the soil where utilization by the crop may be greater due to soil moisture, root development, less feeding on fertilizers by weeds and less chance of its being disturbed by cultivation. Split application of fertilizer N, applied either by ground equipment or by airplane has been found to be advantageous in several experiments. Rates of fertilizer N used have generally increased due to the lower price of N, experimental work and general and specific recommendations. As yields of sugar cane increase due to use of fertilizer N, and for other reasons, additions of P, K and possibly other elements, will increase due to increased need.

In the cost-price squeeze facing sugar cane growers it appears that yields in Louisiana must be improved

(Continued on page 230)

Table 1.—Increase in yield of sugar cane due to fertilizer N. P_2O_5 and K_2O used in experiments conducted during the 12-year period, 1952 through 1963.

Age class of cane	Fertilizer Nitrogen		Fertilizer Phosphorus		Fertilizer Potassium	
	Number of Experiments	Increased[1]/	Number of Experiments	Increased[2]/	Number of Experiments	Increased[3]/
		%		%		%
Plant	32	15.9	23	2.7	20	3.0
Stubble	47	28.3	28	4.6	29	8.6
Weighted means		23.5		3.8		6.3

[1]/Increases from 60 or 80 pounds of N per acre for plant cane and from 100 or 120 pounds of N per acre for stubble cane, according to upper limit of general fertilizer recommendation at the time the experiments were conducted.

[2]/Increase due to 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre.

[3]/Increase due to 60 or 80 pounds of K_2O per acre.

CONTROL OF JOHNSON GRASS AND RAOUL GRAS ON DITCHBANKS[1/]

1. Sodium Chlorate Program

a) To destroy a heavy infestation of Johnson grass, apply sodium chlorate at 600 lb/A.

b) During the following year, use sodium chlorate to spot treat stools of Johnson grass that were not controlled by the first treatment. If Johnson grass seedlings become abundant, retreat the ditchbank with 300 lb/A of sodium chlorate, or spray the Johnson grass with MSMA as suggested below.

Note—Sodium chlorate is dangerous to use and it should be mixed with fire retardent such as calcium chloride before it is applied. Personnel applying the material should change clothing after spraying and before the clothes dry. Sodium chlorate is a **fire hazard** and care should be taken in storing and using the chemical to prevent fire disaster.

2. MSMA (monosodium methane arsonate) Program

To destroy a heavy infestation of Johnson grass, 3 to 4 applications of MSMA will be required during the first year and approximately 2 applications during the second year. Make the first application in the spring when Johnson grass is approximately 12-14 inches tall and the temperature is above 65°F. Retreat as required whenever the regrowth is 12-14 inches tall.

Apply 3 to 3.7 pounds of MSMA in approximately 60 gallons of wa per acre. Use the higher rate dur the spring and the lower rate dur the summer when temperatures high. A suitable surfactant (wett agent) should be added at the rate .5% of the spray solution (2 qua per 100 gallons of spray solutio Some commercial formulations cont a surfactant; therefore, no additio surfactant would be needed.

Rates of application for comm formulations are as follows:

Formulation

Pints to use per acre:

6.6 lb. MSMA/Gallon
3 3/4 to 4 1/2 pints
4 lb. MSMA/Gal.+surfactant
6 to 7 1/2 pints

Note—MSMA is not labeled for on sugarcane or fallow land to planted to sugarcane. Read the la and observe all cautions in using th compounds.

Raoul Grass

Raoul grass on ditchbanks can controlled with MSMA at the ra suggested above, or sodium chlor can be used at approximately 3 lb/A.

[1/]Prepared by personnel of the U. S. partment of Agriculture Sugarcane F Station, Houma, Louisiana, in cooperat with the Louisiana State University Coope tive Extension Service, 1967.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 225)

duce their share of the market. Hawaii is satisfied with its marketing quota. The Philippine Islands are entitled to a share of the Puerto Rican deficit but cannot use it. In this respect, we submit, the Sugar Act is out of balance and we are the ones on the down side of the balance arm.

The last three years have been extremely unfortunate ones for sug cane farmers in **Louisiana.** In that pe od of time we have withstood t crop devastating hurricanes and c unprecedented early freeze. Additi ally, we are faced with 15% wage creases in each of the next two ye under the terms of the Fair Lab Standards Act. Speaking bluntly, M Secretary, our cane farmers are simp

(Continued on page 230)

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SUGAR CANE YIELD

(Continued from page 226)

considerably to offset the increased costs of production. Fertilizers are only one of many management factors to consider. It should be pointed out, however, that fertilizers may account for 25 per cent or more of the total yields obtained annually, and that maintenance or improvement in soil fertility can account for additional yields when considering a long-term production period.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 228)

not in a financial position to withstand both significant acreage cuts and wage increases in the future.

The Sugar Act runs until 1971. Although it will provide increases in marketing rights to us after the nation's sugar consumption exceeds 10,400,000 tons, those increases will be too meager to solve the problem I am here discussing. There are very valid reasons why the Sugar Act should not be reopened on the floors of Congress at this time and we are not seeking to have that done. We do believe that there are administrative possibilities within the terms of the Sugar Act that could solve our problem and we have discussed this with members of your staff.

We met recently with Mr. Horace Godfrey, Mr. Tom Murphy and Mr. John Bagwell. These gentlemen were sympathetic with our problem and evidenced a strong desire to find some administrative answer. We hope, Mr. Secretary, that you will make mental notes of this situation and help your staff to find a solution to our problem.

Thank you for being here and for listening to us.

Joseph Pugh Dies

Joseph M. Pugh, who formerly headed the J. & L. Engineering Co., of Jeanerette, La., died Wednesday, May 18th, in a New Iberia hospital. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Pugh was unquestionably one of Louisiana's outstanding developers of machinery for the cane fields. Teamed with Larry Lampo he helped to develop the J. & L. (J for Joseph and L for Larry) cane harvester and other field equipment bearing the J. & L. name that is extensively used in Louisiana and well-known throughout the sugar cane world.

Mr. Pugh was a friend and supporter of the American Sugar Cane League. His untimely passing was a shock to us as we know it was to his many friends throughout Louisiana. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family.

Dr. Samuel Price Transfers

Dr. Samuel Price transferred from U.S.D.A. to National Institutes of Health on May 7. He has entered a training program for administrative responsibilities in that agency.

Dr. Price was born at Burley, Ida., May 14, 1923. He obtained a B.S. degree from Utah State University in 1949, and a Ph. D. from the University of California, Berkley, in 1952.

Following graduation in 1952, Dr. Price joined the staff of the University of Hawaii, as Assistant Professor, where he taught Cytology and Breeding of tropical forage crops. In September of 1953, Dr. Price joined the staff of Agricultural Research Service as Cytogeneticist. His first assignment was at the Experiment Station, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii. Later, he transferred to Beltsville, Maryland, where he continued in sugarcane research until transfer to National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Price is known internationally for his significant contributions to knowledge of sugarcane cytogenetics. He published more than twenty papers concerning the cytology of **Saccharum** and related grasses. During the XIth Congress of I.S.S.C.T., Dr. Price presented an invitation paper on "Interspecific hybridization in sugarcane". Dr. Price has been active in leadership of National scientific societies, and in seminars in the Beltsville area.

Dr. Price's many friends wish him continued success as he enters his new field of service.

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

By A. W. Dykers

Wage-Price Hearings Scheduled

The time has arrived again for the overnment to hold its hearings on ages and prices for the Louisiana and orida sugar cane farmers. We print low the official release calling for e hearings which was issued in Washgton on May 25th.

The U. S. Department of Agriculre today announced public hearings fair prices for the 1967 Florida and uisiana sugarcane crops and on ether the wage determinations apicable to fieldworkers—which beme effective Nov. 14, 1966 in Flori, and Oct. 10, 1966, in Louisiana—ould be continued or amended.

Places, dates, and local time of heargs are:

At Belle Glade, Fla., on June 20, 967, in the Holiday Inn, beginning at 30 a.m.

At Houma, La., on June 23, 1967, the Municipal Auditorium 880 Ver t Street, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

To qualify for payments under the gar Act of 1948, as amended, proicers must pay all persons employed producing, cultivating, or harvesting garcane in full and at wage rates not ss than those determined fair and asonable by the Secretary of Agriilture after public hearing and investiation.

Another condition for payment is at producers who process sugarcane own by others must pay prices for it so determined fair and reasonable by e Secretary.

USDA requests that all interested ersons appear at the appropriate heargs to present views and pertinent ata. Information and recommendaons are sought specifically in Florida the need for other worker classificaons such as workers employed in meanical harvesting operations, and in Louisiana on changes in worker classifications or wage rate differentials, and on periods to be used to determine the season's average prices of raw sugar and blackstrap molasses.

A. V. Allian Dies

Mr. A. V. Allian, for years one of the prominent leaders of the Louisiana sugar industry passed away at his home near Jeanerette, La., on the first Sunday in June.

Everyone in the "West" knew Mr. Allain. He was not only a successful cane farmer in that part of the Louisiana sugar district for many years, but he was also an outstanding civic leader who worked at many things to improve the community where he lived. He, for instance, was the prime figure in the creation of the Teche Electrical Cooperative which has played such a vital part in the development of the "Teche Country", and it was due to his efforts that the very successful St. Mary Sugar Cooperative was organized in 1946.

He owned the Marguerite Plantation near Jeanerette where he died on June 4th after a long and fruitful life span of 86 years. He is survived by four sons and many other relatives to whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

Farm Definition

The USDA has decided to abandon its efforts to change the definition of beet and sugar cane farms this year. It will be recalled that in February the Department proposed some sweeping changes in the definition of a farm which were opposed by the American Sugar Cane League.

Child Labor Law

The League continues to get questions regarding laws pertaining to the employment of minors by farmers. The Louisiana law does not apply to such employment. The Sugar Act and

(Continued on page 246)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Contact Meeting—Houma, La.
Municipal Auditorium—Thursday, June 22, 1967

It is again time for the Annual Summer Meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Can League. The meeting will take place in the Municipal Auditorium, at 880 Verret Street in Houma, La., beginning at 9:30 A. M., on Thursday, June 22, 1967. This is the once a year affair for the scientists at the USDA Houma Station to give reports on the research work carried on during the past year.

In addition to the schedule which is printed below, Dr. Thomas Theis, Chief, Tobacco and Sugar Crops Branch, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Md. will be present to give a talk on research. Dr. Theis heads up sugar research work for the entire United States and is a most interesting speaker.

Morning Session

Announcements	9:30- 9:35
Sugarcane Insects R. Mathes L. J. Charpentier J. W. Sanford	9:35-10:05
Weed Control R. W. Millhollon	10:05-10:20
Coffee Break	
Breeding work at Canal Point N. I. James	10:40-10:55
Basic selection program P. H. Dunckelman	10:55-11:10
Seedling work at Houma R. D. Breaux	11:10-11:25
Unreleased varieties at Houma R. J. Matherne	11:25-11:40
Test field varieties H. P. Fanguy T. J. Stafford, L.S.U.	11:40-11:55
Adjourn for barbecue lunch	

Afternoon Session

Fertilizer and maturity studies L. G. Davidson	1:30- 1:45
Pathology R. L. Tippett	1:45- 2:00
Virology A. G. Gillaspie, Jr.	2:00- 2:15
Physiology G. T. A. Benda J. E. Irvine	2:15- 2:3
Nutria control F. Schitosky	2:30- 2:4
Experimental Harvester Program B. J. Cochran	2:45- 3:(

Although each topic on the progra will interest every grower in the aud ence, the discussion of new varieties always the subject which captures th growers best interest. Growers will b pleased to learn of the new and pron ising unreleased varieties for the f ture. Much progress is being made sucrose in varieties and some progre is now being made in Mosaic diseas resistance. It is hoped that Mosaic di ease resistance, sucrose, and cane yiel can be combined with several other d sirable characteristics to produce an ou standing variety which would materia ly increase sugar production in Louis ana. There is no doubt in the writer opinion, that this outstanding cane ca be developed. At present there a several methods being used in th breeding program that could possibl result in the selection and productio of a cane variety much better than th present ones.

Another topic on the program th growers will give special attention the sugar cane borer discussion. Th is an especially heavy borer populatio year and growers are concerned ov the amount of infestation in their field

Dr. James Irvine, Superintendent the USDA Houma Station, and M Malcolm Duhe, Chairman of the Co tact Committee invite, and urge, a growers to attend the meeting. The is much to be learned at this meetin

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

What Happened During the Kennedy Round?

The Kennedy Round of tariff negotions recently concluded after three ars of bargaining and has set in mon a nation-wide guessing game.

No one seems to know positively actly what happened to what during e hectic rush to finish the job before e deadline. There are as many different versions as the Carter Company s liver pills on how the tariff negotiaons affect Agriculture. Some say the ennedy Round is bad news for the merican farmer and were bitterly dispointing.

Representatives from the farm belt e the most vocal in their criticism of e results. Senator Hruska (R-Neb.) ames the Johnson Administration for ck of benefits to agriculture. Accordg to Senator Hruska, "For a good any years we have heard the adminration give promise after promise at by tariff bargaining with countries, rticularly those of the European ommon Market, that these markets ould be opening up. We were specifally promised that in this Kennedy ound no agreement would be made which agriculture did not share fully th industry."

"Now it is clear that these promises ve been simply forgotten or ignored. r major agriculture items there is rdly even a pretense that this agreement will be helpful. The agreement amounts to abandonment of the American Farmer by the U. S. State Department."

Another Republican, Senator Carlson of Kansas is more temperate in his statement. He said, "While the Kennedy Round did not go as far as I hoped it would in regard to access of many of the markets in the European Economic Community, I feel that substantial gains were made."

Under Secretary of Agriculture, John A. Schnittker, who was a member of the U. S. Negotiating Delegation says that U. S. farmers came out ahead in the Kennedy Round of negotiations. Concessions won at Geneva will mean larger foreign markets for a number of our agricultural products. "In my opinion, the trade talks have brought measurably closer the day when our agricultural exports, now at the seven billion dollar level will hit the ten billion dollar mark."

As far as we can ascertain, domestic sugar was not affected by the Kennedy Round. Several proposals were made which the U. S. Delegation tentatively considered but eventually rejected because such proposals would be applicable only in the event that the Sugar Act expired and was not replaced by other specific legislation.

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AMOUNTS OF LABOR USED ON LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FARMS AND GOALS FOR THE FUTURE

BY GLENN R. TIMMONS
Economist, American Sugar Cane League

During each of the next two years, Louisiana sugar producers face a mandatory increase in the minimum wage of at least 15 cents per hour. This will further increase the need for reducing existing labor forces.

In an attempt to pin-point areas of possible savings on labor, the American Sugar Cane League conducted a labor survey on 42 farms of 100 acres or more of sugar cane representing 23 per cent of Louisiana's 1966 cane acreage. This survey was designed to determine the size of the labor force during planting, harvesting, and cultivation. The measure "acres of cane per worker" was used in an attempt to determine the relative efficiency of labor between similar size farms. It is realized that this measure is not the best measure of efficiency in all cases. However, it does provide an indication of the variation in the amount of labor used on similar size farms.

Goals, or suggested rates of performance, are presented in this article. These goals are based on actual rates of performance as reported by th more efficient farms in the survey. is recognized that these goals m prove to be unreasonable on far with widely separated tracts of lan However, many producers could e pect to achieve them through improv labor management.

Farms were divided into four ge eral categories, 100.0-299.9 acre 300.0-499.9 acres; 500.0-999.9 acre and 1000.0 acres and above. Each si group was treated separately.

Seasonal Changes In Labor Force

Sugarcane production was divide into three stages: (1) planting, (2 harvesting, and (3) cultivation. Wh considering all of the farms in th sample, the size of the labor force w reduced 8% between planting an harvest. In addition, there was a 39 reduction between harvest and cul vation. This information is presente in Table 1.

Between planting and harvest, th reduction in numbers of workers w 11% for the 100.0-299.9 acre si

TABLE 1

Number of planting workers, harvest workers, and cultivation workers on Louisiana Sugar Cane Farms, by size groups.

Size Group	Number of Planting Workers 1/		Number of Harvest Workers 2/		Number of Cultivation Workers 3/	
	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
(Acres of cane)						
100.0-299.9	4-12	9	4-12	8	1-12	5
300.0-499.9	8-18	13	7-28	12	4-10	6
500.0-999.9	17-35	26	13-25	20	8-21	14
1000.0 & over	33-467	124	13-523	118	13-300	72
All farms in the sample 4/	62-532	59	37-588	54	26-343	33

1/ August-October, 1966
2/ Fall of 1966
3/ 1967 crop
4/ 42 farms, representing 23% of the States cane acreage

roup, 9% for the 300.0-499.9 acre roup, 25% for the 500.0 to 999.9 re group, and 5% for the 1000.0 re and above group.

Between harvest and cultivation, the eduction in numbers of workers was 2% for the 100.0-299.9 acre group, 0% for the 300.0-499.9 acre group, 0% for the 500.0-999.9 acre group, nd 39% for the 1000.0 acre and bove group.

As a general rule most farms could xpect to harvest with a labor force about 10% smaller than their labor force for planting. They could also expect about 40% reduction in the labor force between harvest and cultivation.

TABLE 2

Acres of cane per worker at planting time n Louisiana Sugar Cane Farms, by size roups, 1966

Size Group 1/	No. of Farms	Acres of cane per Worker	
		Range	Weighted Average
(Acres of cane)			
100.0-299.9	6	19-26	23
300.0-499.9	10	18-53	29
500.0-999.9	10	23-43	29
000.0 & over	16	17-42	31
All farms in the sample	42	17-53	30

/ 1967 crop acreage of cane

Labor at Planting Time

The survey gave no breakdown of the work force into specific job categories during planting time. Therefore only a general analysis of the total workers could be made.

Table 2 shows the acres of cane per worker during planting time on Louisiana sugar cane farms. This was computed by dividing the 1967-crop cane acreage on the farm by the average number of cane field workers employed during the planting season. This included seasonal as well as year round labor. All farms in the sample averaged 30 acres per man during planting. The difference in acres per worker on different size farms was not as great as the difference in acres per worker on similar size farms.

A comparison was made between one-third of the farms that indicated the highest acres per worker and one-third of the farms that reported the lowest acres per worker. For all farms in the sample, the top one-third averaged 37 acres per worker while the lower one-third averaged 21 acres per

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 3

Acres of cane per harvester operator, loader operator, and tractor driver on Louisiana sugar cane farms during harvest, by size groups, 1966 crop

Size Group	Acres of Cane per Harvester Operator 1/		Acres of Cane per Loader Operator 2/		Acres of Cane per Tractor Driver During Harvester 2/	
	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average
(Acres of cane)						
100.0-299.9	153-296	233	121-292	201	50-97	77
300.0-499.9	223-470	347	220-450	334	55-150	94
500.0-999.9	281-680	440	494-989	672	90-170	134
1000.0 & Over	281-604	419	433-1336	609	72-334	114
All farms in Sample 3/	153-680	416	121-1336	684	50-334	120

1/ 1966—crop acreage of cane plus "acreage harvested for others" and minus "acreage harvested by others".
2/ 1966—crop acreage
3/ 41 farms, representing 22% of the State's cane acreage

worker. This is a difference of 76 per cent between the lowest one-third and the highest one-third.

Within each size group, the top one-third reported getting more acres per worker during planting than the lowest one-third by the following percentages: 100.0-299.9 acres, 30%; 300.0-499.9 acres, 110%; 500.0-999.9 acres, 40%; and 1000.0 acres and over, 100%.

This indicates that within two of the size groups some farms are using twice as much labor per acre during planting as others in the same group. It is difficult to imagine any difference in field layout that would justify such a wide variation in the amount of labor used on similar size farms.

On the basis of analysis of survey results, a reasonable goal to strive for during planting time would be 35 acres of cane per worker. This goal was computed on the basis of cane acreage on the farm for sugar and seed. It is realized that this goal of 35 acres per worker is only temporary. It is subject to change due to increased use of improved planters and planting aids. It is also realized that adverse weather may force producers to hire abnormally large amounts of labor in any given year. This may make it difficult to achieve the goal of 35 acres per worker, but it still remains a reasonable goal to strive for in normal years.

Labor at Harvest Time

It is possible to obtain a more d tailed breakdown on harvest labo The use of harvester operators, load operators, and tractor drivers w analyzed. These were the only jo classes studied because of their key ro during harvest. The producer has mo direct control over the number en ployed in these jobs than other harve jobs.

The results of the analysis of harve workers as shown in Table 3 indicat greater variations in the amount labor used during harvest than in th amount used during planting time shown in Table 2. For instance, there quite a difference in the amount work performed by harvest operato on farms in the sample. The range from 153 acres per harvest operator t 680 acres per harvest operator.

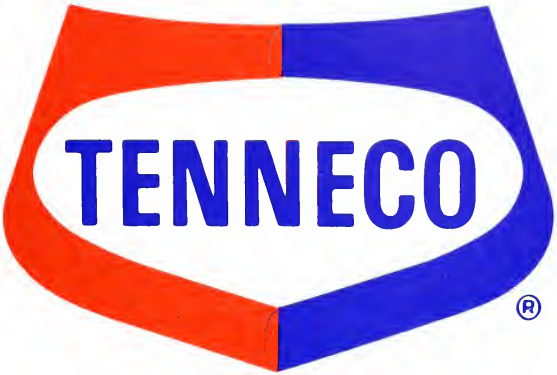
On the basis of information obtaine from the survey, a goal of 500 acres p harvester operator seems reasonabl This will automatically rule out pr ducers with less than 500 acres of can unless they custom cut cane in additio to their own. For that reason, discu sion of harvester operators is limite to those producers who reported cu ting 500 acres or more in 1966. I some cases this includes custom cuttin Thirty-five per cent of those cuttin 500 acres or more actually achieve our suggested goal of 500 acres pe harvester operator.

(Continued on page 244)

TABLE 4

Acres of cane per cultivation worker during 1967, on Louisiana Sugar Cane Farms by size groups.

Size Group	No. of Farms in Survey	Acre Per Tractor Driver		No. of Farms Hiring "Other Workers"	Acres Per Other Worker on Farms Hiring "Other Workers"		Acres Per Worker All Classes	
		Range	Weighted Average		Range	Weighted Average	Range	Weighted Average
(Acres of cane)								
100.0-299.9	6	35-104	55	4	41-228	88	24-104	37
300.0-499.9	10	52-114	71	7	224-455	324	44-107	61
500.0-999.9	10	57-89	73	8	56-774	159	31-77	53
1000.0 & Over	16	43-111	74	15	55-1330	175	30-102	53
All farms	42	35-114	73	34	41-1330	174	24-107	53



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In the 500.0 to 999.9 acre size group, harvester operators were used at rates ranging from 281 acres per operator to 680 acres per operator. The 1000.0 acre and over size group ranges from 281 to 604 acres per operator. This indicates that some operators cut twice as much acreage as others on similar size farms. On the basis of averages, the size group 500.0 to 999.9 acres appears to be the more efficient user of harvester operators. This group averages 440 acres per harvester operator while the group 1000.0 acres and over averages 419 acres per harvester operator.

The goal suggested for loader operators is 900 acres per loader operator. This would automatically rule out a producer of less than 900 acres of cane. In effect the recommendation would be for one loader operator per farm up to 900 acres of cane. In some instances a grower with 900 acres of cane will necessarily have two loader operators because the 900 acres consists of widely separated tracts.

The following analysis is made on farms of 900 acres or more. These farms are the ones concerned with the goal of 900 acres per loader operator. Those farms in the top one-third averaged 1,037 acres per loader operator, while those in the bottom one-third averaged 518 acres per loader operator. This would indicate that farms in the top one-third covered twice the acreage with a loader operator as farms in the lower one-third. Of all the farms over 900.0 acres, 21 per cent actually achieved the goal of 900 acres per loader operator. For this reason it is felt that the goal is justified and reasonable.

No attempt was made to establish goals for tractor drivers during harvest. There are too many variables to consider, thus making it unreasonable to establish any general goal. The number of tractor drivers hired depends on such things as method and distance of delivery to the mill, the ability of mill to unload quickly, as well as the number of wagons used and the size and type of equipment.

As farms get larger they tend cover more acreage per tractor driv during harvest. However this appea to hold true only up to a point. T results of Table 3 indicate that far in the size group 1000.0 acres and ov actually get less acres per tractor driv than those of 500.0 to 999.9 acres.

An explanation for this could that farms in the 500 to 999.9 acrea class tend to be owner-operator farm As such they have the benefit of clos and more personal supervision than t larger farms.

Labor at Cultivation Time

In the past, some producers ha made it a practice to carry extra wor ers through cultivation in order to ha them available during planting. Risi wage rates make this practice mo costly than it has been in the pa Also, the reduction in actual labor r quirements during cultivation by t shift to three row equipment makes less desirable to carry the same numb of workers during cultivation. The for going two factors will tend to increa the number of temporary worke hired during planting; however, t tendency may be offset by a reducti in planting workers due to more wid spread use of mechanical planters a planting aids.

There is a large variation in t amounts of labor used during cultiv tion on similar sized farms. Table shows the variation in the number acres per "other cultivation workers It also shows the variation in the nu ber of acres per tractor driver as w as per worker in all classes. The nu ber of acres per other cultivation wor er varies more than the number acres per tractor driver. This would i dicate that most of the variation number of acres per worker in a classes is caused by differences in t number of other cultivation worke Many of these "other workers" are e cess labor. They are workers carri through cultivation in order to be ava able for planting. Also some are old semi-retired employees who are n longer fully productive. Each year

(Continued on page 246)

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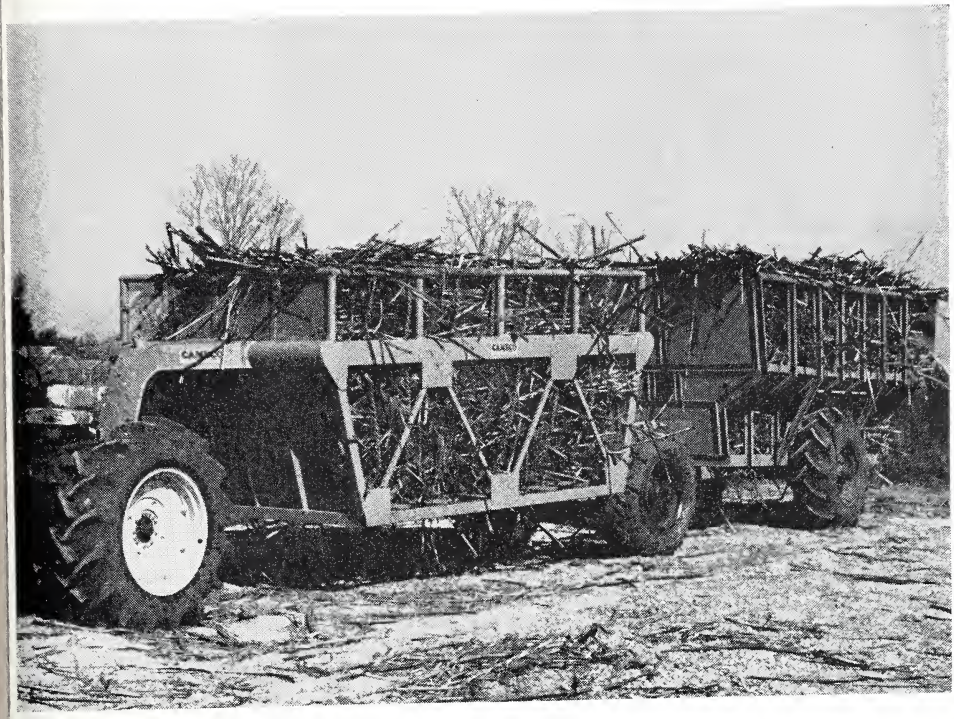

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becomes more expensive to retain them, because minimum wage rates are going up. Eight of the 42 farms in the sample, or 19% of them, hired no "other workers".

All farms in the sample averaged 53 acres per worker in all classes during cultivation. The range was between 24 and 107 acres per worker. A goal of 75 acres per worker is suggested for all workers during cultivation. This goal is subject to change with further increase in the use of three row equipment. Seventeen per cent of all the farms actually exceeded the goal of 75 acres per worker. These were not all large or all small farms. Each size group was represented in this seventeen per cent.

There appears to be room for increasing the acres per worker, during cultivation within each size group. This is the same as saying there are farms in each size group that appear able to decrease the size of their labor force during cultivation. For instance, one-third of the farms reporting the highest acreage per worker out performed one-third of the farms reporting the lowest acreage per worker by following percentages in each size group: 100.0-299.9 acres, 196%; 300.0-499.9 acres, 100%; 500.0-999.9 acres, 94%; and 1000.0 acres and above, 134%.

Conclusion

Every year there is greater pressu to reduce the labor force on Louisia sugar cane farms. In an attempt to e courage better labor management, t American Sugar Cane League co ducted a study designed to (1) dete mine variations among farms in t amount of labor used in planting, ha vesting, and cultivating and (2) ser as a basis for establishing goals whi growers may use as guides in reduci the number of workers.

The study indicated large differenc in the number of workers on farms similar size. These differences ex among farms within every size grou Some of the farms have larger th average numbers of workers, due widely separated tracts of land a other factors beyond the control of t operators. However, other farms ha larger than average numbers of wor ers due to (1) the practice of keepi labor all year in order to have suf cient workers for periods of peak r quirements and (2) other reaso within the control of the operator.

The following goals are suggeste (1) one worker for every 35 acres cane for sugar and seed on the far during planting season, (2) one ha vester operator for 500 acres of can (3) one loader operator for 900 acr of cane, and (4) one worker for eve 75 acres of cane during cultivation.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 235)

the Fair Labor Standards Act do apply. We believe you will be in compliance with the child labor provisions of these two laws, if you observe the following rules with respect to employment of sugar cane field workers:

1. Do not employ a minor under 14 years of age, unless he is a member of your immediate family and you are the legal owner of at least 40 per cent of the crop.
2. If you employ a minor between the ages of 14 and 16, (1) do not let him work more than 8 hours a day, unless he is a member of your immediate fami and you are the legal owner at least 40 per cent of the cro (2) do not let him work duri school hours, and (3) do not l him work at a "hazardous" jo as defined by the Secretary Labor (except where the child employed by a parent on a far owned or operated by the p rent). The Secretary of Lab has not yet defined "hazardous Until he does so, use your ov judgment.

See the December 1, 1966 issue The Sugar Bulletin for a detailed di cussion of this subject.

(Continued on page 248)

WHAT LOUISIANA RAW SUGAR MILLS CAN DO TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THEIR RAW SUGAR

By MR. J. N. FORET
The South Coast Corporation
Georgia Division
Mathews, Louisiana

Presented to the June 1st meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists

There are six important specification alues which effect the improvement the quality of raw sugar from Louisna mills. They are: 1. Temperature, Moisture, 3. Grain Size, 4. Ash, 5. ilterability, and 6. Invert.

1. Temperature: The temperature f raw sugar may not affect all mills; owever, in our case, being a refinery hat stores the raw sugar from comany-owned raw mills, it is very imortant to keep the raw sugar produced t 100°F or less. The color of the raw ugar will increase if the temperature is ot kept at this level. Fowler and Kopler found that raw sugar stored for even months at 32°F showed practiclly no darkening, whereas the same ugar stored at 127°F increased 400 o 500 per cent in color. Also, hot raws vill tend to invert when placed in varehouses for storage for any length f time .We can cool the sugar when it eaves the centrifugals by blowing air s it is conveyed to the warehouse. Another important point to remember s to have proper supervision while disributing your raws on the warehouse loor. By all means don't let your linger or conveyor keep dropping the aw sugar in the same location. You hould spread the sugar as thinly as ossible to give it a chance to cool. A fan or blower can be placed near your slinger or belt conveyor to blow cool air through the sugar while it is eing slung or dropped. At our Raceand mill, where we have a very large warehouse, we store sugar in small piles along the walls and go the next day and sling the sugar to the main storage area.

2. Moisture: The most important condition necessary to store raw sugar with a minimum of deterioration involves the control of moisture, or the "Safety Factor." The formula for it is

$$\frac{\text{moisture}}{\text{100-polarization}} = \text{Safety Factor.}$$

Many authorities believe that .333 or less is safe; however, we believe that this safety factor is too high and should be .280 or less. We can achieve the above by boiling in our pans a uniform, well-formed grain of fair size, which will purge more freely in the centrifugals. The larger grains of sugar will absorb less moisture during storage, whereas conglomerates, or grain clusters, will hold more moisture. Another important feature in reducing moisture is to have proper supervision and good operators at the centrifugal station. We have already seen an operator adding a little water to his centrifugal basket (stopped) to make the sugar easier to cut. As mentioned to you and under 1. Temperature, you should blow air over the sugar while it is being conveyed, because that will also help to dry the sugar as well as cool it.

3. Grain Size: We believe that if the raw sugar mill produced a uniform, large grain of sugar, it would automatically eliminate many of its other problems. This can be accomplished by good pan boiling with the necessary number of pans. Pan circulators will also improve the crystal formation in all strikes of sugar. Our Raceland mill, with a minimum pan capacity, in the 1966 grinding season, was able to meet all grain specifications by melting approximately 50% of its crystallizer sugar. This melted sugar can be pumped to a separate tank or mixed with the syrup. By using two seeders, better use of pans can be accomplished —one seeder for grain for crystallizer strikes and the other for cutting pans. All of us here realize that the 1966

crop gave us a juice of higher purity than the two previous years. However, we would like to state that the Little Texas Mill, during the grinding season of 1965, made sugar to meet the grain specification. As everyone here knows, this was after "Betsy"; and our purities were very low. They accomplished this by melting most of their crystallizer sugar.

4. Ash: In Louisiana we are blessed with good soil; therefore, our problems with ash are negligible. However, if any mill should have any trouble with ash, it can be reduced by making a uniform grain and applying a little more wash water to its centrifugals. Nevertheless, there are some sugars in which the ash is in the crystal; and more wash water will not remove the ash. This year at our Georgia Refinery we received this type of raw sugar (not from Louisiana).

5. Filterability: We believe that to improve the filterability of raw sugar, all cane should be washed. Some sugar is lost in the wash water, but this is made up by better grinding rates and less process losses. Good clarification is of prime importance for sugar of good filterability. Therefore, you should have good capacity at the clarifier station. We have also found that by using the belt filters for our muds, we produced a raw sugar of better filterability. Our experience in Louisiana has proven that a large uniform grain of raw sugar will also help this factor.

6. Invert: There are a number of things that can be done to prevent the invert in raw sugar. Sugar cane is cultivated in Louisiana where the clima is not ideal. The effective growing pe od for the cane is approximately 8 to months. Therefore, when it is ha vested it is not matured, as compared t cane grown in warmer climates. Wit this knowledge, we should try to g only fresh-cut cane to the mills. The cannot remove the invert after it ha been formed in old burnt cane. Be sides, all mills should practice mi sanitation. High pressure hot wate should be used to clean under th rollers. The use of modern bacteric static compounds such as Busan an Drew Biocide 280 will help to reduc the invert in raw sugar. Installing be filters, which allow you to send you juices directly to the evaporators, wi help to reduce the invert as well. A all of you know, the juices from th old type rotary vacuum filters are sti recycled to the clarifier. Proper cor trol of ph in clarification and contro of recirculation of molasses will als reduce the invert in raw sugar. Be sides, it is advisable to wash the ra sugar a little in the high grade centri fugals. We know that it is the practic in some Louisiana mills not to was the sugar; however, we do not agre with this procedure.

In conclusion, we would like to sa that after many years of experience we have found that a bad plant ru by good men is preferable to a goo plant run by bad men. We strongl recommend proper supervision of thes six specification values to improve th quality of raw sugar from Louisian mills: Temperature, Moisture, etc.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 246)

Quota Increased

On June 6th the USDA increased the overall sugar quota by 200,000 tons to a total of 10,600,000 tons for 1967. The increase brought the consumption estimate to a point where domestic beet and cane producers share in the increase.

The U.S. beet sugar producers hav received an increase of 95,333 tons i their 1967 marketing allotment an the Louisiana and Florida producer have received an increase of 34,66 tons. The USDA has not yet divide the increases among individual can sugar producers but is expected to d so in the near future. When we receiv the adjusted Louisiana and Florida mil marketing allotments, we will prin them in **The Sugar Bulletin.**

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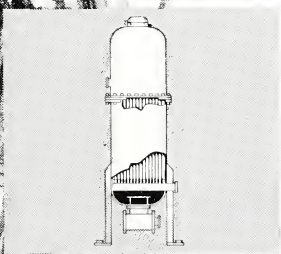

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ial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Crop Insurance

All-Risk Federal Crop Insurance on sugarcane will be available to farmers in seven more Louisiana parishes for the 1968 cane crop. This information is contained in a recent news release from Mr. J. S. Smith, State Director for the Corporation. The parishes in which the insurance now is being offered are: Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Iberville, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, and West Baton Rouge parishes along with Iberia, St. James, St. Mary, and Terrebonne, which had the insurance last year. According to Mr. Smith, some two million dollars in cane production costs are now protected by Federal Corp Insurance. The information printed below is from the news release.

Federal Crop Insurance guarantees a basic harvest, pegged at the approximate value of crop production costs, and pays the difference between the actual yield and the guarantee if the crop is damaged or destroyed. If, because of insured causes of loss, the production of commercially recoverable sugar is short of the guarantee, a Federal Crop Insurance payment will be made to the policy holder. Growers will be offered dollar choices per hundredweight they wish to be paid for each hundredweight they may be short of their guarantee.

Sugarcane growers desiring additional information in regard to the Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance on sugarcane should contact the Crop Insurance fieldman for their parish. The fieldmen for the various parishes are as follows:

Parish (es)	Name, address and phone
Ascension and Assumption	Leland J. Theriot, Box 233-A, Pierre Part, Louisiana 70341, Phone 252-6205.
Iberia	Larry J. Crochet, Rt. A, Box 43, New Iberia, Louisiana 70560, Phone 229-6416.
Iberville and West Baton Rouge	Herman T. Landry, Rt. 1, Box 91, White Castle, Louisiana 70788, Phone 2526.
Lafourche	Wayne E. Ellis, RFD 2, Box 298B, Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301, Phone 446-5316.
St. James and St. John	Lester J. Reulet, Rt. 2, Box K-160, Thibodaux, Louisiana 70301, Phone 446-6841.
St. Martin	Raymond C. Boudreaux, Rt. 2, Box 184, St. Martinville, Louisiana 70582, Phone 394-3517.
St. Mary	Roland P. Legnon, Rt. 2, Box 118, Jeanerette, Louisiana 70544, Phone 276-4678.
Terrebonne	Nolton A. Trahan, Rt. 1, Box 355, Houma, Louisiana 70360, Phone 873-7817.

H. K. Bubenzer, Sr. Dies

Mr. H. K. Bubenzer, Sr., prominent cane farmer and outstanding citizen of Rapides Parish, is no longer with us. Our friend died on the night of June 25th, 1967 at his home in Bunkie, La., after a very successful sojourn on this earth that lasted 87 years.

Mr. Bubenzer was a charter member of the American Sugarcane League. In 1950, after serving on many other committees, he was elected a member of the League's Executive

(Continued on page 262)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Cane Borer Heavy In 1967 Cane Crop

Entomologists from both the L. S. U. and the U.S.D.A. Experiment Stations report very heavy borer infestations in the crop. Applications of insecticide have already been made in many areas of the belt. Some growers report the infestation is spotty on the farm and somewhat confined to certain varieties. Others report a rather general heavy infestation throughout the farm.

Mr. Ralph Mathes, U.S.D.A. Entomologist said at the contact meeting June 22, 1967 that for every one percent joints bored in cane, growers can expect about three quarters of one percent loss. From these figures it is easy to see how heavy borer infestations, if not controlled, can reduce yields by as much as 5 or more tons of cane per acre depending on the size of the borer infestation, the yield of cane, and other factors.

Because the cane borer can cause such heavy losses and since the control of this insect requires the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, growers should give adequate time to the checking of fields to determine which field should be treated and when these fields should be treated. Timing of an insecticide application can be most important. It can mean the difference between a good kill and an almost total loss of chemicals.

The technique for checking for cane borers is easy to learn. Walking inside cane fields is necessary. The job can't be done from the headland or from a pickup truck. The job is worth doing and it can save growers money. More important, where checking proves treatment is necessary it can mal money for growers, by allowing f greater cane production. If a grow decides that checking is too time co suming or too difficult, then the writ recommends that this grower hi some competent individual to do th job. This will pay off.

Many questions are being ask about the three spray products bei recommended this year, Azodri Guthion, and Sevin. The main questi is how long must each of these mat rials be on cane before effectivene is lost by rainfall. Growers will hearing different answers to this que tion from different people. For t latest information check with t County Agent. Additional studies a experience in the near future may i dicate a change in time and this i formation will be made available it is received. In general it can be sa that the longer the interval betwe spraying and heavy rainfall the bett the effectiveness of the application. heavy rainfall is expected, it may wise to use granules.

Last minute information befo press time from Dr. S. D. Hensle Entomologist from the Louisia State Experiment Station indicate th maximum effectiveness of Azodr spray is reached 24 hours after t spray application. In the case Guthion spray maximum effectivene is reached 3 days after application a with Sevin spray maximum kill of t borer is reached between 3 and 7 da after application. This means th rainfall before the maximum k period will reduce the effectiveness these chemicals, according to L. Hensley.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

A Tempest In The Teapot

On June 19, Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) made his annual attack on the Democrats' Farm Program. In his speech in the Senate, the senator advocated limiting individual support payments to ten thousand dollars. The proposal is not new. It has been made many times before, but each time it is made, it receives an undue amount of publicity in local news media. For instance, the PALM BEACH POST, on June 21, carried the Williams story under a heading, "U. S. Farm Subsidies Hit 2.3 Million in Palm Beach County." The story emphasized the amounts of payments, support or additional payments paid to several larcane farmers in that area. The enterprising young journalist who conveyed the Williams statement into headlines unfortunately neglected to incorporate into his story any of the facts relating to the program he was criticizing.

The same thing occurred in several other sections of the U. S. The reporters' work was made easy because Senator Williams had inserted into the Congressional Record a list of all payments made in 1966 of $50,000 and over under the various farm programs. For easy reference, these payments were listed by states and counties.

Senator Williams has dedicated a considerable portion of his time since his election to the Senate on January 3, 1947, in opposing government spending, especially spending proposed by the Democrats. In past years, the domestic sugar industry has been the senator's favorite whipping boy, but now it seems he has cast his eyes in other directions also and now is pointing his finger at farmers all over the country.

In his June 19 speech, Senator Williams accused the administration of "giving lip service to a number of reform programs whereby it would curtail the number of large subsidy payments to corporate type of farmers."

"Notwithstanding these fine phrases, each time the proposal has been before Congress to limit these subsidy payments, not only has the government been silent but it has opposed any amendment which would place a limitation on the amount which could be paid to any one individual," Williams said.

Senator Williams points his quizzical finger at the Louisiana State Penitentiary and the Arkansas State Penitentiary both of which, he said, received incentive payments to curtail their farm operations. The Texas Department of Corrections also is classified as a farm according to Senator Williams as well as the State of Montana and the State of Washington.

Senator Williams personally is a very fine gentleman and an able and successful businessman. As a member of the U. S. Senate for 20 years, he knows all the facts pertaining to the various farm programs and the reasons for conditional or support payments or for compliance with these programs, but he continually insists on using only partial facts in his dedicated efforts to discredit anything a Democratic Administration does to benefit the American farmers.

Judging from the reaction to Senator Williams' proposal by members of Congress, it will prove to be the annual tempest in the teapot.

WAGE RATE TESTIMONY OF P. J. deGRAVELLES, JR AT GOVERNMENT HEARING IN HOUMA JUNE 23, 1967

My name is P. J. deGravelles, Jr. I reside at Franklin, Louisiana, and am a producer of Louisiana sugarcane.

I appear as representative of the American Sugarcane League through its Employee Relations Committee of which I am chairman. The American Sugarcane League is a non-profit association, organized in 1922, and is composed of Louisiana sugarcane producers who produce more than 95% of the sugarcane grown for sugar in the State of Louisiana. This committee consists of a representative group of 24 sugarcane producers, both large and small, from various localities in the sugarcane producing area of Louisiana.

The announced purpose of this hearing is to receive evidence likely to be of assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining, pursuant to the provisions of Section 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act, whether the wage rates established for Louisiana sugarcane field workers in the Wage Determination which became effective October 10, 1966, continue to be fair and reasonable under existing circumstances, or whether such determination should be amended.

Our committee has given thorough consideration to the question presented in the notice. In our deliberations we have considered all facts and circumstances existing at this time and which are anticipated to exist during the ensuing year.

We are mindful that under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in 1966, the minimum wage rate of all agricultural workers now covered by the minimum wage provisions of that Act will be increased from $1.00 an hour to $1.15 an hour on February 1, 1968. In view of this fact, over which neither we nor the Department of Agriculture has any control, our recommendations at this hearing will relate to two periods of time. Our first recommendations will relate to t period ending January 31, 1968, a the second recommendations will late to the period commencing F ruary 1, 1968.

With respect to the period endi January 31, 1968, our consideration the question has been in the light all actual facts and circumstan existing at this time and which are a ticipated to exist until February 1968. Our Committee has unanimo ly reached the conclusion that no crease is justified in the rates that came effective on October 10, 19 This conclusion has been reached af giving thorough consideration to all the criteria provided for under Secti 301 (c) (1) of the Sugar Act, name cost of living, prices of sugar and products, income from sugar ca cost of production, and the differen in conditions among various produci areas.

Regardless of these criteria c tained in the Sugar Act, the first a most significant condition to influe our conclusion that no minimum wa increases are justified is the fact t we have had a serious sugarcane c adversity in Louisiana in each of t last three years, 1964, 1965, and 19 all resulting from weather conditio The 1964 crop was damaged by severe hurricane that visited c sugarcane producing area on Octo 3rd and 4th of that year. Again in 19 as a result of the devastating hur cane known as "Betsy", on Septem 9th and 10th a large part of our c was blown down and flattened a thus severely damaged. Prospe were bright in 1966, but on Novem 3rd, last year, soon after the co mencement of harvest, we suffered unprecedented early severe freeze t killed the cane throughout most of t entire Louisiana sugarcane produci area. Although we were fortunate saving most of the 1966 crop, the

t of the freeze on total production s substantial.

Certainly, it is not realistic or reaable to consider a general wage inease at this time under such conditns. We can only hope that we are visited by another such crop adsity in 1967 in order that our procers may be able to pay the wage reases that will become effective on bruary 1, 1968.

Also, we must continue to bear in nd that the wage rates under conration are minimum rates. As nted out at prior hearings, wage actices and wage rates actually paid ry widely among Louisiana sugar ne producers. Many sugarcane rkers are paid more than the mini-m provided by the determination; ne producers pay all workers the scribed minimum; some producers all workers more than the preibed minimum; and some producers some workers the prescribed mini-m and other workers more than the nimum. These differences in wage es actually paid are influenced by rious circumstances, including difences among producers in their lity to pay such wages and the abil-, experience and length of service the individual workers. These are normal differences and will conue to exist.

With respect to the cost of living ndard, according to the 1957-1959 se period cost of living index, during past year the cost of living has inased 2.8 percent; and since the pres- determination became effective in tober, 1966, the cost of living has reased 0.8 percent. According to s index, the cost of living index ure for all items was 112.5 in the nth of April, 1966 and 114.5 in the nth of October, 1966. In April, 1967, last month published at the time s testimony was prepared, the index ure was 115.3. This is an increase 15.3 percent as compared with the 57-59 Base Period.

In considering cost of living ineases it is also pertinent to consider nimum wage rate increases during same period. As I have stated, since the base period 1957-59 the cost of living has risen 15.3 percent, and since 1957, the first year of the base period, the cost of living has risen 17.3 percent. During this same period, beginning in 1957, the minimum wage rate as prescribed in the wage determinations has increased approximately 127 percent. Thus, it appears that since 1957 the increase in the minimum wage rate has been more than seven times the increase in the cost of living.

The next criterion provided in the Sugar Act is that consideration should be given to differences in conditions among various producing areas in determining wage rates. In Louisiana, due to natural conditions, substantially less sugar is produced per acre than is produced in other domestic sugarcane areas. Also, in Louisiana, our man hour requirements per ton of sugar are substantially more than in any other domestic sugarcane area, except Puerto Rico. For a comparison of yields of sugar per acre and of many hours employed per ton of sugar produced in Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, we refer to the September, 1966 issue of "Sugar Reports" at Pages 33 and 34. If wage rates in Louisiana are to be compared with rates in other domestic producing areas, these differences in condition must necessarily be kept in mind.

The next standard as prescribed in the Sugar Act is prices of sugar and by-products. The gross return received by the producers from sugarcane, exclusive of the conditional payment which does not vary, is based entirely on prices of raw sugar and black strap molasses. The season's average prices of raw sugar and black strap molasses in Louisiana during each of the pricing periods beginning in 1947 and through the year 1966 are shown on an exhibit entitled "Season's Average Prices of Raw Sugar and Black Strap Molasses—1947-1966", which I now offer in evidence and ask that it be given the proper mark of identification.

Also, it is pertinent to look at the

(Continued on next page)

raw sugar price today and prospective prices for the future. The spot price on June 19, 1967 was 7.30 cents per pound. On June 19, 1967 the future price for September, 1967 was 7.32 cents and for November, 1967 was 7.32 cents.

The price of black strap molasses today is approximately 16 cents per gallon.

It is highly significant to note that from the 1947 crop the Louisiana sugarcane producers were paid, exclusive of conditional payment, a price of $7.00 per ton of standard sugarcane. Let us assume a raw sugar price for our 1967 crop based on the average of the future quotations for the months above mentioned, and further assume a molasses price at today's level. This would mean a raw sugar price of 7.32 cents per pound and a molasses price of 16 cents per gallon. These prices would result in the Louisiana producers receiving for their 1967 crop approximately $8.04 per ton of standard sugarcane, exclusive of conditional payment. This is an increase of only $1.04 cents per ton in 1967 as compared with the price of twenty years ago. This is a 15 percent increase in the price of standard sugarcane. During the same period there was an increase of about 37 percent in the cost of living and increases of 317 percent in the minimum production and cultivating wage rate and 194 percent in the minimum harvest wage rate prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We desire to now comment on the two additional standards found in the Act, income from sugarcane and cost of production. These standards are highly significant for the figures here reflected indicate either profit or loss. Cost studies made by the Department of Agriculture are not available to our committee. However, cost studies made by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station are available.

Dr. Joe R. Campbell, Agricultural Economist, who is in charge of those cost studies has testified at this hearing at our request. Dr. Campbell a his predecessors in charge of t studies have testified at all prior he ings in recent years. Dr. Campbe testimony this year indicates the sults of those studies through the c year 1965, the last year for which t studies have been completed. T studies as a whole indicate that in t production of sugarcane in Louisia costs and returns vary rather wid from year to year, and no single y can serve as a basis of future prec tions.

Dr. Campbell's study and testimo indicate that the results of the 19 and 1965 crops were poor. This w attributable largely to the hurrica of October, 1964 and the hurricane September, 1965, both of which I ha previously mentioned.

Data for the 1966 crop are not ava able at this time. However, it is g erally known that the results w again relatively poor because of t damage caused by the freeze November 3, 1966.

Today, approximately four mon before the commencement of the h vest of the 1967 crop, prospects that crop appear reasonably go However, it should be pointed out t at the time of the 1964, 1965 and 19 hearings crop prospects also appea reasonably good.

In view of the above facts it appe obvious that no minimum wage r increase can be justified at this t and I, therefore, reiterate our reco mendation that the determination October 10, 1966 remain in effect u a change is required on February 1968 in order to be consistent with t minimum wage rate increase un the Fair Labor Standards Act.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 196

Because the minimum wage p visions of the Fair Labor Standa Act are now applicable to sugar c workers and the minimum wage r under that statute for covered ag cultural workers will be increased $1.15 an hour on February 1, 19 our committee has significantly

ised its thinking with respect to Sugar Act minimum wage rates commencing as of February 1, 1968.

When minimum wage rates reach he $1.15 an hour level, we believe it s wise and proper to establish this ate as the one minimum applicable o all sugarcane workers, and elim- nate the various job classification ninimum rates that have been con- ained in all prior wage determinations nder the Sugar Act.

Since the hourly minimum wage ate for even the lowest class of regu- ar worker will become $1.15 on Feb- uary 1, 1968 under the Fair Labor Standards Act, it is believed that this s sufficient to eliminate any possible gricultural substandard wage condi- ions, and that the levels of wages paid killed or semiskilled agricultural vorkers should be permitted to seek heir proper economic level.

Regardless of the minimum wage ate, when producers are required to ay the lowest class of unskilled work- rs that minimum, wage rates of other vorkers will necessarily be at higher evels. It is our firm belief that under hese conditions, with a $1.15 mini- num, the differentials in wage rates or various classes of workers will robably be more equitable if the ugarcane producers have complete atitude in setting such differentials.

Also, let us hurriedly say we do not elieve the establishment of only one ninimum rate will reduce the total abor cost to sugarcane producers. In act, it could have the reverse effect, ecause in many cases the establish- nent of a minimum rate for a higher ob classification, such as harvester perators, possibly has the tendency o hold down the wage rate actually aid.

The establishment of only one min- mum rate would undoubtedly result n more variations in rates actually aid. Workers with less experience nd skill in the higher classifications nay, and probably would, be paid low- r rates than would be paid with a ob classification minimum; but at the ame time more experienced and killed workers in the same classifica- tion would be paid more. For instance, a worker learning to drive a tractor would probably be paid less than the usual or "going" tractor driver rate, until through experience he became more proficient in his job. His rate would then be increased in relation- ship to his experience and ability.

If precedent is required to indicate the propriety of a single minimum, we cite the single minimum wage under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which we believe is generally considered as satisfactory legislation of its type. More significant in this respect, and to look even nearer home, we refer to the recent wage determinations issued by the Depart- ment of Agriculture with respect to sugar beet workers. There, we find only one minimum wage rate, exactly as is here recommended.

We also desire to mention, although it is obvious, that a single minimum would simplify the administration of the minimum wage provision of the Sugar Act.

In its deliberations our committee has also considered other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended in 1966 cognizance of which, at least in some respects, should be taken in future wage determinations for the purpose of consistency. At this point, let me say that we of the Amer- ican Sugarcane League feel it is high- ly regrettable that employers and em- ployees who have been and who are subject to the wage provisions of the Sugar Act should have been brought within the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Our organization used its best effort, while the Congress of the United States was considering the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, to have a provision in- cluded that would have exempted from the new agricultural wage cov- erage sugarcane and sugar beet work- ers whose minimum wage rates and other conditions of employment are regulated by the Department of Agri- culture under the Sugar Act. We feel that within the frame work of the Sugar Act, as administered by the De- partment of Agriculture, is the proper

place for such legislation and, further, abhor the thought of the confusion that will most certainly result from attempts by a farmer to comply with two separate and sometimes inconsistent sets of rules. It is primarily with this thought in mind that we make our next recommendations which relate to the employment of students and handicapped workers and record keeping requirements.

Section 14 (c) and 14 (d) (1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in 1966, read:

"(c) The Secretary, to the extent necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, shall by certificate or order provide for the employment of full-time students, regardless of age but in compliance with applicable child labor laws, on a part-time basis in agriculture (not to exceed twenty hours in any work-week) or on a part-time or a full-time basis in agriculture during school vacations, at a wage rate not less that 85 per centum of the minimum wage applicable under section 6. Before the Secretary may issue a certificate or order under this subsection he must find that such employment will not create a substantial probability of reducing the full-time employment opportunities of persons other than those employed under this subsection.

"(d) (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, the Secretary of Labor, to the extent necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, shall by regulation or order provide for the employment under special certificates of individuals (including individuals employed in agriculture) whose earning or productive capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, at wages which are lower than the minimum wage applicable under section 6 of this Act but not less than 50 per centum of such wage and which are commensurate with those paid nonhandicapped workers in industry in the vicinity for essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work."

We recommend that provisions b incorporated in the wage determina tion when next revised that will per mit the employment of such minor and such handicapped workers unde the conditions and at the same mini mum wage rates provided in thes quoted sections of the Fair Labo Standards Act.

Under the record keeping regula tions issued by the Department o Labor pursuant to the provisions o the Fair Labor Standards Act, it is re quired that certain wage records b retained for a period of three years Under the existing wage determina tion a producer is required to retai certain wage records for a period o two years following the date on whic his application for a Sugar Act pay ment is filed. This inconsistenc should be eliminated in order that producer, relying on the record keep ing requirements under the wage de termination may not destroy his rec ords before the expiration of the thre years required by the Fair Labo Standards Act regulations.

To summarize, our committee rec ommends that (1) no change be mad in the existing wage determinatio that would be effective prior to Feb ruary 1, 1968, (2) effective as of Feb ruary 1, 1968 there be established on minimum wage rate applicable to a sugar cane workers and that this min mum be the minimum rate that wi be effective on that date pursuant t the Fair Labor Standards Act, o $1.15 an hour, and, (3) certain pro visions be included in the wage de termination, when revised, to avoid in consistencies with regulations unde the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Our committee has checked a other provisions of the existing wag determination, and does not recom ment any additional changes.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 255)

Committee and he was an honorar member of this committee at the tim of his death.

(Continued on page 266)

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BORER INFESTATION AND LOSS IN THE 1966 LOUISIANA SUGARCANE CROP

Leon J. Charpentier, Ralph Mathes, and W. J. McCormick,

Harvesttime surveys to determine the degree of infestation by the sugarcane borer, **Diatraea saccharalis** (F.), and crop losses caused by this pest have been conducted annually in Louisiana since 1935. From 1935 through 1960, the surveys were conducted cooperatively with entomologists of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. From 1961 to 1966, they were conducted by USDA entomologists. During the 31 years (1935-65), the percentage of joints (internodes) bored (measure of infestation) has ranged from 5 to 28, an average of 16 percent.

The 1966 survey, as have all surveys the past several years, consisted of two examinations of 100 stalks each (twenty 5-stalk samples) at each of 22 representative mills located in 15 of the 16 Louisiana parishes that have mills (Charpentier **et al.** 1962). Percentage of infestation was determined by counting the total number of joints and of the joints showing external signs of borer injury.

The first examination in 1966, made mainly of stubble (ratoon) and conducted November 1-9, showed 12.9 percent infestation; the second, made mainly of plant cane and conducted December 1-10, showed 14.4 percent infestation. Percentages of joints bored ranged from a low of 5.6 in the first count to a high of 22 in th second. Mill averages ranged from to 20 percent, with an estimated aver age of 14 percent. The percentages o joints bored at each mill in 1966 an the percentages for 1961-65 are give in Table 1. Compared with 1965, th infestation was from 2 to 12 percen lower at 17 mills, higher at 4, and th same at 1. In the last 5 years, average of infestations were: 18 in 1965, 11 i 1964, 12 in 1963, 6 in 1962, and 9 i 1961, compared with the overall aver age of 16 percent for the 31 years.

On November 3, 1966, about tw weeks after the beginning of harvest the sugarcane belt of Louisiana wa struck by a rather sever unprece dented freeze; the temperature re mained below freezing for from 7 t 9 hours and in many places droppe to 23 degrees F., the lowest tempera ture recorded (Lauden 1966). Thi freeze necessitated lower topping c the crop, beginning on or about No vember 5, which left some late-genera tion borer infestation in the field. Th 4400 stalks examined in the 1966 su vey had 51,819 joints, that is, 1,11 fewer than the 52,937 joints for a sim lar number of stalks examined in 196 the most recent comparable yea However, in normal years, the secon survey count usually produces a large

(Continued on page 266)

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ble 1.—Sugarcane borer infestation data collected at mills in Louisiana during 1961-66 harvest seasons

Parish and mill	Percent joints bored in					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
James						
St. James Co-Op.	7	6	14	12	19	20
Armant	8	7	17	18	19	17
rrebonne						
Southdown	9	5	11	12	21	18
Lower Terrebonne	9	5	14	16	19	16
sumption						
Westfield	6	6	11	12	18	18
Supreme	6	7	11	11	19	16
cension						
Evan Hall	11	7	25	9	16	17
Martin						
St. John-Levert	10	3	13	8	27	16
fourche						
Valentine	11	12	14	14	20	16
Lafourche Sugars	8	8	9	7	18	14
John the Baptist						
San Francisco	8	7	12	13	14	15
rmilion						
Erath	11	4	5	12	17	14
eria						
Iberia Co-Op.	12	3	16	16	21	14
Duhe-Bourgeois	12	5	12	8	18	11
erville						
Cora-Texas	5	4	8	10	13	14
Myrtle Grove	10	4	13	11	14	10
Mary						
Oaklawn	7	7	12	10	17	14
Sterling	4	6	8	13	15	8
oint Coupee						
Alma	12	3	9	9	23	11
apides						
Meeker	8	2	8	7	12	8
est Baton Rouge						
Smithfield	6	5	18	14	16	8
afayette						
Billeaud's	8	3	7	7	19	7
Averages	9	6	12	11	18	14

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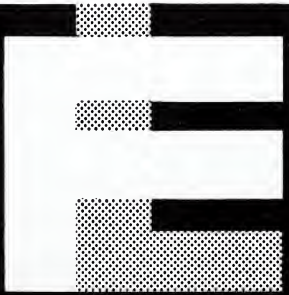

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BORER

(Continued from page 264)

number of joints than the first beca of higher topping of the crop foll ing general increases in sucrose. T 4-percent increase in 1963 is an exa ple. In contrast, the 25,197 joi examined during the second exami tion of lower-topped cane in 1966 w 1425, or 5.4 percent less, than 26,622 joints examined during the f examination of mostly normal-top cane. If the sugarcane area had had the freeze damage, the borer festation recorded for the 1966 h vest (14 percent in the mill yar would very likely have been hig This supposition appears sound si infestations by late-generation bor are normally confined to the up part of the sugarcane stalk, freeze-damaged portion that largely left in the field in 1966.

The crop loss is currently estima to be three-fourths of the percent of bored joints, that is, 11 percent, the 1966 crop compared with 14, 8 5, and 7 percent for the crop ye 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, and 1961, spectively.

Acknowledgement

The cooperation of the mill ope tors in the harvesttime survey p gram is greatly appreciated.

References Cited

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Lauden, Lloyd L. 1966. In the f with Lloyd Lauden. Sugar Bull., (4): 52- 60.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 262)

We said in our March 15th re that Mr. Bubenzer was one of the standing personalities in the Louisi sugar industry, and we hasten to peat this statement. His eagerne progress with the changing times an inspiration not only to the pe in his district, but to the entire L isiana sugar industry. We, along v them, are going to miss him.

ust the ticket for control of sugarcane borer !

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

L. 45, NO. 20 JULY 15, 1967

al Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF SUGAR CANE VARIETY C.P. 61-37

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, d the U. S. Department of Agriculture, working cooperatively to improve sugar- ne varieties, have jointly developed and hereby announce the release of a new iety, C.P. 61-37, for commercial planting in the fall of 1967.

C.P. 61-37 gives excellent stands as plant cane and satisfactory stubble crops. It s a moderately spreading top that shades the row satisfactorily. Stalks are simi- in diameter to those of C.P. 52-68. The erect-type growth and stalks free of brit- ness make the variety well adapted for machine harvesting.

C.P. 61-37 is well adapted to light and heavy soils. The plant cane crop of C.P. 37 yielded significantly more cane per acre in outfield variety tests than any mmercial variety. Yields of sugar per ton of cane were equal to those of C.P. 52-68. plant cane, yields of sugar per acre from C.P. 61-37 were significantly higher than se from C.P. 52-68. Data from 1st year stubble tests show that C.P. 61-37 signifi- tly outyielded C.P. 52-68 in tons of cane per acre, and equalled it in sugar per e. High yields of cane and sugar per acre were maintained in the second stubble p of infield tests.

C.P. 61-37 matures the same as C.P. 52-68, in time for harvesting as a mid-season late-season variety. In juice extraction and fiber content C.P. 61-37 is equivalent C.P. 44-101. No special processing problems are anticipated.

C.P. 61-37 is rated as moderately resistant to mosaic, the same as C.P. 48-103. read of mosaic in C.P. 61-37 can be readily controlled by roguing. C.P. 61-37 be- nes infected by the ratoon stunting disease; therefore, seedcane should be heat ated for control of the disease.

The rate of inversion of sucrose of C.P. 61-37 between cutting and milling is equal that of C.P. 52-68. C.P. 61-37 is intermediate between N.Co. 310 and C.P. 44-101 in erance of cold injury, and it is modera ely resistant to borer damage.

C.P. 61-37 is a seedling of C.P. 48-103 x C.P. 55-38.

Seedcane will be distributed by the American Sugar Cane League in accordance h procedures to be announced to all sugarcane growers in Louisiana, on or about y 15, 1967. Inquiries concerning seedcane should be directed to the American gar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. The U. S. Depart- nt of Agriculture and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station have no dcane for distribution.

Each Agency will make such news releases as considered appropriate on or after y 15, 1967.

Doyle Chambers, Director

Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

H. Rex Thomas, Director

Crops Research Division, U.S.D.A.

W. S. Chadwick, President

American Sugar Cane League

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

C.P. 61-37, A New Cane for Louisiana

Although C.P. 61-37 was bred by the U.S.D.A. Canal Point, Florida Station, the team effort of the researchers at L. S. U. working together with the members of the U.S.D.A. Houma Station and the American Sugarcane League selected, tested, and made this cane available to Louisiana cane growers.

C.P. 61-37 has several good characteristics which should make the cane popular: (1) It is moderately resistant to Mosaic disease. (2) It gives good stands in both plant and stubble cane. (3) It is erect in growth type and it is not brittle. (4) It is adapted to both light and heavy soils. (5) Yields of cane and sugar per acre are good compared to C.P. 52-68. (6) It has better cold tolerance than C.P. 44-101, but it is not as good as N.Co. 310 in this respect.

Although the cane germinates well and generally makes good to excellent stands, it comes up in a characteristic clump style somewhat resembling the old C.P. 29-320 variety in this respect. This is noticed early in the year but will not be apparent after May. It also produces a high stalk population per acre.

Secondary Stations have done an excellent job of roguing this cane and far less Mosaic is present in this variety than was present in the seed at the release of L 60-25. In spite of this, it is certain that all of the seed available will have some small amount of Mosaic present. C.P. 61-37 becomes infected with Stunting disease and there is Stunting disease present in this variety and growers are urged to treat the cane.

There is only a small amount of seed available. To be exact there a 33.71 acres of cane available for d tribution in the whole State. This ca could have been increased one mo year on Secondary Stations and mo than 300 acres would have been ava able for distribution. Secondary St tions stretch seed. Most stations pla 1 stalk and a short lap. There are nc thirteen new canes of the Seconda Station under increased. It would ha been an unnecessary burden on Se ondary Station operators to ha asked them to increase this seed o more year. It is felt that growers c increase seed as rapidly as Seconda Stations. Because of the limited qua tity of seed available an allocati based on acreage in cane will be mac Some growers will get as little as 2 pounds of C.P. 61-37. It should be interest to everyone that the progra starts with as little as 4 stalks of ca

(Continued on page 278)

August 1st Deadline for Equipment and Methods Award

In the February 1, 1967 issue of Th Sugar Bulletin is an article giving d tails concerning the recognition persons who develop or helped develc new or improved equipment or met ods which are useful in the productio harvest, transportation, or handlir of sugarcane in Louisiana. In additic to other qualifications the person wh receives an award must have bee first nominated by another person ar approved by the Leagues' Farm M chinery Committee. The deadline f nomination by another person August 1, 1967. The nomination mu be made to Mr. Roland Toups, Chai man of the Leagues' Farm Machine Committee, 414 Whitney Bank Bldg New Orleans, La. 70130.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 61-37 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1967

The cane will cost approximately as follows:

Mill price per ton at $7.25 sugar (estimate)	$ 7.60
Conditional payment at 80 cents	1.25
Value of molasses to grower	.35
Premium	4.00
This sum all goes to the Station grower	$13.20
Distribution fee to the American Sugar Cane League	1.00
TOTAL PER TON	$14.20

The League will make every effort to fill orders at locations selected by applicants.

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 61-37 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 15, 1967

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

APPLICATION FOR C.P. 61-37 SEED CANE

Date.....

To the American Sugarcane League of the U.S.A., Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of rogued C.P. 61-37 seed cane. I agree to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October, 1967. I understand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will be returned to me.

My Proportionate Share Acreage in 1967 is .....Acres.

My choice of locations are: (see page 274)

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic.

Name .....

Address .....

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY NOW

LIST OF STATIONS WHERE C.P. 61-37 IS AVAILABLE

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department o Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and im partial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as C.P. 61-37.

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grow with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mi cane plus $4.00 per ton, cut and loaded on the vehicle of the purchaser, and th League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Ex periment Station to charge a distribution fee of $1.00 a ton.

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank o page 274. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND I MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CAN LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 NOT LATE THAN TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1967.

The price of the cane is $14.20 per ton, cut and loaded on your vehicle at the second ary station. The cane will be cut with a harvester. Every reasonable precaution ha been taken to keep this seed free of mixtures, stunting disease, and Mosaic. Howeve there is no guarantee expressed or implied that the seed offered is free of mixture Mosaic disease, or stunting disease.

For the convenience of delivering and handling the purchase of C.P. 61-37 Th League is offering the purchaser three choices of locations from which to purchas the cane. The stations possessing C.P. 61-37 are:

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	Westfield	Dugas & LeBlanc	Paincourtville
	Little Texas	Little Texas, Inc.	Napoleonville
	Glenwood	Thibaut Farms	Napoleonville
	Elm Hall	South Coast Corp.	Napoleonville
	Cedar Grove	Est. E. G. Robichaux	Napoleonville
Avoyelles	Shirley	Haas Investment Co.	Bunkie
Iberia	Caroline	Walet Bros.	Loreauville
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	Young's Ind.	Young's Ind.	Youngsville
Lafourche	Laurel Valley	J. W. Lepine	Thibodaux
	Georgia	South Coast Corp.	Mathews
	Greenwood	Southdown, Inc.	Thibodaux
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Pointe Coupee	Alma	Alma Pltg. Co.	Lakeland
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	St. John	Levert Land Co.	St. Martinville
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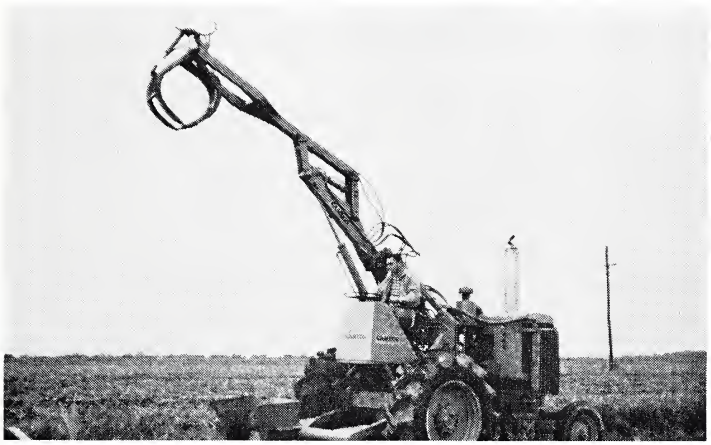

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BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS INHABITING SUGARCANE FIELDS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON BORER INFESTATIONS[1]

Leon J. Charpentier, W. J. McCormick, and Ralph Mathes,

The sugarcane region of Louisiana includes distinct areas with long histories of markedly different levels of infestation by the sugarcane borer, **Diatraea saccharalis** (F.). Even in comparable soils during the same year of crop, and with one variety of sugarcane on the same plantation, the levels are sometimes dissimilar. Studies were therefore begun during 1963 to determine whether a relationship existed between levels of borer infestation and numbers of predaceous, soil-inhabiting arthropod fauna.

The 1963 studies were conducted in 4 fields of borer-susceptible variety C.P. 44-101 first stubble cane; they were continued in 1964 in the second stubble crop in the same fields. Fields 1, 2, and 3 were located in a restricted area near Youngsville, and Field 4 at Oaklawn Plantation near Franklin. Field managers designated Fields 1 and 2 as having a past history of heavier borer infestations than Field 3 and Field 4 as having average infestations. All fields had comparable soil, similar locations within plantations, and received no chemical treatment for borer control.

Predaceous arthropods were collected in 2 pitfall traps (one-quart freezer type jars) set into the soil so the top was at ground level and placed 150 feet apart on the same row of cane in about the middle of each of the 4 fields. Six-inch cylindical metal shields on a tripod base were maintained about 2 inches above each trap to deflect rain and debris. The jars contained 50 percent ethyl alcohol (the killing and preserving agent) plus 2 tablespoonfuls of mineral oil to reduce evaporation. The solution was replenished when the insects and spiders were collected every 2 weeks. The traps were operated from June 12 through September 19, 1963 and from June 24 through September 19, 1964, during the approximate periods o second- and third-generation borer de velopment. Also counts of borer in festation were made both years b randomly selecting 20 single stall samples on the last collection date i September and ten 5-consecutiv stalk-samples in October in each field The stalks were examined for externa signs of borer injury.

Four general groups of predaceou arthropods were collected: ants, bee tles, earwigs, and spiders. For the years, the field with a history of ligh borer infestation (3% average for Oc tober) yielded a total of 1259 ant compared to 611 for the field with th largest percentage of bored joint (8%). Also a markedly higher numbe of beetles and spiders were collected i the field with the 3% harvesttime in festation. The field near Frankli which had 8% infested joints yielde 186 earwigs compared to 17 in th lighter borer infested field (Table 1)

Because borer infestations wer generally light in 1963 and 1964, th study was continued into 1965 when heavier than normal infestation wa expected. Four fields of C.P. 52-6 plant cane, 2 adjoining fields a Youngsville with past histories of ligh borer infestations and 1 each with his tories of medium and heavy infesta tions (at Billeaud's near Broussar and at St. John-Levert near St. Ma tinville, respectively) were used. Pi fall traps were operated from Augus 4 to September 30, the approximat period of third-generation borer de velopment.

The two fields at Youngsville ha an average 6.2% bored joints at har vest and yielded 312 ants compare with 33 at Billeaud's and 1 at St. John Levert where the respective borer in festations were 33.3 and 50.3%.

No signs of the sugarcane borer ap

(Continued on page 277)

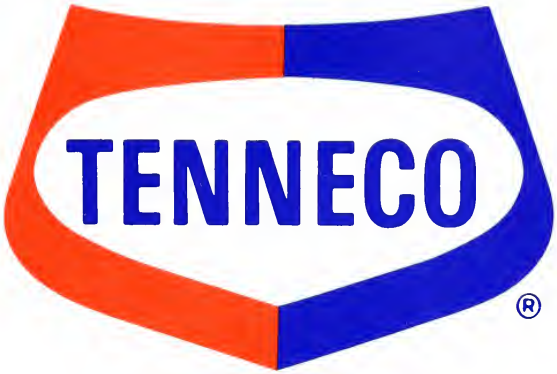

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Table 1.—Predaceous insects and spiders collected in pitfall traps and borer infestations in sugarcane variety C.P. 44-101 first and second stubble in 4 fields in Louisiana with histories of markedly different levels of borer infestations. 1963-64.

Field No., location, and historical level of borer infestation	Ants	Beetles	Earwigs	Spiders	Avg. % joints in— September	Avg. % joints in— October
1 Youngsville: Heavy	649	310	17	114	4	5
2 Youngsville: Heavy	485	291	15	130	1	6
3 Youngsville: Light	1259	213	17	144	4	3
4 Franklin: Average	611	71	186	76	7	8

Table 2.—Predaceous insects and spiders collected in pitfall traps and borer infestations in sugarcane variety C.P. 52-68 plant cane in 4 fields in Louisiana with histories of markedly different levels of borer infestations. 1965.

Field No., location, and historical level of borer infestation	Ants	Beetles	Earwigs	Spiders	% joints bored on— 9/30	% joints bored on— 11/3
1 Youngsville: Light	147	42	1	20	1.6	5.4
2 Youngsville: Light	476	72	3	18	1.7	6.9
Average	312	57	2	19	1.7	6.2
3 Billeaud's: Medium	33	84	13	15	17.9	33.3
4 St. John-Levert: Heavy	1	52	31	24	30.2	50.3

ared in the Youngsville fields until e August or the first of September. jury at that season has minor im- rtance economically since it is con- ed mostly to the upper part of the lks that is left in the fields at har- st. Also, in the Youngsville fields, e average percentage of bored joints reased from 1.7 on September 30 to 2% on November 3, 1965. Increases re from 17.9% to 33.3% and 30.2% 50.3% in the Billeaud's and St. hn-Levert fields, respectively (Table

In 1966, the effects of repelling ants d other ground inhabiting predators borer infestation was studied in the adjoining first-year stubble fields at oungsville. Eight plots were used, ch 5 rows wide and 30 feet long. Four eated with heptachlor were alter- ted with 4 control plots. A single oadcast application of granular hep- chlor at 2 pounds actual toxicant/ re to the soil surface only was made ly 12. One pitfall trap in the center each plot was operated from July to September 13.

Borer infestations were determined examining 2 randomly selected 5- alk samples from the center row of ch plot in September and one 10- alk sample from each of rows 2-4 per ot in October.

The application of heptachlor caused arked increases in bored joints in ptember and at harvest and de- eases in the number of predaceous sects and spiders. Percentages of ints bored in the heptachlor plots 8 d 14 weeks after treatment were 15 d 36 compared with 9 and 11 in the ntrol plots. Percentages of increase ring the 6 weeks from September 13 to October 26 were 140 for the treated plots and 22 for the control plots. Heptachlor reduced number of ants from 608 to 23, beetles 149 to 109, and spiders 73 to 15. The earwig population was light and not affected (Table 3).

Although ants, beetles, earwigs, and spiders make up the predator complex for the sugarcane borer, ants appear to be the most important and were the most abundant group collected. The predominant species was the imported fire ant, **Solenopsis saevissima richteri Forel;** some were observed attacking the borer. The population of earwigs appears to be dependent on the population of borer—large borer populations are conducive to large populations of earwigs.

As far as known, insecticides have not been used for borer control since 1948 in the Youngsville area. Borer infestations, generally light compared with other sugarcane areas of the state, are apparently kept below economically damaging levels by these natural enemies. When twenty 5-stalk samples were examined in the Youngsville mill yard in December 1965, the percentage of bored joints was 12% compared with the average 21.2% recorded at 22 other mills that month. The almost complete elimination of fire ants and spiders from small plots by the one application of granular heptachlor to the top of the soil increased the percentage of bored joints at harvest from 11 to 36%, 2½ times the state average of 14% for 1966.

[1]Cooperative studies with personnel of American Sugarcane League, Billeaud Sugar Factory, St. John-Levert, South Coast Corporation, and Young's Industries, Inc.

able 3.—Effect of heptachlor on collections of predaceous insects and spiders in pitfall traps and borer infestations in C.P. 52-68 first stubble sugarcane fields at Youngsville, Louisiana. 1966.

eatments	Ants	Beetles	Earwigs	Spiders	% joints bored on— 9/13	10/ 26
ontrols	608	149	4	73	9	11
eptachlor 2 lb/acre	23	109	4	15	15	36

MOSAIC FOUND IN JOHNSON GRASS IN THE LOUISIANA SUGARCANE AREA

I. L. Forbes, Mike Giamalva, and Bobby Falgout

In surveys of sugarcane fields for mosaic in Johnson grass (**Holcus halepense**), the disease was first found by the writers on May 25, 1967. One large clump of mosaic-diseased Johnson grass was found on the outer side of the Mississippi River levee, about 100 yards from a mosaic-diseased sugarcane field of Poplar Grove Plantation in West Baton Rouge Parish. About 40 of the 70 plants in the Johnson grass clump showed severe symptoms of mosaic. Juice from some of the mosaic-diseased Johnson grass plants was inoculated into sorghum Johnson grass, and into sugarcane seedlings in the greenhouse. The experiment was repeated three days later. Definite mosaic symptoms showed in twelve days in many of the inoculated sorghum and Johnson grass plants. After fourteen days mosaic showed in only one of the inoculated sugarcane seedlings.

The tests are being continued in attempts to determine whether or not the mosaic in Johnson grass will produce symptoms in sugarcane.

IN THE FIELD

of a variety.

Growers will also note that the price per ton of cane has gone up over past years. All of this price, with the exception of $1.00, goes to the Secondary Stations. The increase in price has been granted the Stations to help defray some of the extra cost of handling, roguing and the other cost involved in operating a Station. The weighing and handling of small bundles of cane is time consuming and costly.

The writer urges all cane growers to apply for this cane. It should make a good replacement for C.P. 44-101. It is believed that it will make better stands in plant cane than C.P. 44-101. This is the place where C.P. 44-101 is weak.

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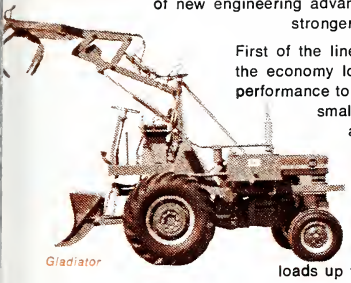

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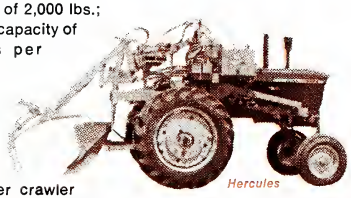

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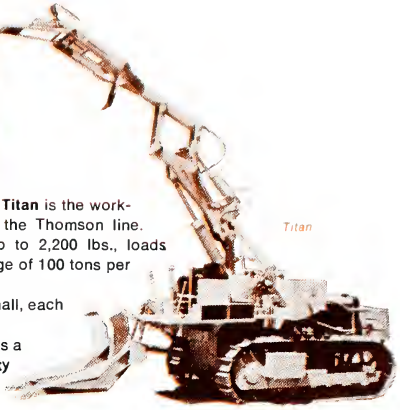

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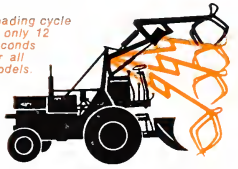

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Williams & Williams vs. American Agriculture

A worldwide drastic food shortage by 1985 is predicted by the World Food Panel, a special study group of President Johnson's Science Advisory Group.

The world food problem might be solved, the panel said, if the more developed nations would put up an additional 12 billion dollars a year to help poorer nations feed their people. But even if the poorer nations should develop methods of population control, the Special White House Study Group admits that this probably would not head off the crisis. The Study Panel further says that even if yields are increased sharply and idle lands put back into production, the U. S. cannot go on feeding the world indefinitely. It might be economically possible to solve the world food problem, they say, but it probably would be politically impossible.

Numerous members of Congress are expressing themselves on various phases of the food problem. For instance, Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) is vociferous in his demand that the Administration put an end to its farm subsidy program. He points out that some of the nation's largest farmers received subsidy payments of more than a million dollars apiece during 1966. If the subsidy payments cannot be eliminated entirely, Senator Williams calls for a $10,000 limit t any one corporation or individual u der the Soil Bank and Conservatic Program.

Conspicuous by its absence is an suggestion by the Senator from Del ware for obtaining agricultural pro ucts in quantities sufficient to feed th population of the U. S. let alone hel for some of our less fortunate neigl boring countries who have seriou food problems.

While Senator Williams of Del ware is needling the Administratio to eliminate its food production pr gram which he says is too expensiv another distinguished member of th U. S. Senate, Senator Harrison A Williams, Jr., (D-N. J. Chairman, c the Sub-Committee on Migrator Labor is as busy as a bee trying t organize Agricultural Labor on a bas which would materially add to the co of producing food for U. S. Consumer The Senator from New Jersey is usin the old theme that U . S. farm worke are over-worked and underpaid. H held hearings on the subject in variou farm centers in the U. S. but was ur successful in developing much of th information he wanted to further hi efforts to enroll agricultural worke in labor unions.

The team of Williams and William is busily engaged in executing maneu vers ostensibly for the benefit of th Nation but which in our opinion coul lead to chaotic conditions both for th farm workers and their employers.

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cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Acreage Cuts

On page 290 of this issue we are printing the official USDA news release covering 1968 acreage allotments for Louisiana and Florida sugar cane farmers. The ruling calls for a five percent reduction in cane acreage for 1968.

If you feel like we do, acreage cuts burn you up. We recall that back in the 1954-1956 period we were in a constant stew because acreage cuts in this short period of time reached a whopping 26% on average, and more for some growers.

However, let's face it. The Sugar Act, which has kept us in business sets a marketing quota for us, along with everyone else who enjoys its protection. Right now Louisiana and Florida are producing more sugar than the Act says we can sell and a five percent cut in acreage is not going to completely rectify this condition. We do have a larger marketing quota this year but it is still not big enough. We need more quota or some other means of getting rid of some of our over-quota sugar.

The League has appealed to the USDA for help in finding some solution to our problem. In the meantime we are just going to have to regard this five percent reduction in acreage as one of those "necessary evils" and hope for better luck next year.

Billeaud to Levert

Ramon E. Billeaud, member of the well known Billeaud family of Broussard, La. has been selected to take charge of Levert-St. John, Inc., and the Levert Land Company, Inc. John B. Levert, President of Levert-St. John and Levert Land Company, Inc. recently announced the appointment of Mr. Billeaud as Executive Vice-President of the two companies.

Mr. Billeaud has taken over his new position and is now headquartered at 823 Perdido Street in New Orleans. His father, George, who died in 1953 was president of the American Sugar Cane League for two terms beginning in September, 1945, and was also the first President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, Inc., when a consolidation of the Cane Products Trade Association and the Louisiana Sugar & Rice Exchange resulted in the formation of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange in 1949.

It is a pleasure to have Ramon so near to us and to wish him every success in his new endeavor.

Mr. Klock Dies

After having the pleasant task of recording the success of Ramon Billeaud, it is now our unpleasant task to record the death of Mr. Ernest L. Klock who died in a hospital in Cheneyville, La., Tuesday, July 11, 1967.

Mr. Klock was President of the Meeker Sugar Cooperative from its beginning in 1948 until 1965. He and Mr. H. K. Bubenzer, also a President of Meeker, whose death we chronicled in the last issue of The Sugar Bulletin, were great friends and attended League meetings together for many years. Both were 87 years old when they died.

Mr. Klock is survived by his wife, two sons, John and Thomas, five grandchildren and one great-grandchild. We extend our deepest sympathy to them in their time of sorrow.

Wrong Numbers

After going along nicely for twelve issues of Volume 45 (this volume) of **The Sugar Bulletin**, our printer suddenly began forgetting to change the issue numbers and we did not think to check him.

The result of this double error is that wrong numbers have appeared on all but one issue of **The Sugar Bulletin** beginning with the April 1, 1967 issue and running through our July 1, 1967 issue. We know that these wrong numbers are especially confusing to librarians and to them we extend our special apologies.

Printed below are the proper designations for the issues listed. Please make the necessary corrections and we will try to do better.

Vol. 45—No. 13 (April 1, 1967)
Vol. 45—No. 14 (April 15, 1967)
Vol. 45—No. 15 (May 1, 1967)
Vol. 45—No. 16 (May 15, 1967)
Vol. 45—No. 17 (June 1, 1967)
Vol. 45—No. 18 (June 15, 1967)

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Heat Treated Cane

There has been a gradual decline in the amount of cane treated for the control of stunting disease over the last several years. Some heat treating units have not operated to the fullest capacity in several years and a few units have not been operated at all in one or more years. Weather conditions and a short supply of labor are probably to blame for this situation.

Stunting disease causes cane yield reductions. Many experiments over a number of years have shown beyond any doubt that the use of good heat-treated seed will increase yields in most of the varieties. Growers should certainly treat C.P. 48-103, C. P. 44-101 and L 60-25, C.P. 61-37, the variety being released this year should be treated in 1968 not this year. Growers should wait until enough seed is available for one or more full loads before treating a new variety.

Growers with small acreages of cane who do not own heat treating units should contact other growers who have heat treating units to either purchase seed or to rent the use of a heat treating unit. There is a considerable amount of work involved in treating cane. Perhaps several growers could get together to share the labor and costs involved in treating cane in a neighbor's heating unit.

Heat treating units are still available and can be made upon request. The Doherty heat treating units are available from Doherty Silentaire, P.O. Drawer 2468, Baton Rouge, La. The cost for the unit with two racks is $1655 (sixteen hundred fifty-five dollars). This is the same unit used all over the belt. This type unit has done a good job all over the belt and is built in accordance with specifications of the Stunting Disease Control Committee of the League.

Several years ago there was an Inspected Seed Cane Program in which LSU, the USDA, the County Agent and the League participated. In the beginning of this program there was a good demand for seed but after a couple of years there was so little demand for seed that the program was abandoned. If there is sufficient demand for this service now, it is the opinion of the writer that the cooperating agencies are again willing to initiate a similar program. Growers should contact County Agents about such a program for seed for 1968.

Although an inspected seed cane program is not now in effect for this year, County Agents, the Research workers, or the writer, may be able to help growers locate some good quality seed in the general area. This would not be inspected seed, but from experience those mentioned above have a general knowledge of seed quality at a number of farms around the belt. This could help growers that have a high percent of mosaic disease and stunting disease in one or more varieties to reduce the amount of mosaic and Stunting Disease somewhat sooner.

N. Co. 310

A few growers have indicated a desire to go back into the variety N.Co. 310 because it has looked good for the past couple of years. In the writers opinion it would be a mistake to go back into N.Co. 310. N.Co. 310 is very bad from the mosaic disease standpoint and it will very rapidly spread mosaic disease to the two new varieties, L.60-25 and C.P. 61-37. The planting of N.Co. 310 on a farm will materially reduce the useful life of L.60-25. L.60-25 will make a good variety for the industry if it can be kept fairly clean of mosaic. It will be impossible to keep L.60-25 clean of mosaic if N.Co. 310 is again increased. N. Co. 310 has looked good in stubble cane for the last three years because these years have been good stubbling years. Following a severe winter, N.Co. 310 can be counted upon to again make poor yields in both first and second year stubble cane. Growers who have gone out of N.Co. 310 have found it easier to keep other varieties fairly clean of mosaic disease.

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

The Williams Boys Again

The so-called Williams Amendment fathered by Senator John J. Williams (R.-Del.) which would have limited all farm support payments to $10,000 turned out to be a "Tempest in the Teapot" as we predicted. The amendment was defeated by 76 to 14 and another Williams Amendment to reduce by 100 million dollars funds for the 1968 program for soil building and soil and water conservation practices was defeated by a vote of 82 to 10.

Although the distinguished senior Senator from Delaware is pointing a quizzical finger in another direction, the battle has not yet been officially won because the Agriculture Appropriations Bill which passed the Senate 88 to 3 has gone in Conference. Senate Conferees are: Holland, Russell, Ellender, Hruska, and Young of North Dakota. House Conferees have not yet been appointed.

In the meantime another member of the Williams family, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D.-N.J.). Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Migratory Labor is extremely busy trying to get legislation which would permit unionization of farm labor.

The Senator from New Jersey, according to report, was disappointed with the results of his field trip for himself and members of his Sub-Committee to obtain evidence on the unionization question throughout the Middle and Western farm states. The New Jersey member of the Williams Clan, unlike his collegue from Delaware, is not the serious, studious type. In his zeal to get publicity and votes for his campaign, he is resorting to the use of drums, tom-toms, and roving bands of non-professional entertainers.

On July 26, a group of six men and two women will come to Washington to perform before the Senate Sub-Committee. The troup, El Teatro Campestino (Farm Workers Theatre) will attempt to dramatize the aims and techniques which will be used by strikers on farm projects and picketers, many of whom cannot read or write. Other distinguished guests who will view the show are Senators Robert F. Kennedy, (D.-N.Y.) and Edward M. Kennedy, (D.-Mass.)

Proposed Amendments to Commodity Exchange Act

In letters to the Speaker of the House and President Pro-Tem of the Senate, dated July 13, 1967, Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman made his annual proposal to amend the Commodity Exchange Act. The Secretary's proposal would bring under the provisions of that Act, sugar, coffee, livestock, and livestock products. In past years, the attempt to amend the Commodity Exchange Act has failed largely because of objectionable provisions governing margins.

The Department of Agriculture in past attempts has failed to make it clear to the lawmakers on the Hill why sugar should be placed under the Commodity Exchange Act. Unless USDA sends a good salesman to the Hill, the odds are in favor of failure again.

* * *

Food and Fiber Report Hits Sugar

The President's National Advisory Commission of Food and Fiber gave sugar a kick in its pants in a report just sent to the White House. Among other things the Report says, "This (sugar) control program has kept the price of U. S. sugar considerably above the world price, and has been very costly in terms of benefits it provides to the Nation as a whole."

This statement reads like it had been written by former Senator Paul Douglas who took keen delight in using the domestic sugar industry as a whipping boy

(Continued on page 298)

Acreage Allotments Announced for 1968 Mainland Sugarcane Crop

On July 18 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced the determination of proportionate shares (farm acreage allotments) for sugarcane farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Florida and Louisiana) for the 1968 crop. Total shares to be established for farms in the area will be about 5 percent less than this years crop acreage.

Marketing within such shares is one of the conditions which must be met by producers to qualify for payments under the Sugar Act.

The acreage of sugarcane is being reduced to prevent accumulation of sugar stocks over those needed for quota and carryover requirements. It now appears that sugar production from the restricted 1967 crop could substantially exceed the area's calendar year 1967 marketing quota. Thus, the effective inventory of sugar on Jan. 1, 1968, would be larger than the 780,000 ton inventory of a year earlier—a level considered appropriate for that time.

The determination includes the following provisions:

1. Separate allocations will be established for the two states totaling 302,120 acres (316,720 acres in 1967) for Louisiana and 188,550 acres (198,100 acres for 1967) for Florida. Total acreage for each State represents the sum of:

   (a) 95 percent of the 1967-crop State allocation;

   (b) The acreage used within 250 acres for Louisiana and 150 acres for Florida for establishing 1968 new-producer shares; and

   (c) The acreage used in 1968 within 320 acres for Louisiana and 200 acres for Florida for adjusting shares of old-producer farms upon appeal to the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service committee to correct errors in computing shares.

2. A farm base will be determined for each old-producer farm at the larger of (a) the 1967-crop acreage (within the final share established) harvested for sugar and seed plus the acreage of bona fide abandonment, or (b) the 1967-crop original share if the farm operator used at least 90 percent of such share or used less than 90 percent for reasons beyond his control. This method establishes bases in the same general manner as used last year and will result in bases at the same level as last year's share except in cases where the farm operator intentionally underplanted his farm's 1967 share by more than 10 percent.

3. An adjustment factor will be applied to farm bases to establish shares within the acreage available.

4. Any unused 1968-crop share acreage on old-producer farms within the State may be distributed to other old-producer farms which can use additional acreage. Operators of farms will be informed of this provision when the notices of proportionate shares are mailed in order that they may file requests for additional acreage in the ASCS county office. The requests must be filed by Jan. 12, 1968, in Louisiana and June 30, 1968, in Florida. In Louisiana, any unused acreages will first be reallotted within parishes. In Florida distribution will be Statewide.

5. Small acreages are made available in each State for new-producer shares of 50 acres each for farms that did not grow sugarcane during the 1965-67 period. Requests for these shares must be filed in ASCS county offices by Sept. 15, 1967, in Louisiana and Nov. 15, 1967, in Florida.

General provisions of the determination are similar to those that have been in effect for prior crops.

As in former years, ASCS county offices have been delegated responsibility for establishing farm proportionate shares in accordance with the terms of

(Continued on page 298)

THE SUGAR ACT AS A FARM POLICY AND ITS EFFECT ON SUGARCANE GROWERS AND CONSUMERS

By Fred H. Tyner
Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Louisiana State University. Presented to American Society of Sugarcane Technologists at Thibodaux, Louisiana. June 1, 1967.

As the title of this paper indicates, there are several points to consider in analyzing the Sugar Act. As a farm policy the Sugar legislation is unique because of the length of time it has been in operation, the success it has achieved, and the lack of public controversy it has aroused. These favorable statements can be made because of the feeling that: (1) the Sugar Acts have had a beneficial effect on the growers of sugarcane and the sugar industry, and (2) consumers have benefited from the sugar program. This last item attains great importance when the declining ratio of rural-to-urban-oriented legislators is considered.

History of the Sugar Act

The first Sugar Act was passed in 1934, and embodied three major objectives: (1) to maintain a healthy domestic industry of limited size (2) to promote our general export trade, and (3) to assure adequate supplies of sugar to consumers at reasonable and stable prices. This Act was the culmination of 145 years of Congressional actions and decisions affecting the sugar industry. The following is a brief review of this 145 year history.

In 1789, a tariff was imposed on raw sugar as a means of raising revenue to support our newly formed government. At this time, import duties and domestic excise taxes were the principal sources of government receipts, and the sugar tariff accounted for about 20 percent of the monies collected through import duties.

Louisiana became a U. S. Territory in 1803, and its sugarcane growers were afforded considerable market protection by the tariff. The Reciprocal Treaty of 1876 between the U. S. and the Kingdom of Hawaii gave the same advantage to Hawaiian producers, so that by 1890 the production of sugar had become Hawaii's most important industry.

In 1890, because of a surplus in the Treasury, the revenue-producing tariff was repealed. Cost to consumers was reduced (the duty at time of repeal was 2½¢ per pound) but tariff protection to growers was also removed. Consequently a bounty of 2 cents per pound was authorized to be paid on domestically produced sugar to continue protection to growers. The international effect of this tariff repeal was to stimulate production in Cuba and, consequently, seriously disadvantage the Hawaiian sugar industry.

In 1894 the bounty was discontinued and a new tariff levied. The purpose of the new tariff was not so much to raise revenue, but was primarily for protection of the domestic sugar industry. This tariff remained in effect until 1934, when the Sugar Act was passed.

Major developments of the 1894-1934 period included the extension of free trade provisions to Puerto Rico and the Phillipine Islands and a preferred status to Cuba. Conditions during World War I caused rigid controls to be placed on sugar. With the end of the war and the lifting of these restrictions, the world price of sugar jumped to 19 cents in May of 1920 and fell to less than 5 cents by the end of that same year. Outside of slight price rises for short periods the general trend of sugar prices for the next 12 years was down, particularly from 1929-1933.

During the early part of 1933 the U. S. Tariff Commission recommended a program emphasizing supply controls rather than the traditional

(Continued on next page)

tariff method of assistance. The basis for this recommendation was the failure of the tariff to provide sufficiently high prices for either American or Cuban producers.

In 1933, representatives of the sugar industry met to work out a solution under the provisions of the 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act. This Act did not designate sugar as a "basic" commodity, but did provide for voluntary marketing agreements. Attempts at a solution of the sugar price problem were towards restricting sales under this voluntary marketing agreements provision. After a summer of heated discussions a plan was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval. This plan, which was called the Stabilization Agreement, was designated to: (1) fix minimum prices for raw sugar, (2) limit imports and allocate these imports on a quota system, (3) limit production in each domestic area, and (4) prohibit unfair methods of competition. The Secretary's conclusion was that the plan was unworkable, so the agreement did not go into effect. Although the Stabilization Agreement was not adopted, the time spent in drawing up the agreement was not wasted. The sugar industry had, for the first time, gotten together for a discussion of mutual problems, and thus paved the way for the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934.

The Jones-Costigan (or Sugar) Act was passed on May 9, 1934, and contained six principal means for dealing with the sugar problem. These were:

1. the determination each year of the quantity of sugar needed, at prices reasonable to consumers and fair to producers,

2. the division of the U. S. sugar market among the domestic and foreign supplying areas by the use of quotas,

3. the allotment of these quotas among the various processors in each area,

4. the adjustment of production in each area to the established quotas,

5. the levying of a tax on the processing of sugarcane and sugar beets, with the proceeds to be used to make payments to producers to compensate them for adjusting their production to marketing quotas and to augment their income, and

6. the equitable division of sugar returns among beet and cane processors, growers, and farm workers.

Succeeding sugar legislation has maintained the basic philosophy of the Jones-Costigan Act. The 1934 Act was superseded by the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948. The 1948 Act as amended in 1951, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1965 encompasses sugar legislation in force at present. A brief look at the provisions of the 1965 Food and Agriculture Act illustrates how well the basic philosophy of the Jones-Costigan Act has been adhered to:

1. Each year the quantity of sugar needed to supply the nation's requirements at prices reasonable to consumers and fair to domestic producers is determined, and adjusted as necessary.

2. Total requirements are next divided by statutory formula among domestic and foreign supplying areas by quotas and limitations on offshore direct consumption sugar.

3. The allotment, when necessary, of these sugar marketing quotas among the various processors in each domestic area.

4. Adjustment of production in each domestic area to the established quotas and appropriate inventory requirements through sugar crop limits applied to each farm.

5. Compensation to growers for adjusting production and as a means of augmenting their incomes.

6. The equitable division of sugar returns among beet and cane processors, growers, and farm workers.

This sumarization of the history of sugar legislation shows the evolution of sugar legislation from a producer of revenue for the Treasury to a means of providing adequate supplies of sugar to consumers while attempting to protect the domestic sugar producer. The next two sections will consider the effects of sugar legislation

these growers and on consumers.

Effects on Sugarcane Growers

The gross income of sugarcane owers has increased substantially ice the program began in 1934. This ger gross income reflects the in- ience of generally higher and more able prices, and also an increase in e growers' share of sugar returns. Louisiana, from 1936-40, the grow- s share averaged about 58 per cent raw sugar returns. By 1951, the are had risen to 67 per cent of the oceeds from raw sugar sales.

The domestic grower benefits from e fact that prices are higher here an in the world sugar market, re- lting from the "quota premium" d the tariff. Additionally, the U. S. ower receives a direct payment eraging 0.7 cent per pound which is anced by an excise tax of 0.5 cent r pound on all sugar, whether mestically produced or imported. us, there is in total a substantial ice and payment incentive to the mestic grower. Returns per ton of gar beets and sugarcane have held latively stable over the last 10 years, hile prices of other farm products have generally moved to lower levels.

When the sugar program became effective in 1934, our mainland cane and beet producers were supplying only 28 per cent of the domestic market. Today the mainland produces 41 per cent of our needs, with the domestic areas of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands supplying an additional 18 percent of our market.

A single, broad, statement about the Sugar Act would have to indicate that the Act and its administration have worked smoothly. The Act was set up to help domestic producers and to further our foreign relations policy. As conditions change, it is necessary that changes be made, still keeping in mind the broad scope of the Sugar Act.

Recent circumstances that point towards changes are the relaxation of acreage restrictions on sugar beets early in 1967, and the increasing production potential of mainland sugarcane. Apparently the ability of sugarcane growers to produce is outstripping the domestic producers' share of the market. Some recent data on production and quotas for mainland sugarcane are given in the following table:

Cane Sugar Production and Adjusted Quotas for the Continental United ates, 1960-1965.

Year	Production	Basic quotas, adjusted	Ratio of quotas to production
	(1,000 tons, raw value)		(Per cent)
960	630	774	123
961	858	715	83
962	852	795	93
963	1,183	1,010	85
964	1,147	911	79
1965	1,104	1,100	100

urce: **Sugar Reports**, September 1966, pp. 29 and 33.

In his statement to Secretary Free- an last week,[1] Mr. W. S. Chadwick, resident of the American Sugar Cane eague, pointed out that, under bet- ter weather conditions that Louisiana has experienced over the last three years, it would have been necessary to either raise the mainland cane quota or cut back on acreage. In view of in-

Continued on next page)

[1]Statement to Secretary of Agriculture by W. Chadwick, Regional Farm Policy Conference, lexandria, Louisiana, May 22, 1967.

creasing labor costs, a decrease in acreage would have had an undesirable effect on sugarcane producers.

Effects on Consumers

What has been the effect of the Sugar Acts on the consumers of sugar? In his remarks to the House of Representatives on September 8, 1966, the Honorable Harold Cooley of North Carolina pointed to the American housewife as "the greatest beneficiary of the sugar program."

The price of sugar in the U. S. is lower than in most every country that does not produce its own total sugar needs. On January 1, 1966, for example, the U. S. retail price of sugar was 11.8 cents per pound. In France the price was 12.6 cents; in Italy 17.4 cents; in Japan 17 cents; in West Germany 13.9 cents; and in the Netherlands 14.4 cents. Because of their sugar arrangements with the Commonwealth nations, the price in the United Kingdom was the lowest, at 9.5 cents.

The sugar program has assured the consumer of a constant and adequate supply of sugar. At the same time, the price of sugar has increased by only 26 percent in the last 18 years, whereas the cost of all food in the U. S. has increased by 35 percent. During the first eight months of 1966, a comparison of the prices of six selected ingredients in sugar containing products showed that sugar prices have risen less since 1935-39 than the prices of cocoa, peanuts, wheat flour, milk and dextrose.

Sugar Act Administrative Procedure

The preceding descriptions of Sugar Act history and effects should logically include a brief look at current administrative procedures affecting domestic sugar production.

In implementing the intent of the Sugar Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to determine, between October 1 and December 31, how much sugar will be needed by consumers in the continental United States during the next calendar year. He takes into consideration the amount of sugar used during the preceeding 12 months, the current sugar inventory, and prospective changes in population and d mand conditions. Finally, he mu estimate the next year's sugar pri and index of prices paid by farmers order to set a requirement figure th will not result in excessively high low sugar prices.

The next step is dividing the r quired quantity among domestic a foreign producers. This allocation made by statutory formula, whi currently assigns a basic quota 6,390,000 tons (raw value) to the fi domestic producing areas. The dome tic quota is adjustable upward if t Secretary's estimate of requiremer exceeds 10.4 million tons, and dow ward if requirements are less than 9 million tons. For the 1966 requir ments estimate of 9.8 million tons, t quotas for domestic beets and mai land cane were 3,025,000 tons a 1,100,000 tons, respectively.

In order to implement other obje tives of the Sugar Act, the Secreta is required to set marketing allo ments on processors and assign pr portionate shares to individual farr where it is felt necessary.

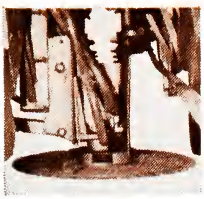
Program Effects in Perspective

The program for sugar has receiv little public attention outside the are of concentrated sugar production b cause adequate supplies of sugar ha been maintained and because the have been no surpluses, such as h been the case with cotton, wheat, a feed grains.

Because of the protection afford by the Sugar Act, the domestic sug industry is a growing and thrivi part of our economy. Almost 40,0 domestic farms grow sugarcane beets. About 230,000 farm worke gain seasonal employment in the c tivation and harvesting of these cro Approximately 62,000 workers a employed in 110 raw cane sugar mil 61 beet sugar factories, and 29 sug refineries in the United States. T program directly helps assure suga beet and cane processors, growe and farm and factory workers a fa income from the U. S. sugar mark

(Continued on page 296)

Golden Thomson



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SUGAR ACT

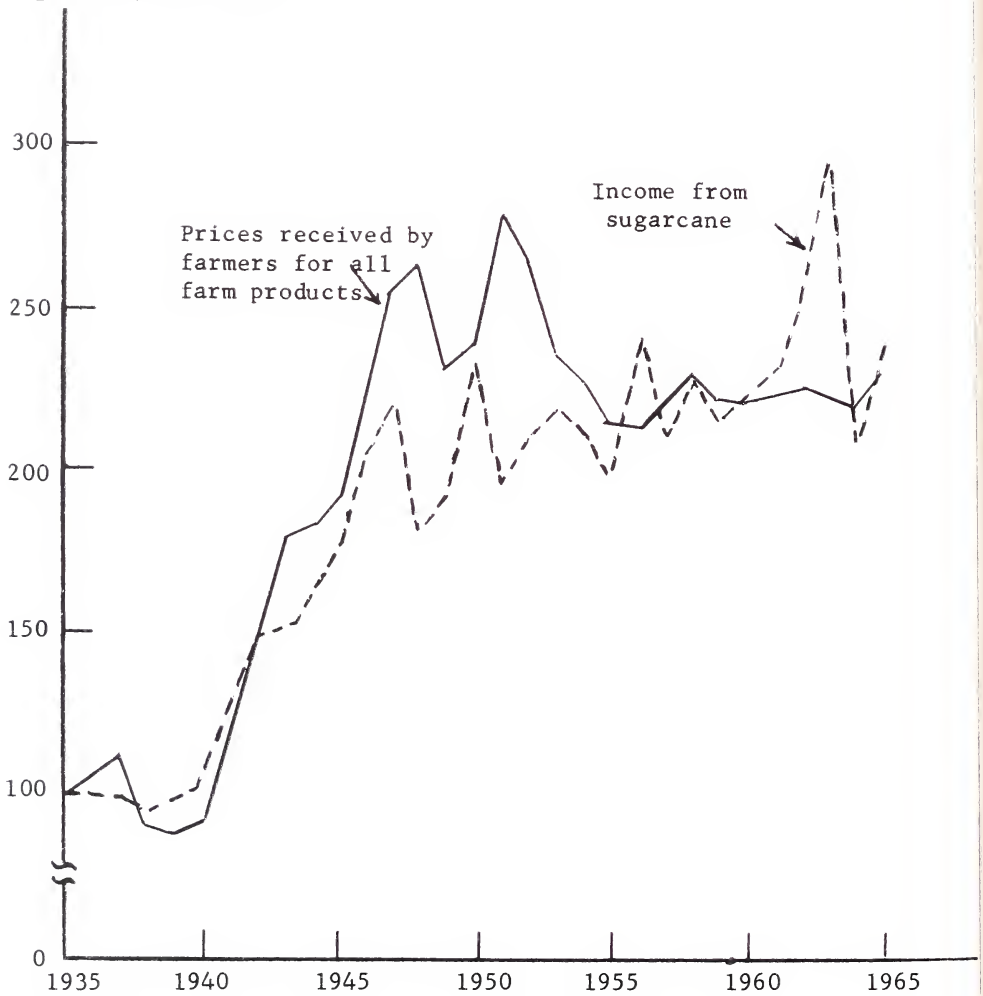
(Continued on page 296)

The accompanying chart shows the relations between prices received by farmers for all farm products and grower's income from sugarcane, 1935 through 1965.

The sugar program also promotes and strengthens our international trade position. Over 30 foreign countries with which the U. S. has diplomatic relations share in the U. S. sugar market, giving them dollars with which to buy other goods from us.

We have covered the functioning of the sugar program, and have looked briefly at the effect this legislation has had on domestic producers and consumers. Those of you who followed the process of amending the Sugar

Comparison of Prices Received by Farmers' and Growers' Income from Sugarcane, 1935-1965.



Source: **Sugar Reports:** U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 1966, p. 39.

Act in 1965 know that the margin of victory for the sugar industry was slim. If you, as members of the sugar industry, wish to see that the balance of legislative support does not shift, I would encourage you to do three things:

1. Let your Congressmen know your feelings about the Sugar Act.

(Continued on page 298)

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SUGAR ACT

(Continued from page 296)

2. Assist the groups that represent your industry in furthering the objectives of the sugar industry.

3. Help to publicize the benefits to consumers of a stable, adequate sugar supply, as is made possible by a well-organized sugar program.

References

1. Special Study on Sugar, Report of the Special Study Group on Sugar of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Senate Committee on Agriculture, 87th Congress, 1st Session, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1961.

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3. Sugar Reports, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., March 1966 and September 1966 issue.

4. The United States Sugar Program, Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 111, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C., July 1953.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 289)

during his several terms in the Sena
However, in looking over the list
those who participated in preparing t
report, we feel we should exoner
Senator Douglas. Dr. Willard W. Coc
ran, an ex-employee of the U .S. D
partment of Agriculture said a lot
things about sugar during his tenure
office which would make him our nu
ber one suspect as author of the erro
eous and misleading statement in t
report.

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ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

(Continued from page 290)

the Department's regulation.

The Department held an inform
public hearing May 10 to receive vie
and recommendations with respect
establishing farm proportionate sha
for the 1968 mainland sugarcane cr

Tear Off Application Below and Mail

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APPLICATION FOR C.P. 61-37 SEED CANE

Date.....

To the American Sugarcane League of the U.S.A., Inc.

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for ..... tons of rogued C.P. 61-37 seed cane. I agre
to pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concernin
this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to get th
cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in September or October, 1967. I under
stand that this cane will not be trash free.

If for any reason this order cannot be filled, it is understood that my money will b
returned to me.

My Proportionate Share Acreage in 1967 is .....Acres.

My choice of locations are: (see page 274)

1st choice .....

2nd choice .....

3rd choice .....

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not b
possible for me to get as much cane as I apply for, and that there is no guarantee expressed
or implied that this seed is free of Mosaic and stunting disease.

Name .....

Address .....

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1957-1966, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	49	48	47	46	46	46	46	48	47	47
Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Lost time % total time	65.6	54.8	56.0	61.7	77.2	54.5	83.8	74.3	68.1	56.5
Crop Days	15.72	10.74	10.95	11.53	12.96	10.32	16.23	18.11	18.25	12.40
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,397,171	5,205,760	5,436,522	6,051,303	7,659,253	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099	7,088,693	6,959,715
Tons ground, net weight	4,975,915	4,878,725	5,072,611	5,582,687	7,118,497	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164	6,542,184	6,562,729
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	81.35	92.46	94.56	99.82	103.25	106.89	116.80	115.00	115.30	127.44
Extraction N. J. % Cane	70.59	73.32	73.04	72.93	73.30	72.26	72.86	73.17	71.24	73.22
Sucrose Extraction, %	88.88	90.24	90.13	89.79	90.26	89.53	89.59	89.15	89.02	89.56
Maceration % Cane	20.00	18.88	18.62	18.28	17.70	18.32	16.72	18.22	20.55	18.12
Fiber % Cane	15.32	14.27	14.35	14.21	14.17	14.39	14.07	14.28	14.58	13.99
Java Ratio	74.95	76.19	76.52	76.54	76.54	75.74	76.86	76.71	75.45	77.26
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.30	17.04	16.44	16.39	17.05	17.36	17.20	16.15	16.81	16.38
Crusher Juice Sucrose	12.93	13.71	13.12	12.85	13.65	13.78	13.63	12.31	13.14	13.06
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.24	96.95	97.01	96.95	97.07	96.89	97.03	97.03	97.03	97.07
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.35	93.73	94.36	94.24	94.29	93.83	94.50	94.31	94.29	94.49
Normal Juice Brix	15.85	16.52	15.95	15.89	16.55	16.82	16.69	15.67	16.31	15.90
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.20	12.85	12.38	12.11	12.87	12.93	12.88	11.61	12.39	12.34
Normal Juice Purity	76.97	77.78	77.62	76.20	77.76	76.85	77.17	74.09	75.96	77.63
Factory Syrup, Brix	56.42	57.64	56.66	56.82	57.34	57.86	58.48	56.82	58.37	57.65
Residual Juice Brix	6.30	6.27	5.95	6.11	6.20	6.48	6.61	5.84	5.74	5.76
Bagasse Sucrose	3.17	3.22	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.36	3.47	3.17	3.27	3.33
Bagasse Moisture	50.50	50.44	50.52	50.97	50.29	50.97	50.47	51.11	51.60	51.10
Bagasse Fiber	45.06	45.13	45.19	44.59	45.26	44.29	44.73	44.24	43.81	44.30
Press Cake Sucrose	4.55	4.10	4.43	3.99	4.39	4.52	4.42	3.88	4.15	4.21
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.053	.950	.912	1.005	.968	1.105	1.036	1.064	1.028	0.936
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.252	.172	.190	.182	.192	.202	.184	.190	.208	0.186
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.228	.116	.154	.159	.140	.171	.130	.211	.153	0.172
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.078	1.019	.991	1.004	1.017	1.093	1.090	1.025	1.088	1.053
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.611	2.257	2.247	2.350	2.317	2.571	2.440	2.490	2.477	2.347
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.075	8.188	7.794	7.485	8.131	7.865	8.034	6.953	7.437	7.743
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.686	10.445	10.041	9.835	10.448	10.436	10.474	9.443	9.914	10.090
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	147.40	170.58	162.37	155.94	169.39	163.85	167.37	144.85	154.94	161.32
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	159.87	182.02	174.02	169.04	182.26	177.82	177.32	154.86	167.88	171.08
Gals. F.M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.52	6.37	6.17	6.58	6.43	6.88	6.85	7.33	6.79	6.43
Boiling House Efficiency	93.35	98.05	97.34	96.86	97.34	95.71	97.09	96.03	96.48	96.85

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1957-1966

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Raw Sugar 96°	304,367	340,211	361,958	390,576	538,346	383,891	672,944	571,803	506,150	516,100
Turbinados	40,779	40,040	37,946	37,217	38,528	31,642	12,573	7,564	233	20
Granulated	41,846	51,679	29,368	31,358	56,314	43,465	56,823	33,933	30,671	31,008
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	397,642	442,793	440,400	469,711	649,514	471,601	759,473	572,710	550,035	562,290
String—Others		67	204	145	0	176	46	117	44	4,392
Sirup—Gallons	785,571	1,246,002	1,217,822	1,167,418	1,079,468	1,031,828	719,984	784,361	749,785	639,398
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,200,461	1,968,068	1,473,398	1,701,721	1,853,590	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551	1,809,642	2,030,646
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,352,862	1,116,155	1,240,674	1,677,052	1,221,572	947,988	783,117	599,632	753,274	446,726
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	30,149,458	27,885,280	28,258,331	33,565,060	41,567,300	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472	40,915,699	38,218,191
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	33,459,540	31,067,816	31,918,969	37,671,166	47,263,538	37,917,256	60,302,273	55,997,650	46,339,726	42,938,192

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATION IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ascension	11,364.5	10,151.1	10,261.1	9,439.3	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8	13,410.8
Assumption	25,685.6	22,628.3	25,988.3	25,882.7	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2	32,602.5
Avoyelles	1,789.1	1,759.9	2,254.3	1,973.4	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7	2,670.5
East Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	0.1	0.3	.....	39,441.3
Iberia	33,352.5	29,493.0	31,570.6	29,697.4	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9	22,174.3
Iberville	16,651.4	13,972.2	15,889.0	15,621.4	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9	8,397.6
Lafayette	7,219.5	6,497.5	6,954.8	6,654.3	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2	31,469.3
Lafourche	24,234.6	21,637.3	24,126.7	23,632.1	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5	742.8
Plaquemines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084.0	11,649.3
Pointe Coupee	8,544.5	8,117.3	8,847.1	8,262.4	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6	2,345.9
Rapides	659.9	748.4	1,197.6	1,238.9	1,412.6	1,664.4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8	3,029.4
St. Charles	1,329.6	1,160.3	1,244.5	1,243.2	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5	20,592.8
St. James	14,382.6	12,246.1	14,503.0	14,022.5	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1	9,965.9
St. John	12,560.0	11,484.1	12,790.0	12,528.6	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1	23.9
St. Landry	117.5	143.8	235.1	34.9	36.6	.....	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Martin	16,728.2	15,197.0	16,430.2	15,005.1	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8	18,715.6
St. Mary	30,053.7	26,055.7	30,314.0	29,749.8	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5	38,777.3
Terrebonne	28,526.3	25,232.9	28,808.7	28,656.0	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4	38,435.8
Vermilion	2,360.3	2,157.8	2,218.8	1,805.4	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3	3,146.8
West Baton Rouge	12,051.0	11,070.4	12,604.3	12,571.5	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5	15,246.2
West Feliciana	1,962.9	1,838.5	2,108.7	2,064.6	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0	2,649.4
TOTAL	249,576.1	221,592.0	248,346.8	240,083.5	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8	315,487.4

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISH	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ascension	11,923.8	12,856.3	12,547.2	11,995.9	31.34	23.42	23.41	23.53	56.86	35.22	37.83	38.99
Assumption	31,856.5	33,895.0	29,980.2	30,126.4	31.19	23.87	23.36	24.20	57.50	35.78	39.46	39.02
Avoyelles	2,360.4	2,800.0	2,562.5	2,552.2	30.19	28.90	28.83	28.11	56.52	44.60	50.74	45.16
East Baton Rouge	0.1	0.2	.....	35,516.3	42.00	31.00	.....	0	74.90	42.80	.....	0
Iberia	36,462.9	40,710.0	35,229.9	20,391.6	28.33	22.03	24.03	23.90	53.98	38.91	42.98	42.26
Iberville	19,128.2	22,800.9	20,331.8	7,583.4	32.17	24.60	23.96	23.08	54.08	36.64	40.68	37.87
Lafayette	7,144.0	8,801.6	7,808.5	28,704.8	21.30	21.03	21.09	20.31	43.01	37.32	39.47	36.94
Lafourche	30,534.5	32,660.8	29,485.8	455.8	29.94	22.67	21.48	21.58	54.49	35.18	35.37	36.40
Plaquemines	.....	.....	357.8	10,801.9	.....	.....	12.52	10.64	.....	.....	17.84	15.20
Pointe Coupee	11,555.6	12,776.3	10,837.5	2,218.9	28.24	24.15	23.79	22.34	52.17	38.68	41.85	38.04
Rapides	2,013.3	2,546.4	2,218.4	2,763.1	29.56	29.41	30.54	27.53	54.49	45.90	55.39	45.20
St. Charles	1,913.5	2,615.2	2,450.1	18,993.2	28.61	23.07	18.65	20.25	49.80	35.41	28.91	33.79
St. James	20,114.4	22,500.9	19,588.6	8,920.4	30.62	24.38	22.71	23.20	55.36	36.68	37.86	39.96
St. John	9,665.2	11,050.9	8,869.8	23.9	26.98	22.71	19.57	21.21	50.16	36.07	31.01	36.95
St. Landry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.32	.....	.....	.....	47.65
St. Martin	16,875.9	20,011.0	16,814.2	17,142.8	27.18	22.02	22.54	21.18	51.33	37.01	39.07	36.51
St. Mary	37,152.5	39,266.6	34,865.7	35,461.9	27.83	20.66	23.89	24.13	53.87	35.11	44.21	42.72
Terrebonne	36,786.0	39,851.2	35,127.8	35,815.7	27.26	19.95	19.94	20.33	49.73	30.23	34.06	33.37
Vermilion	2,820.1	3,330.9	2,948.1	2,883.9	25.84	21.70	22.19	20.42	48.10	38.50	41.11	37.10
West Baton Rouge	15,115.2	15,070.8	13,696.2	13,779.1	29.97	24.56	21.76	23.48	52.11	38.30	36.44	38.96
West Feliciana	2,070.0	2,478.1	2,624.4	2,851.8	33.10	26.07	25.90	24.81	59.05	40.42	45.59	40.75
TOTAL	295,492.1	325,231.1	288,344.5	288,483.0	28.97	22.72	22.67	22.73	53.16	36.02	39.14	38.60

NUMBER OF PRODUCER-PAYEES, NUMBER OF FARMS GROWING SUGAR CANE, AND AVERAGE SUGAR CANE ACREÂGE GROWING PER FARM IN LOUISIANA 1937 - 1966

Crop Year	Number of producer-payees	Number of farms	Average sugar cane acreage growing per farm
1937	16,572	10,260	30.1
1938	16,901	10,468	28.3
1939	17,701	10,918	24.5
1940	15,635	9,332	28.4
1941	14,509	8,599	30.7
1942	14,329	8,671	34.4
1943	13,439	8,052	36.1
1944	12,662	7,556	36.5
1945	10,344	6,304	44.0
1946	10,151	6,141	47.8
1947	9,605	5,689	52.8
1948	10,208	5,957	50.2
1949	9,711	5,559	54.1
1950	9,047	5,028	60.2
1951	8,755	4,833	58.0
1952	8,237	4,463	66.0
1953	7,540	4,010	75.8
1954	7,384	3,883	70.3
1955	7,424	3,861	66.4
1956	7,176	3,703	62.6
1957	6,639	3,343	74.3
1958	5,936	2,908	82.6
1959	5,697	2,686	101.5
1960	5,568	2,547	110.6
1961	5,662	2,534	118.3
1962	5,563	2,413	136.5
1963	5,509	2,308	137.3
1964	5,690	2,301	151.4
1965	5,599	2,218	141.7
1966	5,345	2,080	151.7

LIBRARY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Louisiana ASCS State Office

GROWERS' INCOME, DOLLARS, THE TON OF SUGARCANE DELIVERED TO LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS, 1937 - 1966

	Paid by Mills	Conditional Payments, Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, as Amended						
Year	Acct. Cane	Mols. Bonus	Acct. Recoverable Sugar	Abandonment Payment	Deficiency Payment	Total Conditional Payment	Support or CCC Payment	Total Amount Rec'd
1937	2.907	—	.892	.023	.016	.913	—	3.838
1938	2.663	—	.948	—	—	.948	—	3.611
1939	2.881	—	.976	—	—	.976	—	3.857
1940	2.717	—	.908	.013	.258	1.179	—	3.896
1941	3.679	.256	.924	.005	.084	1.013	—	4.948
1942	4.033	.319	1.240	.001	.084	1.325	—	5.677
1943	3.936	.323	1.213	.008	.023	1.244	.341	5.844
1944	3.837	.313	1.165	.048	.004	1.217	.826	6.193
1945	3.762	.320	1.158	.008	.002	1.169	1.496	6.747
1946	6.222	.322	1.235	.041	.001	1.277	—	7.821
1947	6.634	.609	1.250	.001	.136	1.387	—	8.630
1948	5.821	.058	1.180	.001	.035	1.216	—	7.095
1949	6.199	—	1.204	.001	.030	1.235	—	7.434
1950	7.146	.738	1.287	—	.003	1.290	—	9.174
1951	5.149	.723	1.046	.039	.120	1.205	—	7.077
1952	6.542	.097	1.175	—	.001	1.176	—	7.815
1953	6.963	.141	1.263	.001	—	1.264	—	8.368
1954	6.582	.133	1.219	—	—	1.219	—	7.934
1955	6.085	.170	1.155	.001	.001	1.157	—	7.412
1956	7.148	.720	1.288	—	—	1.288	—	9.156
1957	6.461	.226	1.197	.005	.015	1.217	—	7.904
1958	7.080	.222	1.263	.001	.012	1.276	—	8.578
1959	6.855	.103	1.227	.001	.048	1.276	—	8.234
1960	6.925	.236	1.204	.003	.012	1.219	—	8.380
1961	7.266	.197	1.280	—	—	1.280	—	8.743
1962	7.520	.400	1.323	.075	.027	1.425	—	9.345
1963	10.312	.411	1.291	.001	0	1.292	0	12.015
1964	6.403	.075	1.180	.001	.002	1.183	0	7.661
1965	7.342	.119	1.249	.003	.022	1.274	0	8.735
1966	7,748	.371	1.244	.001	.002	1.247	0	9.366

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN LOUISIANA 1900-1966

Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons	Crop Year	Production 1,000 short tons
1900	309	1936	386
1901	360	1937	401
1902	369	1938	491
1903	256	1939	436
1904	398	1940	234
1905	377	1941	322
1906	258	1942	397
1907	381	1943	432
1908	398	1944	396
1909	327	1945	370
1910	350	1946	331
1911	360	1947	297
1912	157	1948	393
1913	299	1949	414
1914	248	1950	451
1915	140	1951	295
1916	310	1952	451
1917	249	1953	479
1918	286	1954	478
1919	124	1955	454
1920	173	1956	429
1921	331	1957	396
1922	301	1958	443
1923	165	1959	440
1924	90	1960	469
1925	142	1961	650
1926	48	1962	472
1927	72	1963	759
1928	135	1964	573
1929	204	1965	550
1930	188	1966	562
1931	160		
1932	228		
1933	209		
1934	234		
1935	339		

Production reported on 96° basis prior to 1934, raw value basis thereafter

QUOTATIONS ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA SUGAR EXCHANGE, INC.
ON RAW SUGAR AND BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
1966-67 PRICING PERIOD

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Oct.	7	7.15	7.13	15.50
	8	No market		
	9	Sunday		
	10	7.15	7.13	15.50
	11	7.15	7.13	15.50
	12	No market		
	13	7.15	7.13	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1300	B'strap.	15.5000
Oct.	14	7.15	7.13	15.50
	15	No market		
	16	Sunday		
	17	7.15	7.13	15.50
	18	7.15	7.13	15.50
	19	7.15	7.13	15.50
	20	7.15	7.13	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1300	B'strap.	15.5000
Oct.	21	7.15	7.13	15.50
	22	No Market		
	23	Sunday		
	24	7.15	7.13	15.50
	25	7.15	7.13	15.50
	26	7.15	7.13	15.50
	27	7.15	7.13	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1300	B'strap.	15.5000
Oct.	28	7.12	7.10	15.50
	29	No market		
	30	Sunday		
	31	7.12	7.10	15.50
Nov.	1	7.12	7.10	15.50
	2	7.12	7.10	15.50
	3	7.12	7.10	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1000	B'strap.	15.5000
Nov.	4	7.12	7.10	15.50
	5	No market		
	6	Sunday		
	7	7.12	7.10	15.50
	8	No market		
	9	7.12	7.10	15.50
	10	7.12	7.10	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1000	B'strap.	15.5000
Nov.	11	No market		
	12	No market		
	13	Sunday		
	14	7.12	7.10	15.50
	15	7.12	7.10	15.50
	16	7.12	7.10	15.50
	17	7.12	7.10	15.50
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1000	B'strap.	15.5000
Nov.	18	7.12	7.10	15.50
	19	No market		
	20	Sunday		
	21	7.12	7.10	15.50
	22	7.12	7.10	15.50
	23	7.12	7.10	15.50
	24	No market		
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1000	B'strap.	15.5000

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Nov.	25	7.12	7.10	15.50
	26	No market		
	27	Sunday		
	28	7.12	7.10	15.50
	29	7.15	7.13	16.25
	30	7.17	7.15	16.25
Dec.	1	7.20	7.18	16.25
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1320	B'strap.	15.9500
Dec.	2	7.20	7.18	16.25
	3	No market		
	4	Sunday		
	5	7.20	7.18	16.25
	6	7.20	7.18	16.25
	7	7.20	7.18	16.25
	8	7.15	7.13	16.25
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1700	B'strap.	16.2500
Dec.	9	7.15	7.13	16.25
	10	No market		
	11	Sunday		
	12	7.12	7.08	16.25
	13	7.12	7.10	16.25
	14	7.12	7.10	16.25
	15	7.12	7.10	16.25
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1020	B'strap.	16.2500
Dec.	16	7.12	7.10	16.25
	17	No market		
	18	Sunday		
	19	7.12	7.10	16.25
	20	7.12	7.05	16.25
	21	7.12	7.05	16.25
	22	7.12	7.10	16.25
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.0800	B'strap.	16.2500
Dec.	23	7.12	7.10	16.25
	24	No market		
	25	Sunday		
	26	No market		
	27	7.12	7.10	16.25
	28	7.10	7.08	16.75
	29	7.10	7.08	16.75
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.0900	B'strap.	16.5000
Dec.	30	7.10	7.08	16.75
	31	No market		
Jan.	1	Sunday		
	2	No market		
	3	7.10	7.08	16.75
	4	7.10	7.08	17.25
	5	7.10	7.08	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.0800	B'strap	17.0000
Jan.	6	7.12	7.10	17.25
	7	No market		
	8	Sunday		
	9	7.12	7.10	17.25
	10	7.12	7.10	17.25
	11	7.12	7.10	17.25
	12	7.12	7.10	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws		7.1000	B'strap.	17.2500

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Jan.	13	7.12	7.10	17.25
	14	No market		
	15	Sunday		
	16	7.12	7.10	17.75
	17	7.12	7.10	17.75
	18	7.10	7.08	17.75
	19	7.10	7.08	17.75
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.0920 B'strap 17.6500				
Jan.	20	7.12	7.10	17.75
	21	No market		
	22	Sunday		
	23	7.15	7.13	17.25
	24	7.15	7.13	17.25
	25	7.15	7.13	17.25
	26	7.15	7.13	17.25
Weekly avg. Raws 7.1240 B'strap 17.3500				
Jan.	27	7.15	7.13	17.25
	28	No market		
	29	Sunday		
	30	7.18	7.16	17.25
	31	7.20	7.18	17.25
Feb.	1	7.20	7.18	17.25
	2	7.20	7.18	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1660 B'strap 17.2500				
Feb.	3	7.23	7.21	17.25
	4	No market		
	5	Sunday		
	6	7.23	7.21	17.25
	7	7.21	7.19	17.25
	8	7.21	7.19	17.25
	9	7.21	7.19	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1980 B'strap 17.2500				
Feb.	10	7.21	7.19	17.25
	11	No market		
	12	Sunday		
	13	No market		
	14	7.21	7.19	17.25
	15	7.22	7.20	17.25
	16	7.22	7.20	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1950 B'strap 17.2500				
Feb.	17	7.20	7.18	17.25
	18	No market		
	19	Sunday		
	20	7.20	7.18	17.25
	21	7.20	7.18	17.25
	22	No market		
	23	7.20	7.18	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1800 B'strap 17.2500				
Feb.	24	7.20	7.18	17.25
	25	No market		
	26	Sunday		
	27	7.20	7.18	17.25
	28	7.20	7.18	17.25
Mch.	1	7.22	7.20	17.25
	2	7.22	7.20	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1880 B'strap 17.2500				
Mch.	3	7.22	7.20	17.25
	4	No market		
	5	Sunday		
	6	7.18	7.16	17.25
	7	7.18	7.16	17.25
	8	7.18	7.16	17.25
	9	7.18	7.16	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1680 B'strap. 17.2500				

Date		N. Y.	N. O.	B'strap.
Mch.	10	7.18	7.16	17.25
	11	No market		
	12	Sunday		
	13	7.18	7.16	17.25
	14	7.18	7.16	17.25
	15	7.18	7.16	17.25
	16	7.18	7.16	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1600 B'strap. 17.2500				
Mch.	17	7.18	7.16	17.25
	18	No market		
	19	Sunday		
	20	7.18	7.16	17.25
	21	7.18	7.16	17.25
	22	7.18	7.16	17.25
	23	7.16	7.14	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1560 B'strap. 17.2500				
Mch.	24	No market		
	25	No market		
	26	Sunday		
	27	7.16	7.14	17.25
	28	7.16	7.14	17.25
	29	7.16	7.14	17.25
	30	7.18	7.16	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1450 B'strap. 17.2500				
Mch.	31	7.18	7.16	17.25
Apr.	1	No market		
	2	Sunday		
	3	7.18	7.16	17.25
	4	7.18	7.16	17.25
	5	7.20	7.18	17.25
	6	7.20	7.18	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1680 B'strap. 17.2500				
Apr.	7	7.20	7.18	17.25
	8	No market		
	9	Sunday		
	10	7.20	7.18	17.25
	11	7.20	7.18	17.25
	12	7.20	7.18	17.25
	13	7.20	7.18	17.25
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.1800 B'strap 17.2500				
Apr.	14	7.20	7.18	17.25
	15	No market		
	16	Sunday		
	17	7.20	7.18	17.00
	18	7.23	7.21	17.00
	19	7.25	7.23	17.00
	20	7.25	7.23	17.00
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.2060 B'strap. 17.0500				
Apr.	21	7.25	7.23	16.75
	22	No Market		
	23	Sunday		
	24	7.25	7.23	16.75
	25	7.25	7.23	16.75
	26	7.25	7.23	16.75
	27	7.25	7.23	16.75
Weekly Avg. Raws 7.2300 B'strap. 16.7500				

SEASON'S AVERAGE PRICES:

RAWS	7.1414
BLACKSTRAP	16.6379

SEASON AVERAGE PRICES

SEASON	RAWS (Cents Per Lb.)	BLACKSTRAP (Cents Per Gallon)
1935-36 (Oct. 18 - Feb. 28)	3.2316	6.0940
1936-37 (Oct. 16 - Feb. 25)	3.6660	6.1700
1937-38 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	3.1924	5.3278
1938-39 (Oct. 14 - Feb. 23)	2.8195	2.9976
1939-40 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	2.9229	5.0890
1940-41 (Oct. 10 - Mch. 28)	2.9729	6.4087
1941-42 (Oct. 10 - Apr. 2)	3.6121	16.1862
1942-43 (Oct. 9 - Apr. 1)	3.7300	17.8245
1943-44 (Oct. 8 - Mch. 30)	3.7300	18.0000
1944-45 (Oct. 13 - Mch. 29)	3.7500	17.6737
1945-46 (Oct. 12 - Jan. 31)	3.7500	18.0000
1946-47 (Oct. 11 - Jan. 30)	5.8167	18.0000
1947-48 (Oct. 3 - Jan. 29)	6.2060	26.7617
1948-49 (Oct. 8 - Jan. 27)	5.6184	9.6998*
1949-50 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	5.8181	5.6417
1950-51 (Oct. 6 - Jan. 25)	6.1941	29.2297
1951-52 (Oct. 19 - Jan. 31)	5.8223	28.6800
1952-53 (Oct. 10 - Jan. 29)	6.2088	8.8016
1953-54 (Oct. 9 - Feb. 25)	6.0932	10.0087
1954-55 (Oct. 8 - Feb. 24)	5.9592	9.7477
1955-56 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 26)	5.8934	10.7797*
1956-57 (Oct. 5 - Apr. 25)	6.1783	25.7443*
1957-58 (Oct. 11 - Feb. 22)	6.1287	12.6885
1958-59 (Oct. 10 - Feb. 26)	6.2312	12.5653
1959-60 (Oct. 9 - Jan. 28)	6.1819	9.1907*
1960-61 (Oct. 7 - Jan. 26)	6.4828	13.0843*
1961-62 (Oct. 6 - Feb. 22)	6.3153	12.0694
1962-63 (Oct. 5 - Feb. 28)	6.5784	18.3567
1963-64 (Oct. 4 - Feb. 27)	8.9952	18.6008
1964-65 (Oct. 2 - May 13)	6.5403	8.2562
1965-66 (Oct. 1 - Apr. 28)	6.8191	9.5371
1966-67 (Oct. 7 - Apr. 27)	7.1414	16.6379

*1948-49 Blackstrap period ended March 31, 1949
1955-56 Blackstrap period ended February 23, 1956
1956-57 Blackstrap period ended February 28, 1957
1959-60 Blackstrap period ended April 28, 1960
1960-61 Blackstrap period ended April 27, 1961

SUMMARY OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS

FLORIDA SUGARCANE FACTORIES—1965 AND 1966 CROPS*

	1965	1966
Crop days, average	120	107
Lost time, % total time	10.11	6.27
CANE: Tons ground,		
gross weight	5,885,994	6,419,286
net weight	5,505,458	6,057,294
% Total cane ground	100.00	100.00
Tons ground per hour	228.10	267.19
Extraction, N.J., % cane	76.51	77.46
Sucrose extraction, %	91.96	92.29
Maceration, % cane	19.02	18.06
Fibre, % cane	11.71	11.06
Java ratio	78.65	79.35
ANALYSES:		
Crusher juice Brix	17.15	17.70
Crusher juice sucrose	14.25	14.85
Brix factor	97.03	96.95
Sucrose factor	94.53	94.55
Normal juice Brix	16.64	17.16
Normal juice sucrose	13.47	14.04
Normal juice purity	80.94	81.79
Factory sirup Brix	59.36	61.57
Residual juice Brix	6.57	6.29
Residual juice purity	74.48	74.97
Bagasse, % sucrose	3.24	3.42
Bagasse, % moisture	53.62	53.74
Bagasse, % fibre	42.03	41.67
Press cake, % sucrose	3.23	3.22
SUCROSE BALANCE:		
B/S Mols, Sucrose in % cane	1.121	1.036
Press cake, Sucrose in % cane	.149	0.138
Undetermined, Sucrose in % cane	.154	0.116
Bagasse Sucrose in % cane	.901	0.909
Total losses Sucrose in % cane	2.325	2.199
Sugar Sucrose in % cane	8.882	9.584
Cane, total suc. in % cane	11.207	11.783
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/Cane	185.03	199.67
Gals. B/S Mols. 80° Brix T/Cane	6.52	6.23
Boiling House Efficiency	95.14	96.76

*Gross Cane Weight Basis

"Sugar Factory Insurance Specialists"

Gillis, Hulse and Colcock, Inc.

839 Union St. **New Orleans, La.**

Telephone JA 2-1225

THE BARTLETT TANNIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Walter M. Bartlett

LIQUID CHEMICALS IN BULK

1460 South Peters St.

New Orleans, La.

PRODUCTION BY LOUISIANA

Name of Factory	Gross tons of cane ground for sugar	Net tons of cane ground for sugar	Direct Consumpion
Albania	112,047	105,714	—
Alma	127,903	120,377	—
Angola	60,517	57,705	—
Armant	155,541	141,415	—
Audubon	996	951	—
Billeaud	121,220	115,850	—
Breaux Bridge	118,557	112,844	—
Cajun	237,110	228,051	—
Caldwell	162,422	154,783	—
Catherine (L)	7,853	7,390	—
Catherine (S)	93,256	88,828	—
Cedar Grove	80,095	75,932	—
Cinclare	176,424	158,672	—
Columbia (C&G)	83,990	79,206	—
Columbia (F)	102,623	97,785	—
Cora-Texas	127,994	120,504	—[5]
Duhe-Bourgeois	130,262	123,673	—
Enterprise	199,088	186,147	—
Erath	81,375	75,932	—
Evan Hall	285,749	273,077	—
Georgia	115,757	107,222	20[4]
Glenwood	208,567	198,602	—
Greenwood	150,610	141,453	—
Helvetia	160,682	149,560	—
Iberia	218,349	211,064	—
Leighton	234,637	211,947	—
Levert-St. John	167,107	157,696	—
Little Texas	74,364	70,112	—
Louisa	147,165	141,423	—
Lula	185,058	173,764	—
Meeker	141,273	133,513	—
Oaklawn	249,663	238,289	—
Poplar Grove	120,953	114,539	—
Raceland	247,427	233,607	—
San Francisco	71,741	66,751	—[5]
St. James	265,231	247,117	—
St. Mary	174,831	166,873	—
Smithfield	133,155	123,869	—
Southdown	178,543	169,371	13,616[7]
Sterling	302,291	289,322	—
Supreme	171,467	163,591	12,760[7]
Terrebonne	155,857	148,141	—
Valentine	128,290	119,668	—
Vida	73,294	69,606	—
Westfield	191,198	180,657	—
Wilbert's Myrtle Grove	148,678	135,342	—
Youngsville	78,505	74,794	—
TOTAL	6,959,715	6,562,729	

[1] Based on partly estimated weights and polarizations as reported on forms SU-123.
[2] Excludes 41 tons estimated in process.
[3] Excludes 43 tons estimated in process.
[4] Turbinado.
[5] Plantation Granulated.

NE MILLS, 1966 CROP

Tons of Sugar Produced			Blackstrap Molasses Gallons	
Raw	Total As Produced	Raw Value	Produced	Produced 80 Brix
9,907	9,907	10,367	599,004	666,156
9,520	9,520	9,811[2]	768,100	777,397[1]
3,958	3,958	4,050	370,880	432,392
12,395	12,395	12,694	837,130	957,354
71	71	73	11,007	11,758
9,631	9,631	9,998	711,987	805,502
9,277	9,277	9,407[3]	700,136	834,432[2]
18,027	18,027	18,639	1,288,000	1,408,091
13,577	13,577	13,881	940,850	1,073,098
510	510	509	44,064	45,748
5,429	5,429	5,534	247,564	262,258
5,546	5,546	5,678	491,311	517,812
12,925	12,925	13,083	953,872	1,082,702
3,723	5,466	5,649[6]	545,541	645,522[3]
8,881	8,881	9,012	492,853	538,721
9,354	9,354	9,598	730,013	764,672
10,650	10,650	10,971	724,664	818,658
16,837	16,837	17,117	1,172,586	1,136,875
6,330	6,330	6,462	411,842	478,092
23,319	23,319	23,714	1,493,830	1,706,619
9,316	9,336	9,336	624,413	723,479
16,497	16,497	16,960	1,295,903	1,373,733
11,629	11,629	11,991	865,601	953,570
13,001	13,001	13,256	789,241	942,730
18,626	18,626	19,001	983,656	1,195,083
18,492	18,492	19,016	1,240,201	1,511,865
12,461	12,461	12,729	939,016	1,041,511
5,500	5,500	5,609	354,701	386,488
11,875	11,875	12,180	756,102	869,741
15,008	15,008	15,470	1,217,197	1,356,449
10,756	10,756	11,004	832,822	962,604
20,940	20,940	21,460	1,377,508	1,523,335
8,980	8,980	9,200	700,766	800,546
20,037	20,037	20,613	1,435,989	1,482,646
.....	2,889	3,065	.....	.....
21,275	21,275	21,739	1,124,750	1,413,950
14,354	14,354	14,881	954,423	1,132,561
10,445	10,445	10,690	763,074	838,894
.....	13,616	14,545	835,261	1,021,597
27,293	27,293	28,144	1,550,387	1,826,289
.....	12,760	13,653	1,376,076	1,420,494
12,268	12,268	12,597	838,393	976,374
10,098	10,098	10,566	735,079	864,643
5,948	5,948	6,106	417,548	451,200
14,835	14,835	15,249	1,256,761	1,408,262
9,928	9,928	10,090	957,196	973,762
6,671	6,671	6,893	460,893	522,527
516,100	547,128	562,290	38,218,191	42,938,192

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ned.

U.S.D.A.-A.S.C.S.-FPD
April, 1967

Sugarcane Variety Outfield Experiments In Louisiana During 1966

T. J. Stafford[1]/

Introduction

Selection of superior varieties of sugarcane is most effective when based on extensive yield trials conducted under plantation conditions. In Louisiana the outfield tests provide valuable information toward this goal. These tests are conducted annually with the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; the United States Department of Agriculture Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana; and the American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, Louisiana, cooperating.

Due to the expansion of the sugarcane breeding program the number of varieties in outfield tests has increased rapidly. For example, in 1966 there were 42 experimental varieties in replicated experiments while in 1965 there were only 27. A much larger number will be harvested in the 1967 experiments. The purpose of this report is to present and briefly discuss the results of outfield tests in 1966.

Seasonal Conditions

Rainfall during January and February of 1966 was excessive at all outfield test locations. Consequently, water remained on some poorly drained fields resulting in poor stands of plant cane. Normal temperature and rainfall prevailed throughout the rest of the growing season which resulted in good growth of cane at most locations.

On November 3, a few days after harvest had begun, an unusually severe freeze hit the Louisiana sugar belt.[2]/ Terminal buds, leaves and some lateral buds were damaged. Fortnately, the cane remained in millable condition until harvest was complete. It became necessary to top the stalks lower than normal and consequently, some tonnage was lost in order to insure good quality of cane delivered to the mill.

Experimental Technique

Routine methods and procedures utilized in carrying out these experiments have been previously recorded (1) and will not be repeated here. However, there have been two important changes that should be mentioned.

Beginning with the 1965 crop, two tests were planted at each location; (1) a preliminary test in which only the latest introductions were planted with one commercial check variety and replicated two times; (2) a main test which included the more advanced of the promising new varieties and 4 or 5 commercial varieties as checks. The main test was replicated four times.

Prior to 1966 most tests were cut by hand before weighing. Due to an increasing labor shortage it was necessary to harvest a large number of tests by machine in 1966. Although no comparative data are available, it is felt that valid comparisons between varieties will still be made and brittle varieties or ones unsuitable for machine cutting will be detected earlier in the program.

RESULTS

Light Soil Tests

Commercial Varieties. The outstanding commercial variety in 1966 in production of sugar per acre was L. 60-25, released in 1966 for commercial production. In 29 experiments L. 60-25 averaged 124% of C. P. 52-68 in sugar per acre (Table 1). It was significantly superior to C. P. 52-68 in 22 of these experiments. L. 60-25 has also yielded well in previous years (1) C. P. 48-103 averaged slightly better than C. P. 52-68 in 26 tests but was statistically superior to C. P. 52-68 in eight tests and was statistically inferior in four tests. Other commercial varieties averaged slightly below C. P. 52-68 as an average of all tests, although C. P. 55-30 exceeded standard in second year stubble and N.Co. 310 averaged better in plant cane.

Unreleased Varieties. C. P. 61-37, C. P. 61-39, L. 61-43, and L. 61-67 were sent to secondary increase stations

in 1965. They averaged 114%, 108%, 110% and 114% of C. P. 52-68, respectively, in sugar per acre on light soils in 1966. C. P. 61-37 was outstanding in yield of cane per acre, especially in plant cane, and was equal to C. P. 52-68 in sugar per ton. Yields of sugar per ton of cane with C. P. 61-39 were excellent but yield of cane per acre in first stubble was unsatisfactory. This variety has shown a high degree of resistance to mosaic but was extremely brittle. L. 61-43 was slightly superior to standard in yield of tons per acre and sugar per ton of cane. It is highly susceptible to mosaic, and also juice extraction is relatively low. L. 61-67 was by far the best variety in yield of sugar per ton of cane but was below standard in yield of cane per acre. It is also high-

Table 1. Average yields of 24 sugarcane varieties on light soils at all locations in Louisiana in 1966.

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistical differences		
					Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
	Commercial Varieties								
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	11	26.04	193.4	5036	100			
	First stubble	11	25.47	198.5	5056	100			
	Second stubble	8	24.25	175.0	4244	100			
	Av. 3 crops	30	25.36	190.6	4834	100			
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	11	27.24	169.4	4614	92	0	9	2
	First stubble	11	28.54	171.6	4897	97	0	10	1
	Second stubble	8	27.87	151.2	4214	99	0	8	0
	Av. 3 crops	30	27.89	165.4	4613	95	0	27	3
C.P. 48-103	Plant cane	10	26.19	209.8	5495	106	4	4	2
	First stubble	10	25.51	215.0	5485	106	3	6	2
	Second stubble	6	21.38	182.0	3891	102	1	4	0
	Av. 3 crops	26	24.82	206.3	5120	105	8	14	4
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane	11	25.06	176.0	4411	88	0	7	4
	First stubble	11	26.85	183.9	4938	98	1	9	1
	Second stubble	8	27.03	169.9	4592	108	2	6	0
	Av. 3 crops	30	26.24	177.3	4652	96	3	22	5
L. 60-25	Plant cane	11	28.67	224.1	6425	128	10	1	0
	First stubble	11	28.03	226.9	6360	126	9	2	0
	Second stubble	7	22.72	203.8	4630	112	3	4	0
	Av. 3 crops	29	26.99	221.0	5965	124	22	7	0
N.Co. 310	Plant cane	2	28.36	175.1	4966	116	0	2	0
	First stubble	10	27.01	175.9	4751	94	0	7	3
	Second stubble	6	27.55	160.1	4411	97	0	6	0
	Av. 3 crops	18	27.34	170.5	4661	97	0	15	3
	Unreleased Varieties								
C.P. 60-16	Plant cane	11	26.64	197.9	5272	105	0	11	0
	First stubble	11	25.55	201.3	5143	102	0	9	2
	Second stubble	8	23.77	175.2	4165	98	1	6	1
	Av. 3 crops	30	25.48	193.5	4930	102	1	26	3
C.P. 61-37	Plant cane	10	32.90	188.8	6212	120	7	3	0
	First stubble	11	29.70	191.0	5673	109	2	9	0
	Av. 2 crops	21	31.22	189.9	5929	114	9	12	0
C.P. 61-39	Plant cane	11	24.97	227.1	5671	113	6	5	0
	First stubble	11	23.08	230.9	5329	103	3	6	2
	Av. 2 crops	22	24.03	229.0	5503	108	9	11	2

(Table 1 Continued on Next Page)

Table 1. (Continued).

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistical differences		
					Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
C.P. 61-84	Plant cane	11	24.52	204.7	5019	100	1	7	3
	First stubble	11	24.81	210.3	5218	102	3	7	1
	Av. 2 crops	22	24.67	207.6	5121	101	4	14	4
C.P. 62-238	Plant cane	9	27.77	201.8	5604	119	3	6	0
C.P. 62-250	Plant cane	9	26.67	194.9	5198	111	3	5	1
C.P. 62-258	Plant cane	8	25.93	206.6	5357	119	4	4	0
C.P. 62-264	Plant cane	8	24.44	193.0	4717	100	1	7	0
C.P. 62-332	Plant cane	9	28.14	182.4	5133	109	1	6	2
L. 61-43	Plant cane	11	27.49	211.6	5817	116	8	3	0
	First stubble	10	25.26	214.1	5408	104	0	9	1
	Av. 2 crops	21	26.43	212.7	5622	110	8	12	1
L. 61-67	Plant cane	11	23.79	234.9	5588	111	5	5	1
	First stubble	11	24.31	250.5	6090	117	3	8	0
	Av. 2 crops	22	24.05	242.8	5839	114	8	13	1
L. 62-68	Plant cane	9	29.74	201.1	5981	127	4	5	0
L. 62-76	Plant cane	9	25.07	198.4	4979	106	1	8	0
L. 62-86	Plant cane	9	25.75	194.9	5019	107	2	6	1
L. 62-96	Plant cane	9	25.46	226.5	5767	123	4	5	0
L. 62-98	Plant cane	9	24.99	185.2	4628	99	1	7	1
L. 62-162	Plant cane	9	25.64	199.6	5117	109	2	7	0

[1/] Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

ly susceptible to mosaic.

C. P. 60-16 and C. P. 61-84 were transferred to secondary increase stations in 1966. Both varieties averaged approximately equal to C. P. 52-68 in yield of sugar per acre. Both varieties have some resistance to mosaic (2) but were brittle in 1966.

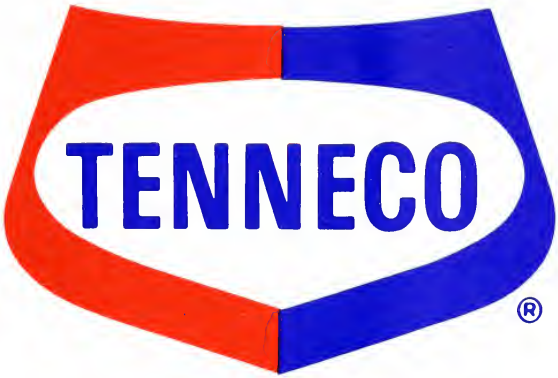
C. P. 62-250, C. P. 62-258, C. P. 62-332, L. 62-86, L. 62-96, L. 62-98 and L. 62-162 were also sent to secondary increase stations in 1966. Only plant cane data were obtained and best yields of sugar per acre were with C. P. 62-258 and L. 62-96. C. P. 62-258 was statistically superior to C. P. 52-68 in 4 of 8 tests while L. 62-96 was statistically superior in 4 of 9 tests.

C. P. 62-238, C. P. 62-264 and L. 62-68 were increased on primary stations in 1966. C. P. 62-238 and L. 62-68 were superior to standard in sugar per acre but both were found to be brittle.

Heavy Soil Tests

Due to poor stands, only 5 tests (2 in plant cane and 3 in first stubble) on heavy soils were harvested in 1966. Of the commercial varieties, L. 60-25 was the outstanding variety especially in plant cane (131% of C. P. 52-68). The differences were statistically significant in both plant cane tests. Differences in first year stubble were smaller and not significant. All other commercial varieties averaged less than C. P. 52-68 in heavy soil tests.

Although C. P. 60-16 averaged



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118% of C. P. 52-68 in plant cane, the average yield in first stubble was only 91% of standard. Among the 61 series C. P. 61-84 and L. 61-67 were best. These varieties averaged 125% and 129%, respectively, of C. P. 52-68 in sugar per acre. L. 61-43 produced 124% of standard in plant cane but failed to exceed C. P. 52-68 in first stubble tests. C. P. 61-37 was superior to C. P. 52-68 in only one heavy soil test. There was no significant difference between C. P. 61-39 and C. P. 52-68 in all heavy soil trials.

The 62 series varieties were compared in only 1 heavy soil test (plant cane) in 1966. All 8 were superior to standard in sugar per acre. Data with these

Table 2. Average yields of 20 sugarcane varieties on heavy soils at all locations in Louisiana in 1966.

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistical differences		
					Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
		Commercial Varieties							
C.P. 52-68	Plant cane	2	30.14	167.8	5057	100			
	First stubble	3	25.94	197.9	5134	100			
	Av. 2 crops	5	27.62	184.7	5101	100			
C.P. 44-101	Plant cane	2	29.24	165.6	4842	96	0	2	0
	First stubble	3	27.00	167.5	4523	88	0	3	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	27.90	166.7	4651	91	0	5	0
C.P. 47-193	Plant cane	2	26.00	195.6	5086	101	0	2	0
	First stubble	3	23.02	191.1	4397	86	0	2	1
	Av. 2 crops	5	24.21	193.0	4673	92	0	4	1
C.P. 55-30	Plant cane	2	24.71	184.5	4559	90	0	1	1
	First stubble	3	23.73	196.6	4665	91	0	3	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	24.12	191.6	4621	91	0	4	1
L. 60-25	Plant cane	2	29.88	223.7	6609	131	2	0	0
	First stubble	3	24.11	225.7	5442	106	0	3	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	26.42	223.7	5910	116	2	3	0
N.Co. 310	First stubble	2	27.79	183.5	5099	100	0	2	0
		Unreleased Varieties							
C.P. 60-16	Plant cane	2	30.37	196.4	5965	118	1	1	0
	First stubble	3	23.48	199.9	4694	91	0	3	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	26.23	198.3	5201	102	1	4	0
C.P. 61-37	Plant cane	1	27.73	194.8	5402	102	0	1	0
	First stubble	3	25.85	194.9	5038	109	1	2	0
	Av. 2 crops	4	26.32	194.9	5130	107	1	3	0
C.P. 61-39	Plant cane	1	25.91	226.1	5858	111	0	1	0
	First stubble	3	22.59	217.9	4922	107	0	3	0
	Av. 2 crops	4	23.42	220.2	5157	108	0	4	0
C.P. 61-84	Plant cane	2	31.41	199.9	6279	124	1	1	0
	First stubble	3	26.75	216.6	5794	125	2	1	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	28.61	209.3	5988	125	3	2	0
C.P. 62-250	Plant cane	1	38.60	180.2	6954	144	1	0	0
C.P. 62-258	Plant cane	1	30.20	209.4	6051	126	0	1	0
C.P. 62-264	Plant cane	1	36.40	207.0	7533	156	1	0	0

(Table 2 Continued on Next Page)

Table 2. (Continued).

Variety	Crop	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistica difference		
					Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
		number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
L. 61-43	Plant cane	2	31.49	204.2	6267	124	1	1	0
	First stubble	3	22.50	209.1	4705	102	0	3	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	26.10	204.2	5330	111	1	4	0
L. 61-67	Plant cane	2	29.91	251.8	7531	149	2	0	0
	First stubble	3	21.64	245.7	5317	115	1	2	0
	Av. 2 crops	5	24.97	248.6	6197	129	3	2	0
L. 62-68	Plant cane	1	33.45	197.3	6599	137	1	0	0
L. 62-86	Plant cane	1	35.00	189.0	6614	137	1	0	0
L. 62-96	Plant cane	1	32.50	214.8	6981	145	1	0	0
L. 62-98	Plant cane	1	36.30	182.9	6639	138	1	0	0
L. 62-162	Plant cane	1	30.25	199.0	6019	129	0	1	0

[1/] Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

varieties are preliminary and further testing is essential for adequate evaluations.

Varieties by Areas

Tables 3, 4 and 5 list yield data of varieties on light soils in the 3 main cane growing areas of Louisiana.

Best yields with C. P. 52-68 were made in the Bayou Teche area in 1966 (5114 pounds of sugar per acre). Yields of this variety averaged 4621 pounds per acre in the Mississippi River-Bayou Lafourche area and 4622 pounds of sugar per acre in the Red River area. It should be pointed out that averages for the Red River area are based on only 2 tests. The greatest variation in yields from area to area, were with C. P. 48-103 and L. 60-25. C. P. 48-103 did best in the Red River area (125% of standard) and poorest in the Teche area (87% of standard). Although L. 60-25 averaged better than C. P. 52-68 in all areas, it was best in the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche area (131% of C. P. 52-68). second in the Red River area (126% of C. P. 52-68) and lowest in the Bayou Teche area (115% of C. P. 52-68). Yields of C. P. 48-103 and L. 60-25 were nearly equal in production of sugar per acre in the Red River area. Other commerci varieties varied little in yield from ar to area.

Averages with unreleased varieties a based on relatively few tests and, in t case of the 62 series, plant cane onl Therefore, more tests are necessary determine to which area they are be adapted. The results obtained thus f show that C. P. 61-37 and L. 62-9 yielded best in the Mississippi River ar Bayou Lafourche, and the Red Riv areas; C. P. 61-39, L. 61-43, and L 62-162 in the Mississippi and Bayo Lafourche area; and C. P. 62-258. C. 62-332 and L. 62-76 in the Bayo Teche area. L. 62-68 yielded about t same in all areas.

All Varieties in All Tests

Relative yields of all varieties in a tests in 1966 are recorded in Table Many of these varieties have previous been eliminated but the data are of i terest to breeders and other technic workers. No further discussion will made of data in this table since promi ing varieties have been considered pr viously.

Varieties Which Presented Problen for Machine Harvesting

Although no quantitative measur

ents are available for comparing varie-
es in this respect, we are listing the
nes which presented problems for ma-
ine cutting in 1966. Brittleness ap-
eared to be the primary contributing
ctor, however, some were crooked as
ell as brittle at harvest time. C. P.
8-48, C. P. 59-43, C. P. 60-12, C. P.
0-16, C. P. 60-23, C. P. 61-26, C. P.
1-39, C. P. 61-84, C. P. 62-208,
. P. 62-238, C. P. 62-250, C. P.
62-282, C. P. 62-313, C. P. 62-321,
C. P. 62-332, L. 60-9, L. 60-9, L.
60-14, L. 61-63, L. 62-68 and L.
62-106.

Summary

In spite of excessive rains in January and February and an early November freeze, 59 variety experiments were harvested and analyzd in 1966. L. 60-25 was the outstanding commercial variety yielding slightly more tons of cane per

Table 3. Average yields of 3 crops of 23 varieties of sugarcane grown on light soils at all locations in the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche area, 1966.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistical differences		
				Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
		Commercial Varieties						
C.P. 52-68	14	25.67	180.0	4621	100			
C.P. 44-101	14	27.88	151.8	4232	92	0	12	2
C.P. 48-103	14	24.21	200.8	4861	105	5	6	3
C.P. 55-30	14	25.55	168.2	4414	96	1	11	2
L. 60-25	14	27.78	218.3	6064	131	11	3	0
N.Co. 310	6	28.61	152.5	4363	104	0	6	0
		Unreleased Varieties						
C.P. 60-16	14	29.30	185.3	5429	107	1	13	0
C.P. 61-37	10	32.43	185.6	6019	120	5	5	0
C.P. 61-39	10	25.13	227.4	5715	114	5	5	0
C.P. 61-84	10	25.57	209.3	5352	107	2	7	1
C.P. 62-238	4	31.98	200.3	6406	120	1	3	0
C.P. 62-250	4	28.32	182.9	5180	97	0	3	1
C.P. 62-258	4	30.18	208.4	6290	118	2	2	0
C.P. 62-264	4	26.31	194.3	5112	96	0	4	0
C.P. 62-332	4	31.39	173.6	5449	102	0	3	1
L.61-43	10	27.43	208.0	5705	114	3	7	0
L. 61-67	10	24.84	240.4	5972	119	5	5	0
L. 62-68	4	33.29	203.2	6765	127	3	1	0
L. 62-76	4	27.52	196.0	5394	101	0	4	0
L. 62-86	4	29.28	197.1	5771	108	1	3	0
L. 62-96	4	31.10	224.6	6985	131	3	1	0
L. 62-98	4	29.27	178.4	5222	98	0	4	0
L. 62-162	4	30.56	203.6	6222	116	1	3	0

[1/] Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

acre and much more sugar per ton of cane and sugar per acre than C. P. 52-68. C. P. 48-103 averaged slightly better than C. P. 52-68 in sugar per acre but was far below the L. 60-25 level of production. Other commercial varieties averaged less than C. P. 52-68 in yield of sugar per acre as an average of all tests, however, C. P. 55-30 second year stubble and N.Co. 310 plant cane were superior to C. P. 52-68.

Most promising unreleased varieti were C. P. 61-37, L. 61-43, L. 61-6 C. P. 62-258 and L. 62-96. C. P 61-37 exceeded C. P. 52-68 in produc tion of cane per acre but was equal t standard in sugar per ton of cane. L 61-43 was equal to C. P. 52-68 i tons of cane per acre and superior t that variety in yield of sugar per to of cane and sugar per acre. L. 61-6 did not yield as much cane per acre bu

Table 4. Average variety yields of 3 crops of sugarcane grown on light soils at all locations in the Bayou Teche area, 1966.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistical differences		
				Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
		Commercial Varieties						
C.P. 52-68	14	25.23	202.7	5114	100			
C.P. 44-101	14	28.04	202.7	5022	98	0	13	1
C.P. 48-103	11	21.50	213.5	4590	87	1	8	2
C.P. 55-30	14	26.28	186.6	4904	96	2	9	3
L. 60-25	13	26.14	225.6	5897	115	9	4	0
N.Co. 310	10	25.57	184.5	4718	90	0	7	3
		Unreleased Varieties						
C.P. 60-16	14	24.45	203.8	4983	97	0	11	3
C.P. 61-37	9	30.25	195.2	5905	107	3	6	0
C.P. 61-39	10	23.56	232.7	5482	103	4	5	1
C. P. 61-84	10	23.74	215.6	5118	96	1	6	3
C.P. 62-238	4	25.70	207.8	5340	129	2	2	0
C.P. 62-250	4	24.63	211.2	5202	126	3	1	0
C.P. 62-258	3	23.10	209.4	4837	140	2	1	0
C.P. 62-264	4	22.74	195.6	4448	107	1	3	0
C.P. 62-332	4	25.68	183.5	4712	114	1	2	1
L. 61-43	9	25.75	222.0	5716	108	4	4	1
L. 61-67	10	23.58	239.6	5650	106	2	7	1
L. 62-68	4	27.00	218.4	5897	142	1	3	0
L. 62-76	4	23.79	199.7	4751	115	1	3	0
L. 62-86	4	23.19	193.8	4494	109	1	2	1
L. 62-96	4	20.52	232.0	4761	115	1	3	0
L. 62-98	4	22.08	195.7	4321	104	1	2	1
L. 62-162	4	22.14	194.7	4311	104	1	3	0

[1/] Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

is superior in yield of sugar per ton cane and sugar per acre. Both L. -43 and L. 61-67 are susceptible to osaic. C. P. 62-258 and L. 62-96 lant cane tests) were superior in tons cane per acre, sugar per ton of cane d sugar per acre.

Footnotes

Associate Professor, Outfield Sugars, Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station. Based on results obtained cooperatively with H. P. Fanguy, Research Agronomist, United States Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana.

2/ Climatological Data for Louisiana, November Issue, 1966. Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce, Asheville, North Carolina, 1966.

Table 5. Average yields of 3 crops of 23 varieties of sugarcane on light soil in the Red River area, 1966.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre	Sugar per ton of cane	Sugar per acre		Statistical differences		
				Actual	Percent of C.P. 52-68[1/]			
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	percent	+	0	-
		Commercial Varieties						
C.P. 52-68	2	24.38	189.9	4622	100			
C.P. 44-101	2	27.30	166.3	4540	98	0	2	0
C.P. 48-103	2	26.98	213.9	5771	125	2	0	0
C.P. 55-30	2	26.35	174.4	4595	99	0	2	0
L. 60-25	2	26.93	215.9	5814	126	2	0	0
N.Co. 310	2	32.84	164.7	5409	115	0	2	0
		Unreleased Varieties						
C.P. 60-16	2	24.28	193.5	4698	102	0	2	0
C.P. 61-37	2	30.02	196.2	5890	120	1	1	0
C.P. 61-39	2	21.09	226.7	4781	98	1	0	1
C.P. 61-84	2	25.12	201.2	5054	103	1	1	0
C.P. 62-238	1	19.23	183.4	3527	90	0	1	0
C.P. 62-250	1	28.27	178.7	5052	129	0	1	0
C.P. 62-258	1	17.43	184.4	3214	82	0	1	0
C.P. 62-264	1	23.77	176.4	4193	107	0	1	0
C.P. 62-332	1	24.83	148.8	3695	95	0	1	0
L. 61-43	2	24.88	203.4	5061	103	1	1	0
L. 61-67	2	22.05	252.2	5561	114	1	1	0
L. 62-68	1	26.43	205.7	5437	139	0	1	0
L. 62-76	1	20.37	190.2	3874	99	0	1	0
L. 62-86	1	21.87	179.6	3928	101	0	1	0
L. 62-96	1	22.73	221.3	5030	129	0	1	0
L. 62-98	1	19.57	185.5	3630	93	0	1	0
L. 62-162	1	20.00	190.9	3818	98	0	1	0

[1/] Percentage values based on yields in comparable tests.

Table 6. Summary of yields of 49 varieties of sugarcane on all soil types at all locations in Louisiana, 1966.

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre[1]	Sugar per ton of cane[1]	Sugar per acre			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests[1]
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
C.P. 52-68[2]	35	25.68	189.7	5041	5075	4244	4871
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
			Commercial Varieties				
C.P. 44-101	35	109	87	92	95	99	95
C.P. 47-193	10	91	97	97	83	--	88
C.P. 48-103	27	96	109	106	105	102	105
C.P. 55-30	35	101	94	88	96	108	95
L. 60-25	34	105	117	128	121	112	122
N.Co. 310	20	109	90	116	95	97	97
			Unreleased Varieties				
C.P. 58-48[3]	8	76	99	--	--	75	75
C.P. 59-17[3]	3	99	97	--	--	96	96
C.P. 59-43[3]	8	106	97	--	--	103	103
C.P. 60-1 [3]	21	120	90	--	108	109	108
C.P. 60-12[3]	22	99	101	--	101	97	100
C.P. 60-16	35	100	102	107	99	98	102
C.P. 60-23[3]	34	111	95	111	104	99	106
C.P. 61-23[3]	14	80	95	--	76	--	76
C.P. 61-26[3]	14	96	117	--	113	--	113
C.P. 61-37	25	115	98	118	109	--	113
C.P. 61-39	26	92	117	112	103	--	108
C.P. 61-84	27	97	108	103	105	--	104
C.P. 62-208[3]	10	84	95	79	--	--	79
C.P. 62-238	9	114	105	119	--	--	119
C.P. 62-249[3]	9	97	107	103	--	--	103
C.P. 62-250	10	112	102	114	--	--	114
C.P. 62-258	9	109	110	120	--	--	120
C.P. 62-264	10	103	103	106	--	--	106
C.P. 62-282[3]	10	97	106	103	--	--	103
C.P. 62-313[3]	10	116	89	103	--	--	103
C.P. 62-321[3]	10	111	108	121	--	--	121
C.P. 62-332	10	120	98	118	--	--	118
L. 60-1 [3]	21	97	89	--	86	87	87
L. 60-9 [3]	30	92	108	97	102	94	99
L. 60-14[3]	22	99	116	--	116	114	115
L. 60-40[3]	30	99	103	110	90	116	101
L. 61-43	26	100	110	117	104	--	110
L. 61-45[3]	25	95	105	103	97	--	100
L. 61-52[3]	13	100	103	--	103	--	103
L. 61-63[3]	14	92	115	--	106	--	106
L. 61-67	26	92	126	117	117	--	117
L. 62-23[3]	10	98	108	106	--	--	106

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(1) Fanguy, H. P., T. J. Stafford, and R. J. Matherne, 1966. Sugarcane variety outfield experiments in Louisiana during 1964. Sugar Bul. 44:322-331.

(2) Zumo, Natale. 1966. Reaction of som commercial and unreleased varietie of sugarcane to mosaic in Louisian Sugar Bul. 45:54-58.

Table 6. (Continued).

Variety	Tests	Cane per acre[1]	Sugar per ton of cane[1]	Sugar per acre			
				Plant cane	First stubble	Second stubble	All tests[1]
	number	tons	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
		%	%	%	%	%	%
L. 62-37[3]	10	100	99	99	--	--	99
L. 62-38[3]	10	103	103	106	--	--	106
L. 62-68	10	121	106	128	--	--	128
L. 62-76	9	103	103	106	--	--	106
L. 62-86	10	107	103	110	--	--	110
L. 62-96	10	105	119	125	--	--	125
L. 62-98	10	105	98	103	--	--	103
L. 62-104[3]	10	100	110	110	--	--	110
L. 62-106[3]	10	104	100	104	--	--	104
L. 62-162	10	105	105	110	--	--	110

[1] These averages are weighted according to the number of tests in plant cane, first stubble, and second stubble.

[2] Values for C.P. 52-68 are average yields in terms of weight measurements. Average yields of other varieties are expressed as a percent of C.P. 52-68 in comparable tests.

[3] Varieties which have been eliminated from the testing program.

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Six factories will keep waiting time low by breaking each shipper's daily quota into amounts to be delivered at specified times throughout the day. This will permit shippers to get by with much less hauling equipment.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

The 1967 Cane Crop Good

There are differences of opinion about the size of this cane crop as has been the case for every cane crop ever produced in Louisiana. Many growers report that this crop is as good as the cane crop of 1963. There are some growers who feel that the crop will be better than the record yielding crop of 1963. In 1963 Louisiana produced 28.9 net tons of cane per acre.

As the writer remembers the 1963 crop almost every acre of plant cane was in almost perfect stand and both 1st year and 2nd year stubble cane stands were above average. There was only a very small and an almost insignificant amount of 3rd year and older stuble cane in the State. There was almost no ragged or bad cane. This was also true in sections which always had a considerable amount of poor or below average cane. The 1963 cane crop was also fairly clean of grass.

The writer agrees that the 1967 crop has the making of a good one, but it will fall far short of the 1963 cane crop in net tons of cane per acre.

The writer estimates that Louisiana will produce about 25.5 net tons of cane per acre for the State average for the 1967 cane crop. A yield of 25.5 tons will be good compared with 22.7 in 1964, 22.7 in 1965 and 22.7 in 1966. It is time for a good change.

Plant cane stands this year although fair are not nearly as good as stands were in 1963. Heavy yields are usually made in plant cane if stands are good. Heavy plant cane yields help to bring up the low average caused by some of the forever present low yielding stubble cane. To make high yields of cane it is almost necessary to have good plant cane stands. In the writer's opinion there ar too many gaps in plant cane generall throughout the belt to make up fc some of the forever present low yield ing stubble cane. In addition to th there is a considerable amount of 3r year and older stubble in the belt th year. There is also more grass than desirable in this crop.

Although rainfall during July an August has been generallly fair, man growers have not received nearl enough and drought symptoms are ev dent. It should be made perfectly clea that some growers, in spite of the cor ditions mentioned, do have outstandin crops and these individual crops will b better than the crops made on thes farms in 1963.

One feature about this crop whic many growers have noticed is the diam eter of the stalk. Barrel size is generall good throughout the belt in both plar and stubble cane. This will favorabl influence the weight of cane. Fertiliz rates have been increased and this shoul favorably influence yield of cane.

The U.S.D.A. Crop Report Board, i July, estimated the crop to be 27 n tons of cane per acre. The Crop Repor ing Board receives information abou the crop from growers and processo who cooperate with them in a survey o the crop each year.

It is hoped that the writer's estima of 25.5 net tons of cane per acre as we as the Crop Reporting Board's Jul estimate of 27 net tons of cane p acre will prove to be incorrect and th the estimates made by many growe that the crop will equal the 1963 cro in net tons of cane per acre will be co rect.

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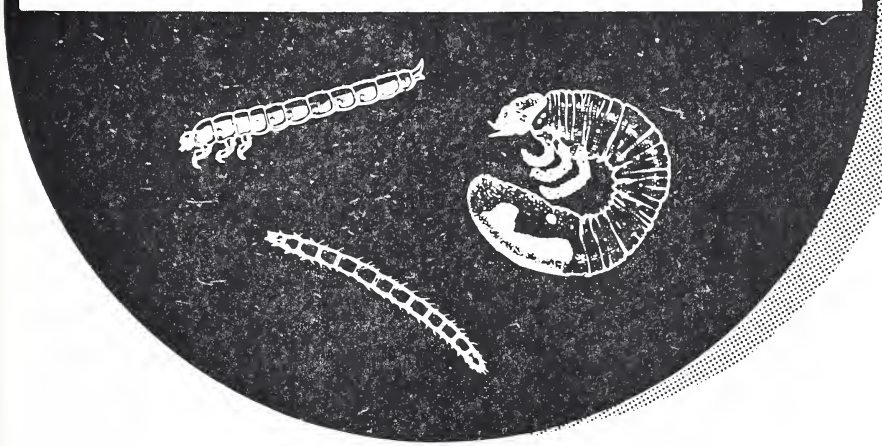

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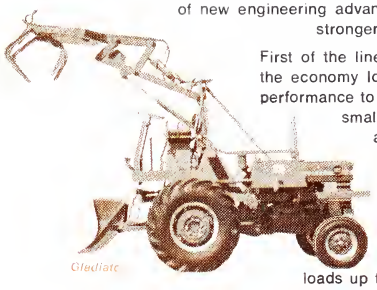
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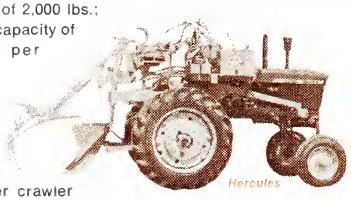
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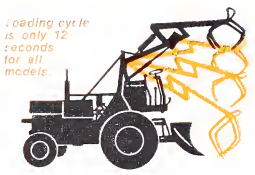
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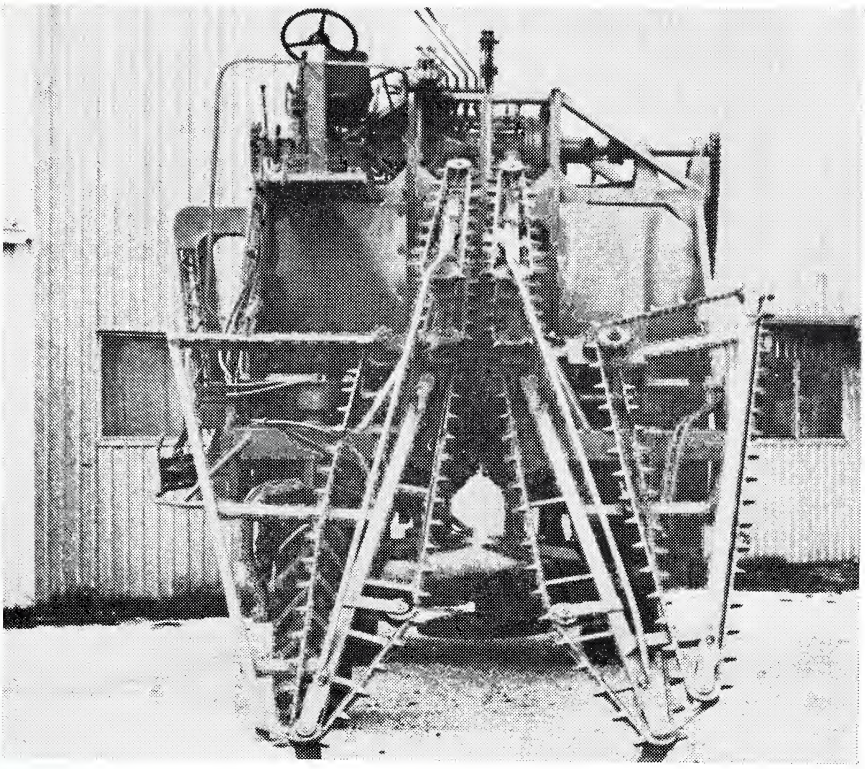

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IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

SANFORD L. PLATT

With deep regret we report the death on Wednesday, August 9, 1967, of Sanford L. Platt, age 55, Vice-President and Washington Representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. He died during the night in Colorado Springs of what was believed to have been a heart attack. He was in Colorado Springs to preside at a meeting of the Sugar Association Inc., the international organization of sugar companies and producers, of which he was Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Platt was born in Groveton, Texas, on July 31, 1912 and was a graduate of the University of Oregon. He had very ably represented the Hawaiian Sugar Industry in legislative, governmental and other activities in Washington since 1959. Mr. Platt joined the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association as Assistant Secretary in 1949. From 1954 until his move to Washington five years later, he served as Secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association and was in charge of the Hawaii office in Honolulu.

In addition to representing the Hawaiian Industry, he served on numerous sugar industry boards and committees. He was a member of the University Club, National Press Club and the Pacific Club of Honolulu. He was widely known throughout the domestic U. S. Sugar Industry and in Congressional and other Washington circles. He will be deeply missed by all.

Mr. Platt is survived by his Mother, Mrs. Sherry L. Platt of Honolulu, tw sisters, Mrs. Lois Anderson of Portlan Oregon and Mrs. John Pietsch of Ho olulu, and three brothers, Mr. Eldo Platt of Lafayette, California, M David Platt of San Francisco and M Gene Platt of Honolulu.

There were private family gravesi services on Monday, August 14, Longview, Washington, and a Memori Service that afternoon at 1:00 p. m. Honolulu, Hawaii.

A Memorial Service is planned he in Washington for Tuesday, Augu 15, at 11:00 a. m. at the Church Christ, 16th and Decatur Streets. In lie of flowers, it is requested that contr butions be made to either the Heart S sociation or the American Cancer So ciety.

Because of the untimely death of M Platt, the Sugar Association held a ver brief meeting at which a committee wa appointed to draft resolutions of condo ences. The various Washington Repre entatives, Robert Shields, President, U S. Beet Sugar Association, Irv Hof President, U. S. Cane Sugar Refine Association, Dudley Smith, Vice-Pres ident, Puerto Rico Sugar Producers Ass ociation and Josiah Ferris, Vice-Pres ident American Sugar Cane League an Vice-President, Florida Sugar Cane Lea gue, were appointed members of tha committee.

To his Mother and all members of hi family, we offer our deepest sympathy

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ol. 45—No. 23 SEPTEMBER 1, 1967

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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Denis Lanaux, Lucy, La.
Clifford LeBlanc, White Castle, La.
J. Wilson Lepine, Thibodaux, La.
John B. Levert, New Orleans, La.
Earl G. Luke, Franklin, La.
Marvin Marmande, Houma, La.
Otto S. Newman, Cheneyville, La.
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Charles C. Savoie, Belle Rose, La.
Edward T. Supple, Bayou Goula, La.
E. Berkshire Terrill, Jr., Cinclare, La.
Clay Terry, Louisa P. O., La.
Roland L. Toups, Houma, La.
James H. Thibaut, Donaldsonville, La.
John Thibaut, Napoleonville, La.
P. Chauvin Wilkinson, Port Allen, La.
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Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, La.
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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE FACTORIES, CROPS 1957-1966, A. S. C. S. Reports

Total for State Factories	49	48	47	46	46	46	46	48	47	47
Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Crop Days	65.6	54.8	56.0	61.7	77.2	54.5	83.8	74.3	68.1	56.5
Lost time % total time	15.72	10.74	10.95	11.53	12.96	10.32	16.23	18.11	18.25	12.40
Cane: Tons ground, gross weight	5,397,171	5,205,760	5,436,522	6,051,303	7,659,253	5,768,782	9,062,892	7,893,099	7,088,693	6,959,715
Tons ground, net weight	4,975,915	4,878,725	5,072,611	5,582,687	7,118,497	5,315,415	8,554,103	7,383,164	6,542,184	6,562,729
% Total Cane Ground, Gross Weight	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	81.35	92.46	94.56	99.82	103.25	106.89	116.80	115.00	115.30	127.44
Extraction N. J. % Cane	70.59	73.32	73.04	72.93	73.30	72.26	72.86	73.17	71.24	73.22
Sucrose Extraction, %	88.88	90.24	90.13	89.79	90.26	89.53	89.59	89.15	89.02	89.56
Maceration % Cane	20.00	18.88	18.62	18.28	17.70	18.32	16.72	18.22	20.55	18.12
Fiber % Cane	15.32	14.27	14.35	14.21	14.17	14.39	14.07	14.28	14.58	13.99
Java Ratio	74.95	76.19	76.52	76.54	76.54	75.74	76.86	76.71	75.45	77.26
Analysis										
Crusher Juice Brix	16.30	17.04	16.44	16.39	17.05	17.36	17.20	16.15	16.81	16.38
Crusher Juice Sucrose	12.93	13.71	13.12	12.85	13.65	13.78	13.63	12.31	13.14	13.06
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.24	96.95	97.01	96.95	97.07	96.89	97.03	97.03	97.03	97.07
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.35	93.73	94.36	94.24	94.29	93.83	94.50	94.31	94.29	94.49
Normal Juice Brix	15.85	16.52	15.95	15.89	16.55	16.82	16.69	15.67	16.31	15.90
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.20	12.85	12.38	12.11	12.87	12.93	12.88	11.61	12.39	12.34
Normal Juice Purity	76.97	77.78	77.62	76.20	77.76	76.85	77.17	74.09	75.96	77.63
Factory Syrup, Brix	56.42	57.64	56.66	56.82	57.34	57.86	58.48	56.82	58.37	57.65
Residual Juice Brix	6.30	6.22	5.95	6.11	6.20	6.48	6.61	5.84	5.74	5.76
Bagasse Sucrose	3.17	3.22	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.36	3.47	3.17	3.27	3.33
Bagasse Moisture	50.50	50.44	50.52	50.97	50.29	50.97	50.47	51.11	51.60	51.10
Bagasse Fiber	45.06	45.13	45.19	44.59	45.26	44.29	44.73	44.24	43.81	44.30
Press Cake Sucrose	4.55	4.10	4.43	3.99	4.39	4.52	4.42	3.88	4.15	4.21
Sucrose Balance										
Molasses, Sucrose % Cane	1.053	.950	.912	1.005	.968	1.105	1.036	1.064	1.028	0.936
Press Cake, Sucrose % Cane	.252	.172	.190	.182	.192	.202	.184	.190	.208	0.186
Undetermined, Sucrose % Cane	.228	.116	.154	.159	.140	.171	.130	.211	.153	0.172
Bagasse, Sucrose % Cane	1.078	1.019	.991	1.004	1.017	1.093	1.090	1.025	1.088	1.053
Total Losses, Sucrose % Cane	2.611	2.257	2.247	2.350	2.317	2.571	2.440	2.490	2.477	2.347
Sugar, Sucrose % Cane	7.075	8.188	7.794	7.485	8.131	7.865	8.034	6.953	7.437	7.743
Total, Sucrose % Cane	9.686	10,445	10.041	9.835	10.448	10.436	10.474	9.443	9.914	10.090
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Gross Cane	147.40	170.58	162.37	155.94	169.39	163.85	167.37	144.85	154.94	161.32
Pounds 96° Sugar M&E Ton Net Cane	159.87	182.02	174.02	169.04	182.26	177.82	177.32	154.86	167.88	171.08
Gals. F.M. (B/S) M. & E. T/C 80° Brix	6.52	6.37	6.17	6.58	6.43	6.88	6.85	7.33	6.79	6.43
Boiling House Efficiency	93.35	98.05	97.34	96.86	97.34	95.71	97.09	96.03	96.48	96.85

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blackstrap—1957-1966

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Raw Sugar (as produced)	304,367	340,211	361,958	390,576	538,346	383,891	672,944	571,803	506,150	516,100
Turbinados	40,779	40,040	37,946	37,217	38,528	31,642	12,573	7,564	233	20
Granulated	41,846	51,679	29,368	31,358	56,314	43,465	56,823	33,933	30,671	31,008
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	397,642	442,793	440,400	469,711	649,514	471,601	759,473	572,710	550,035	562,290
String—Others		67	204	145	0	176	46	117	44	4,392
Sirup—Gallons	785,571	1,246,002	1,217,822	1,167,418	1,079,468	1,031,828	719,984	784,361	749,785	639,398
1st Molasses—Gallons	1,200,461	1,968,068	1,473,398	1,701,721	1,853,590	1,824,430	1,902,267	2,048,551	1,809,642	2,030,646
2nd Molasses—Gallons	1,352,862	1,116,155	1,240,674	1,677,052	1,221,572	947,988	783,117	599,632	753,274	446,726
Blackstrap (Actual Gallons)	30,149,458	27,885,280	28,258,331	33,565,060	41,567,300	33,696,710	54,067,578	46,694,472	40,915,699	38,218,191
Blackstrap (80 Brix)	33,459,540	31,067,816	31,918,969	37,671,166	47,263,538	37,917,256	60,302,273	55,997,650	46,339,726	42,938,192

PLANTED ACRES OF SUGARCANE ON LOUISIANA FARMS PARTICIPATION IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM BY PARISHES, FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISHES	Acreage Planted for Sugar and Seed within Proportionate Shares											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ascension	11,364.5	10,151.1	10,261.1	9,439.3	10,647.5	11,593.0	12,256.7	13,626.1	12,766.5	13,806.6	13,965.8	13,410.8
Assumption	25,685.6	22,628.3	25,988.3	25,882.7	29,397.6	29,872.8	31,419.4	34,739.7	33,988.9	35,889.2	32,370.2	32,602.5
Avoyelles	1,789.1	1,759.9	2,254.3	1,973.4	2,279.6	2,404.1	2,645.6	3,156.6	2,515.6	2,881.5	2,662.7	2,670.5
East Baton Rouge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	0.1	0.3	.....	.....
Iberia	33,352.5	29,493.0	31,570.6	29,697.4	34,763.3	36,968.3	39,145.8	40,906.8	40,322.8	44,321.2	38,897.9	39,441.3
Iberville	16,651.4	13,972.2	15,889.0	15,621.4	17,741.9	17,520.1	18,669.8	21,886.7	20,423.9	23,443.3	21,913.9	22,174.3
Lafayette	7,219.5	6,497.5	6,954.8	6,654.3	7,826.0	8,279.4	8,573.3	8,730.1	7,978.1	9,316.2	8,274.2	8,397.6
Lafourche	24,234.6	21,637.3	24,126.7	23,632.1	26,665.5	26,457.8	28,948.4	32,165.2	32,744.3	35,322.3	31,568.5	31,469.3
Plaquemines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084.0	742.8
Pointe Coupee	8,544.5	8,117.3	8,847.1	8,262.4	10,095.0	11,030.9	12,389.7	13,674.6	12,286.0	13,371.5	11,580.6	11,649.3
Rapides	659.9	748.4	1,197.6	1,238.9	1,412.6	1,664.4	2,202.4	2,503.5	2,125.3	2,600.6	2,307.8	2,345.9
St. Charles	1,329.6	1,160.3	1,244.5	1,243.2	1,524.6	1,502.5	1,557.1	2,015.1	2,315.9	2,811.0	2,813.5	3,029.4
St. James	14,382.6	12,246.1	14,503.0	14,022.5	15,428.4	16,994.0	18,734.7	21,559.9	21,681.9	23,955.1	20,940.1	20,592.8
St. John	12,560.0	11,484.1	12,790.0	12,528.6	9,109.6	9,249.0	9,875.5	10,800.6	10,892.0	11,955.6	9,948.1	9,965.9
St. Landry	117.5	143.8	235.1	34.9	36.6	.....	18.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.9
St. Martin	16,728.2	15,197.0	16,430.2	15,005.1	16,798.7	18,370.7	19,185.5	19,568.6	19,273.4	21,518.4	18,538.8	18,715.6
St. Mary	30,053.7	26,055.7	30,314.0	29,749.8	34,216.4	35,049.9	35,688.3	40,437.4	40,175.1	42,503.9	38,450.5	38,777.3
Terrebonne	28,526.3	25,232.9	28,808.7	28,656.0	36,157.4	35,730.7	37,659.1	39,874.1	39,900.5	42,051.1	37,920.4	38,435.8
Vermilion	2,360.3	2,157.8	2,218.8	1,805.4	1,968.8	2,082.3	2,554.5	3,031.5	3,098.8	3,565.5	3,136.3	3,146.8
West Baton Rouge	12,051.0	11,070.4	12,604.3	12,571.5	14,098.9	14,110.4	15,195.6	17,237.3	16,291.8	16,035.7	15,103.5	15,246.2
West Feliciana	1,962.9	1,838.5	2,108.7	2,064.6	2,473.2	2,734.3	2,898.6	3,369.4	3,248.1	3,115.0	2,764.0	2,649.4
TOTAL	249,576.1	221,592.0	248,346.8	240,083.5	272,641.9	281,614.6	299,618.0	329,283.3	322,029.0	348,463.8	314,240.8	315,487.4

PROPORTIONATE SHARE ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM, BY PARISHES FROM A. S. C. S. REPORTS

PARISH	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Actual Net Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Ascension	11,923.8	12,856.3	12,547.2	11,995.9	31.34	23.42	23.41	23.53	56.86	35.22	37.83	38.99
Assumption	31,856.5	33,895.0	29,980.2	30,126.4	31.19	23.87	23.36	24.20	57.50	35.78	39.46	39.02
Avoyelles	2,360.4	2,800.0	2,562.5	2,552.2	30.19	28.90	28.83	28.11	56.52	44.60	50.74	45.16
East Baton Rouge	0.1	0.2	.....	.....	42.00	31.00	.....	0	74.90	42.80	.....	0
Iberia	36,462.9	40,710.0	35,229.9	35,516.3	28.33	22.03	24.03	23.90	53.98	38.91	42.98	42.26
Iberville	19,128.2	22,800.9	20,331.8	20,391.6	32.17	24.60	23.96	23.08	54.08	36.64	40.68	37.87
Lafayette	7,144.0	8,801.6	7,808.5	7,583.4	21.30	21.03	21.09	20.31	43.01	37.32	39.47	36.94
Lafourche	30,534.5	32,660.8	29,485.8	28,704.8	29.94	22.67	21.48	21.58	54.49	35.18	35.37	36.40
Plaquemines	.....	.....	357.8	455.8	.....	.....	12.52	10.64	.....	.....	17.84	15.20
Pointe Coupee	11,555.6	12,776.3	10,837.5	10,801.9	28.24	24.15	23.79	22.34	52.17	38.68	41.85	38.04
Rapides	2,013.3	2,546.4	2,218.4	2,218.9	29.56	29.41	30.54	27.53	54.49	45.90	55.39	45.20
St. Charles	1,913.5	2,615.2	2,450.1	2,763.1	28.61	23.07	18.65	20.25	49.80	35.41	28.91	33.79
St. James	20,114.4	22,500.9	19,588.6	18,993.2	30.62	24.38	22.71	23.20	55.36	36.68	37.86	39.96
St. John	9,665.2	11,050.9	8,869.8	8,920.4	26.98	22.71	19.57	21.21	50.16	36.07	31.01	36.95
St. Landry	.....	.....	.....	23.9	.....	.....	.....	29.32	.....	.....	.....	47.65
St. Martin	16,875.9	20,011.0	16,814.2	17,142.8	27.18	22.02	22.54	21.18	51.33	37.01	39.07	36.51
St. Mary	37,152.5	39,266.6	34,865.7	35,461.9	27.83	20.66	23.89	24.13	53.87	35.11	44.21	42.72
Terrebonne	36,786.0	39,851.2	35,127.8	35,815.7	27.26	19.95	19.94	20.33	49.73	30.23	34.06	33.37
Vermilion	2,820.1	3,330.9	2,948.1	2,883.9	25.84	21.70	22.19	20.42	48.10	38.50	41.11	37.10
West Baton Rouge	15,115.2	15,070.8	13,696.2	13,779.1	29.97	24.56	21.76	23.48	52.11	38.30	36.44	38.96
West Feliciana	2,070.0	2,478.1	2,624.4	2,351.8	33.10	26.07	25.90	24.81	59.05	40.42	45.59	40.75
TOTAL	295,492.1	325,231.1	288,344.5	288,483.0	28.97	22.72	22.67	22.73	53.16	36.02	39.14	38.60

UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

Correction

The August 15th Special Statistical Issue of The Sugar Bulletin contained three mistakes in the tables on the first two pages in the book. The first, on page 303 in the table titled "Recapitulation Of Final Reports Of Louisiana Sugar Cane Factories, Crops 1957-1966, A.S.C.S. Reports" had the first two lines transposed. "Crop Days" should have been the first line and "Lost time % total time" should have been the second line. On the next page (304) the 1966 acreage figures in the columns headed "Acreage Planted For Sugar And Seed Within Proportionate Shares" and "Proportionate Shares Harvested For Sugar" are one line too high, beginning with East Baton Rouge Parish, which should be a blank, through St. Landry Parish, which should be 23.9.

We are reprinting these tables in this issue with the necessary corrections. Statistician are requested to tear out pages 303 and 304 in the Statistical Issue and replace them with the corrected pages from this issue which we have numbered 303A and 304A.

Preston Duncklеman Honored

It is with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction that we report the honoring of our good friend Preston Duncklеman at the 23rd Annual St. James Parish Field Day on August 3rd. He was presented a plaque on which was inscribed "Outstanding Service Award to Preston Duncklеman in The Field of Research, 23rd Annual St. James Sugar Cane Field Tour August 3, 1967.

Mr. Duncklеman needs no introduction to the members of the Louisiana sugar industry or to cane scientists throughout the world. He is a native Louisianian who has become one of the world's leading authorities on the development, through breeding, of new cane varieties. He began breeding and selecting sugar cane at L.S.U. in 1948. In 1957 he left L.S.U. to head the breeding program at the U. S. D. A. Canal Point, Florida Station. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., in presenting the award stated, "Mr. Duncklеman revitalized the U.S.D.A. breeding program at Canal Point. Because of his persistance and dedication, the continental sugar cane industry is now assured an abundant supply of quality seedlings some of which will be tomorrow's new cane varieties. He is now at the U.S.D.A. Houma Station and is currently engaged in enlarging and improving the basic breeding stock for the advances that will be needed in the years that lie ahead".

Continued on Page 344

IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

The Release of C.P. 61-37 And The Crop

All of the seed of the new variety C.P. 61-37 has been allocated to Louisiana cane growers. Allottments of cane ranged from 100 lbs. upward depending on the acreage of cane or the proportionate share of the farm. The amount of cane received by each grower in an area was determined by dividing the total number of acres in cane of those who ordered cane into the total number of pounds of cane in the area. This gave the number of pounds each grower would receive for each acre in cane, and the answer received by multiplying the pounds per acre times the acres in cane became the individuals allottment. In all cases the allottment was rounded off to the nearest 100 pounds for convenience of bookkeeping and handling.

There were 1033 orders for the new variety. The size of the farms for which seed was ordered ranged from 10 acres to more than 3000 acres. Some areas had somewhat more cane than others. This came about because of seed discarded because of mosaic disease and the difference in tons of cane produced per acre on certain stations. Because there was a shortage of seed cane in the Teche area, seventy-five tons of C.P. 61-37 will have to be moved into this area. Had this not been done, growers in the Western area would have received far less seed cane of C.P. 61-37.

It is important to again point out that this variety was only increased two years on Secondary Stations. Had this variety been held over for another year of increase much more cane could have been released. The Variety Committee felt that growers could increase this variety as rapidly as Secondary Stations and therefore the variety was released this year rather than holding it over for release next year.

There are now 11 unreleased varieties on Secondary Stations. Several of these show some good promise of high sugar per ton and per acre as well as mosaic disease resistance. It is hoped that one or more of these will be good enough for release next year.

The Crop

The crop on the lower Lafourche looks good. C.P. 52-68 held many suckers and population and height is good in this variety in the area. This will have a beneficial effect on the yield of cane. The crop is not as good from Raceland upstream but yields of cane will not be far below the lower area. There was a definite lack of rainfall in

Continued on Page 344

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AMENDMENTS

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, George L. Mehrens prodded a hornet's nest when he said there were "documented abuses by the score—from petty thievery to swindle," because of lack of legislation to control commodity exchanges.

Dr. Mehren made this statement while testifying before the House Committee on Agriculture in support of the government's proposal to ammend the Commodity Exchange Act. He urged Congressional approval of U. S. D. A.'s request for more authority "to protect the public of this Nation against the continuing threat of serious offense to its interests."

Executives of several of the Nation's leading commodity exchanges were quick to reply to Secretary Mehrens charges. The President of the Chicago Board of Trade, Henry H. Wilson, and the Executive Vice-President of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange were the most vociferous in their criticism of Mehren's statements which were described as "exaggerated," "intemperate," and "insulting."

Mehren insisted that he was not charging the exchanges with willful dishonesty, but instead was trying to show with "cold, hard, costly and often dirty cases that government regulation is still inadequate."

The shower of adjectives will continue for some time. We predict that H. R. 11930 (The Commodity Exchange Amendments Bill) will not be reported out before October 1, if then. To date, ten additional witnesses have asked for permission to testify. This list of witnesses includes three top executives of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, President, Reed Clark, Past President, James Clark and Executive Director, Edwin Dexter.

Congress is scheduled to take a long Labor Day recess beginning Friday, September 1, and ending Monday, September 11. The House Agriculture Committee is tentatively scheduled to resume hearings on the Commodity Exchange Bill on Monday, September 11, but judging from past performances we seriously doubt that any important business will be transacted on the first day after the recess, particularly on a subject that is as highly controversial as The Commodity Exchange Amendments. Other important legislation is pending in the committee and it is possibl that the bill will be pigeonholed for current session.

CONTROLLING JOHNSONGRASS SEEDLINGS AND ANNUAL WEEDS IN SUGARCANE PLANTED IN LOUISIANA IN SUMMER AND FALL, 1967

Prepared by personnel of: Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, Louisiana; and the Cooperative Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Herbicides to control weeds, especially Johnsongrass seedlings, are essential for the prevention of weed competition and losses in sugarcane production. Unless Johnsongrass seedlings are controlled in cane planted in summer and early fall, the seed in the soil following a fallow-plow program will germinate and produce mature plants with viable seeds and rhizomes. Johnsongrass will quickly reinfest a field.

Winter weeds are not as noxious as Johnsongrass; nevertheless, they suppress the growth of cane in the spring and must be removed either chemically or mechanically before regular spring work can proceed. Residual pre-emergence herbicides such as fenac and terbacil (Sinbar) have been particularly effective for the control of both Johnsongrass seedlings and most winter weeds.

After sugarcane is planted, and after the top of the row is rolled or packed, one of the herbicide programs listed below should be initiated immediately. When ground equipment is used, **herbicides should be applied on a 30-inch band over the top of the row** (5/12 of the row width). Rates for these herbicides are based on band applications per acre of sugarcane. One lb/A on a 30-inch band basis is equivalent to 2.4 lb/A on a broadcast basis when rows are 72 inches wide.

A. Control of Johnsongrass Seedlings and Annual Weeds:

1. **Fenac[2]/ Program:**
   a. On light and medium-textured soils which are well drained, apply a mixture of fenac at 1.5 lb/A (4 qts. of "Fenac" or 2-1/2 qts. of "Tri-Fen," and 1 lb/A (1 qt.) of silvex.
   b. On heavy-textured soils or poorly-drained soils, apply a mixture of fenac at 1.1 lb/A (3 qts. of "Fenac" or 2 qts. of "TriFen") and 1 lb/A (1 qt.) of silvex.

2. **Terbacil (Sinbar) Program:**
   a. Apply Terbacil (Sinbar) at 2/3 lb/A. "Sinbar" is a wettable powder. Good agitation in the spray tank is a necessity. Proper strainers, nozzle screens, nozzle tips and adequate water must be used to obtain good results.
   b. Do not apply on varieties C.P. 48-103 and C.P. 36-13 on sandy soil unless prior experience has shown no injury from "Sinbar."

3. **TCA Program:**
   a. Apply 1 lb/A of the acid equivalent (1 qt.) of silvex on the drill with ground equipment or 1.25 lb/A of silvex with aerial equipment.
   b. Approximately 2 or 3 weeks later, or after a rain, apply 5 to 7 lb/A of a 95 percent sodium salt formulation of TCA on the drill. The rate required will depend on the number of Johnsongrass seedlings which escaped the first spraying with silvex. Sodium TCA, if applied on freshly plowed soil, moves into the soil with rain and is not effective. If it rains before the silvex is applied, then the silvex and TCA can be applied together.

THE 1967 SUGARCANE VARIETY CENSUS FOR LOUISIANA

Rouby J. Matherne

Research Agronomist, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Houma, La.

2/ The author is indebted to the following County Agents who made the survey: Stanley Angelle, C. J. Arceneaux, E. J. Burleigh, V. O. Calandro, Kermit J. Coulon, Sterling Deville, Kermit Ducote, Minus Granger, E. J. Lousteau, A. J. Melancon, Ben Simpson, Claude Songy, Richard Sonnier, W. E. Williams, H. A. Webb, and Murphy Veillon.

Again the County Agents helped obtain the annual Louisiana sugarcane variety census[2]/. Without their complete cooperation tnd interest in the best varietal use for their parish a reliable census would not be possible.

Some of the noble canes were formerly dominant for as much as 100 years in Louisiana. This ability of a variety to remain dominant for such a long period has not continued in modern times. The Louisiana industry generally depends on several varieties instead of on one major variety. Because of this multivarietal usage, 15 percent of the acreage is used as a minimum to classify a variety as a major cane. Co. 290 was a major cane for 13 years. Other varieties were as follows: C.P. 29-320, 8 years; C.P. 36-105, 7 years; C.P. 44-101, 15 years; and N.Co. 310, 5 years. C.P. 52-68 has been a major variety for 6 years.

Proportionate share acres harvested for sugar and used for seed are the bases used to determine acreages for each parish[3]/. Percentages in each area of the sugarcane district are: Southeastern, 47.93; Southwestern, 34.14; and Northern, 17.93 (Table 1).

C.P. 52-68 is the dominant variety and is grown on 44.24 percent of the acreage (Table 1). It dominates all varieties in all areas, but the Southwestern areas has the highest percentage and acreage. Mosaic disease is of real

Continued on Next Page

b. **General Cultural Practices:**

1. After herbicides are applied on the drill, cultivate the middle and sides of rows to control weeds.
2. Rogue fields to remove Johnsongrass plants growing from rhizomes that escaped fallow plowing and those seedlings that survive chemical treatments.
3. Do not apply dalapon on any variety of cane planted in the fall.

2/ Two commercial formulations of fenac are available. One formulation is marketed under the trade-mark name of "Fenac" and contains 1-1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon; the other formulation is marketed under the trade-mark name of "Tri-Fen" and contains 2-1/2 pounds of fenac per gallon.

Chemicals Referred To In The Recommendation

Common Name	Chemical Name
Fenac	sodium salt of 2, 3,-6-trichlorophenylacetic acid (Fenac or Tri-Fen)
Silvex	low volatile esters of 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid
TCA	sodium salt of trichloroacetic acid
Terbacil	3-**tert**-butyl-5-chloro-methyluracil (Sinbar)

TABLE 1. Results of the 1967 sugarcane variety census in Louisiana.

Variety	Southeastern area 1/	Southwestern area 2/	Northern area 3/	Louisiana (total)	Change 1962-67	Change 1966-67
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
C.P. 52-68	38.61	56.65	35.94	44.24	+26.07	-0.85
C.P. 44-101	15.23	10.20	11.09	12.77	-25.34	-3.93
C.P. 48-103	17.39	1.16	16.38	11.70	+ 5.88	+2.58
C.P. 55-30	18.14	4.20	8.37	11.64	+11.64	+2.66
N.Co. 310	4.88	13.59	11.23	8.99	-15.97	-3.33
Others	5.75	14.20	16.99	10.66	-	-
Percent of state acreage:	47.93	34.14	17.93	100.00		

1/ Area consists of the following parishes: Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, and Terrebonne.

2/ Area consists of the following parishes: Iberia, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin and Vermillion.

3/ Area consists of the following parishes: Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, and West Baton Rouge.

oncern in this variety and in some ther commercial varieties. Its tolerance o mosaic, borers, herbicides, and good tubbling has enabled it to maintain ood yields. It is at present the only ajor variety in Louisiana.

C.P. 44-101 continues to drop in creage and is now at 12.77 percent Table 2). Its acreage has declined lowly since 1961. The Southeastern rea grows the largest acreage of C.P. 4-101, and is 5.03 percent higher than he Southwestern area. There is very ttle difference between the Southwest-rn and Northern areas. It is loosing avor with growers because of its late naturity and occasional plant cane ailures.

C.P. 48-103 continues to make small ains in acreage. It is now grown on 1.70 percent of the acreage, a gain f 28.3 percent over 1966. Growers n the Southeastern and Northern areas nake about equal use of this variety ut very little is grown in the South-vestern area.

C.P. 55-30 occupies 11.64 percent f the acreage. It is grown on 18.14 ercent of the Southeastern area but nly on 8.37 percent and 4.20 percent f the Northern and Southwestern reas respectively. Its gain for all areas was 29.6 percent.

N.Co. 310 dropped 27.0 percent rom 1966 to 1967. Like C.P. 52-68 t is still more popular in the South-vestern area. It is the most cold-tolerant of the commercial varieties, but its susceptibility to mosaic and the mosaic problem it presents to other varieties is a detriment.

Some parishes have reported the planting of the following varieties: C.P. 36-13, C.P. 36-105, C.P. 43-47,C.P. 47-193, and C.P. 44-155. For the state as a whole, however, the acreage devoted to any of these is small.

L. 60-25 was released in 1966 and C.P. 61-37 in 1967. It takes about 3 years to determine grower acceptance of new varieties.

With 12 commercial varieties available in Louisiana only C.P. 52-68 can be considered a major cane. Depending mostly upon one variety is not a good policy for Louisiana. For a healthy industry it is important to have at least 2 or 3 major canes. Should these newly released varieties continue to yield as they have in field tests, acreage should be better balanced between varieties.

It is now possible to release several good varieties each year. We already have an abundance of special purpose varieties. Raising the standards and releasing only the very best varieties in the future will insure maximum gain from the variety program, and prevent the confusion inherent in a large number of commercial varieties.

[3]/ Anon. 1966. Planted acres of sugarcane on Louisiana Farms participating in the sugar program by parishes, from A.S.C.S. reports. Sugar Bull. 44:312.

TABLE 2. Changes in the distribution of Louisiana sugarcane varieties for the 5-year period 1962-67, showing percent of the state acreage.

Variety	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
C.P. 52-68	18.17	30.87	38.07	41.34	45.09	44.24
C.P. 44-101	35.36	28.65	25.50	23.72	16.70	12.77
C.P. 48-103	6.30	5.64	7.07	8.14	9.12	11.70
C.P. 55-30	--	--	0.36	3.54	8.98	11.64
N.Co. 310	23.63	21.53	16.33	12.61	12.32	8.99

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UP FRONT

(Continued From Page 335)

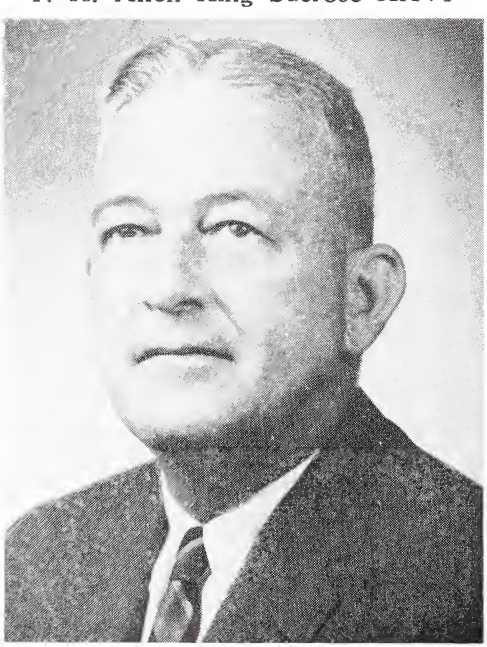
Dr. R. N. Falgout Joins U.S.D.A. at Canal Point, Florida

Dr. R. N. Falgout, Research Agronomist, reported for duty at the U. S. Sugarcane Field Station at Canal Point on July 17, 1967. He was formally associated with the department of Plant Pathology at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., where he participated in the sugarcane breeding and testing programs.

Dr. Falgout was born on a sugarcane plantation near Houma, La. He attended Nichols State College, Thibodaux, La. and the Louisiana State University where he obtained B.S., M.S., andPh.D. degrees.

His training and experience qualify him for the new assignment at Canal Point where he serves on a team of State and Federal agronomists, breeders, pathologists and physiologist engaged in research to develop new varieties of sugarcane for the greatly expanded industry in Florida. Emphasis will be given to the urgent need for new high-yielding, disease and cold-resistant varieties.

T. H. Allen King Sucrose XXVI



The Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair Association, Inc., has announced that Thomas Hodge Allen (Tom Allen to most of us) has been selected to reign as King Sucrose the Twenty-Sixth at the Sugar Cane Festival and Fair to be held in New Iberia September 29th, 30th and October 1st.

Mr. Allen has had a really phenominal rise to prominence in the Louisiana sugar industry since he left his position as Deputy Director of the U.S.D.A.'s Sugar Division in 1958 to become Executive Vice-President and General Manager of Sterling Sugars, Inc. He is now one of our industry's outstanding business and civic leaders and we congratulate the Festival and Fair Association on their good judgment in choosing him King Sucrose XXVI.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued From Page 336)

some sections of this area and som crops are short and off color.

The Mississippi River Area is fair t good in yield with the best crops i and around the St. James and Vacheri Area. The West Baton Rouge area als has a good crop.

In general, the Bunkie and Meeke area has a good crop of cane. Lack o rain in the area has hurt some fe farmers but for the most part this are looks good.

The Western or Teche area is spott in appearence. Some parts of this are have outstanding cane. The Henderso and some parts of the Breaux Bridg sections are extra good. Some parts o Loreauville have been so dry that can is materially off color and very short This is also true of an area aroun Cypremont and Louisa. Patterson als suffered drought periods and som acreage in this area is off color and no as tall as cane in other areas. The Tech as a whole will, in spite of the dr spots, have a good crop.

It still appears that Louisiana wil produce about 25.5 net tons of can per acre and with a fair harvestin season the Louisiana crop should pro duce about 649,000 tons of sugar, raw value.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Vol. 45 — No. 24 SEPTEMBER 15, 1967

cial Bulletin of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

ANNOUNCING THE

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

OF THE

U. S. A., Inc.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1967

GRAND BALL ROOM

FONTAINEBLEAU MOTOR HOTEL

4040 Tulane Avenue

New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 1:30 P. M.

At this Meeting there will be an election of Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DOMESTIC SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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UP FRONT WITH THE LEAGUE

By A. W. Dykers

The Annual Meeting

The notice is on the cover of this issue, but we take the liberty of again reminding League members that the Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League will be held this year on Thursday, Sept. 28th, in the Grand Ball Room of the Fontainebleau Motel which is located on Tulane Avenue at the intersection of Carrollton Avenue in New Orleans. We also call attention to the fact that the Annual meeting will

(Continued on page 358)

EQUIPMENT TO BE USED IN DELIVERING 1967-CROP CANE TO FACTORIES 1/

Hauling Equipment	Number of Factories	Amount of Cane	
		Tons	% of State Total
Chain-net wagons	27	1,842,790	22.94
Chain-net trailers	20	1,661,280	20.68
Side-dump wagons	2	32,000	.40
Side-dump trailers	2	145,000	1.81
Conventional wagons (slings)	28	1,122.460	13.97
Conventional trailers (slings)	37	3,064,990	38.16
Railroad, standard gauge (bulk)	1	106,000	1.32
Railroad, standard guage (slings)	1	8,000	.10
Railroad, narrow guage (slings)	1	20,000	.25
Barge (bulk)	1	30,000	.37
Total for all equipment	46	8,032,520	100.00

1/ Based upon a survey made by the American Sugar Cane League, July 1967.

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IN THE FIELD WITH LLOYD L. LAUDEN

By Lloyd L. Lauden

Lodged Cane

Recent heavy rainstorms caused some cane to go down in almost all areas of the sugar industry. There may have been one or two small twisters, but from the appearance of the cane in the areas surveyed, cane lodged from winds in one direction or, in some cases, from mostly heavy rainfall.

The amount of cane lodged varies from a small amount to as much as fifteen percent on some farms in the area surveyed. N. Co. 310 is lodged to the greatest amount. C.P. 52-68 is standing up better than any of the other varieties. According to Mr. Joseph Burns and Mr. Earl Hicks, Agronomists with the League, a considerable amount of L. 60-25 has lodged badly around the belt. Other than C.P. 52-68, it appears that most heavy yielding fields have logded regardless of the variety.

Cane is both tall and appears heavy in yield in most areas. Barrel size is large and stalk weight appears high. Unfortunately, these very desirable characteristics are the same characteristics which help cane to lodge. It is for these reasons the writer believes that much more cane will lodge before this harvest is completed even if strong winds are not experienced. In heavy fields of cane, all that is needed for lodging is plenty of rain and a small amount of wind. If the writer's estimate of 25.5 net tons of cane per acre for the State average is near correct, then there must be many fields which will yield 35 or more tons per acre. It is these high yielding fields that will go down before the end of the harvest even with normal weather conditions.

Planting Conditions

Planting operations are behind schedule in all areas of the belt. Only a small amount of cane has been planted on most farms as of this writing September 11, 1967. It is hoped that dry weather will prevail so that a full planting can be made. Short plantings are always costly in yields of cane for the coming crops.

Many growers have purchased mechanical planters or planting aids. Both the mechanical planter and planting aid are helping to reduce manpower requirements and to speed up the planting operation. Growers who have not seen these devices should do so and investigate the advisability of purchasing them particularly when the planting schedule is far behind. It should be mentioned that the planting aids are not very expensive and can be more easily justified on a short term pay out. Many growers have manufactured the "push to the rear" type planting aid and this system has been more

(Continued on page 358)

IN WASHINGTON WITH JOE FERRIS

By Josiah Ferris

Hail to the King

The announcement of the selection of our good friend, Tom Allen to reign as King Sucrose XXVI at the Sugarcane Festival and Fair to be held in New Iberia, Louisiana, September 29, through October 1, has delighted his host of friends here in Washington. Tom's former associates in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, where he served for a number of years as Deputy Director of the Sugar Division, extend a cordial invitation to his majesty to visit this Capitol with the beautiful Queen (well-chaperoned, of course) who will be selected at the Festival to become his royal consort for a year.

Do we hail King Sucrose the XXVI? HAIL YES! LONG MAY HE LIVE!

Why Farmers Go Broke

King Sucrose the XXVI has not yet ascended his throne, therefore he cannot be blamed for the sad plight of Mr. Ben Bauer, a farmer of Butte, North Dakota. Farmer Bauer's distressing story was inserted in a recent issue of the Congressional Record by Congressman Tom S. Kleppe, (R-N.D.).

MR. KLEPPE. "Mr. Speaker, a North Dakota farmer, Mr. Ben Bauer of Butte has done some calculations of farm prices and farm costs which show how agricultural income is being squeezed today. He writes:

"I was farming in the 1930's and am still farming. I farmed with a tractor. At that time I bought pistons for my tractor, 4-inch pistons, for $1.25. I sold my eggs for 4 cents a dozen and got $1.20 a case and sold my wheat for 22 cents a bushel"

Piston Cost	$ 1.25
30 dozen eggs at 4¢	$ 1.20
10 bushels wheat at 22¢	$ 2.20

This was in 1932 and 1933.

Now in 1967 I am selling my eggs at 18 cents a dozen and my wheat for $1.40 a bushel and the piston for my tractor costs me $19.00

Now see what is wrong:

Piston Cost	$19.00
30 dozen eggs at 18¢	$ 5.40
10 bushels wheat at $1.40	$14.00

Now you see why us farmers go broke in a land of plenty.

You can read this and throw it away or give it to the rest of the Members of the House."

Congressman Kleppe offered no solution of Mr. Bauer's problem. Perhaps King Sucrose XXVI, who became a farmer after he left the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will issue a royal "directive" to his Minister of Agriculture to ease the pressure on farmers like Mr. Bauer, who are caught between the millstones of high cost of production and inadequate market prices.

RETIREMENT PLAN FOR FARMERS AND OTHER SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

Several significant changes in the Self-Employed Individuals Tax Retirement Act, known as the "Keogh Act", will become effective on January 1, 1968. These changes should serve as a real incentive for many farmers (as well as other self-employed persons or partnerships) to establish retirement plans that will provide themselves retirement income with substantial federal income tax advantages.

This act, which originally became effective in 1963, enabled self-employed persons to enjoy to some extent the tax advantages related to retirement plans that previously were extended only to employees of corporations. However, as originally enacted, the law contained severe restrictions on the amount and deductibility of contributions self-employed persons were allowed to make in their own behalf and, therefore, was not deemed satisfactory by most self-employed persons.

For tax years beginning after December 31, 1967, if you own more than a 10% interest in your business or operations, you may contribute each year to an approved plan, for your own future retirement, up to 10% of your earned income or $2,500.00, whichever is less, and the full amount of your contribution (not to exceed $2,500.00) is exempt from income taxes (deductible from income) in that year. Also, you are not required to pay income taxes on earnings from funds held under such a plan as such earnings accrue. Income taxes on these contributions and earnings are not forgiven, but are posponed until the future years when you retire and receive the retirement benefits. In most instances these retirement payments will be received in low-tax-bracket years.

There are important conditions to bear in mind if you contemplate such a retirement program. Some of them will be here mentioned.

If you plan to so provide for your own retirement with these tax advantages, the law requires that all of your full time, long term employees be treated similarly. If your plan should provide for a contribution of 10% of your earned income (not to exceed $2,500.00 each year) for your own retiremeent, a contribution computed in the same manner must be made for the benefit of your full time, long term employees. It is not necessary to include in the plan seasonable employees (those who work five months or less out of the year), part time employees (those who work 20 hours or less a week), and employees who have less than three years of service with you.

Although you have rather wide latitude in determining how the funds contributed to such a retirement plan may be held and invested, you must use only one of the several prescribed methods. The main methods are four in number, namely: (1) a trust, (2) the purchase of annuity contracts from an insurance company, (3) a special "custodial account" with a bank, and (4) the purchase of a special series of government "retirement bonds" issued by the Treasury Department of the United States.

Unless permanently disabled, you as a self-employed person may not withdraw money from the plan until you are at least 59-1/2 years of age. A premature distribution will incur severe penalties.

The plan must meet all of the requirements of the law, and this article covers only those considered most significant. Any self-employed person who desires to work out such a plan should obtain an advance ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to compliance of his proposed plan with the law. Advance rulings may be obtained.

Whether or not such a plan is desired by or desirable for any farmer, or other self-employed person, is dependent entirely on the particular conditions, circumstances and thinking of the individual. Necessarily there are

BREEDING AND FLOWERING RESEARCH IN SUGARCANE AT CANAL POINT, FLORIDA IN 1966-67

Norman I. James[1]

All of the crossing work for USDA sugarcane variety development programs is done at Canal Point, Florida. True sexual seed is sent to field stations at Houma, Louisiana, and Cairo, Georgia. In addition seed is kept at the Canal Point Station and approximately 50,000 seeds are supplied annually to the Everglades Experiment Station of the University of Florida.

Crossing techniques have been discussed in numerous reports (3, 4, 6). All of the crossing work is done in the plastic-covered crossing house where minimum temperatures can be maintained at 65-70° F. Female tassels are maintained during the crossing period in three ways: (a) plants are grown in 15-gallon ash cans and moved intact to the crossing house when flowers have emerged; (b) flowering stalks are cut at the base, and moved to the crossing house where the cut end is immersed in Hawaiian weak-acid solution; and (c) individual stalks are air-layered about 6 weeks before tassels emerge and then they are cut below the air-layered section and moved to the crossing house when tassels are ready to cross. Air-layers are made by enclosing two root bands on each stalk in wet spaghuum moss which is held in place with polyethylene film. The cut stalks are placed upright with the rooted portions in troughs, which contain aerated water, for the duration of the crossing- and seed-ripening period. Flowering stalks of male parents are cut near the base, and the cut end is placed in quart- or half-gallon mason jars which contain weak-acid solution. Male tassels are suspended 1 to 2 feet above female tassels in the crossing cubicles. The male tassels are discarded after 10 to 12 days when pollination is completed. Female tassels are enclosed in large paper clothing bags 20 days after crossing set-ups have been erected. Mature tassels are harvested 10 to 14 days later.

The crossing work at Canal Point has increased with the expansion of the cooperative variety development program in Florida. This newly organized program, in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Everglades Experiment Station, and Florida Sugarcane League participate, now requires sufficient seed to produce 150,000 seedlings per year. Since a different group of parental clones is involved in crosses for Florida, it has been necessary to significantly increase the number of breeding plots and can cultures. A similar increase in seed production of Louisiana-type crosses could have been accomplished at considerably less cost.

Water deionization equipment

Reduced seed set in the crossing program since 1964 has resulted from poor quality tap water used to prepare weak acid solution for preservation of cut stalks during the crossing period. There has been almost continuous construction work on Hoover Dike which borders Lake Okeechobee on the south and east. Unusually large amounts of calcium carbonate material have been brought into suspension and solution by dredging in the lake. During the last two crossing seasons water proc-

(Continued on next page)

[1]Research Agronomist, Tobacco and Sugar Crops Research Branch, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Canal Point, Florida.

problems and complications involved, as there are in any matter involving income taxes. Some banks are arranging to handle and administer such plans and plans are available through life insurance companies. Regardless of the type plan desired, no person should under any circumstances attempt to work out the details of a plan or determine that a particular plan is desirable for himself without obtaining competent expert legal advise.

essed through sand and charcoal filters was purchased from the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Pahokee and hauled to the Station in 50-gallon drums. Filtered water was shown to be superior to tap water but inferior to deionized water. A pressure sand filter and two-column deionizer were installed at the Station in late December, 1966. Storage facilities were provided for 8,500 gallons of deionized water. Since most of the crosses were set up by late December deionized water was used to a limited extent. However, the results obtained were generally good even when cut stalks were maintained for 25 to 30 days. During the past 3 seasons, many tassels have died in 4 to 7 days when placed in weak acid solution made from untreated tap water. It is essential that cut stalks survive 10 to 12 days when they are used as male parents and for 22 to 30 days when they are used as female parents. Good quality water is expected to increase seed set in many crosses where male stalks have died prematurely, and to give more consistent results when the Hawaiian weak acid technique is used for maintaining female parents.

Photoperiod research

Existing photoperiod chambers have been modified to provide four chambers in which temperature and day-length can be controlled (7). These two factors, along with soil moisture, fertility, and age of cane, govern flowering to a large extent (2). Several groups of parental clones that do not flower, or flower only sparsely, at Canal Point are: (a) "noble" clones, (b) **S. sinense** clones, (c) many foreign commercial varieties, and (d) late-and non-flowering clones adapted to Florida conditions. An experiment was conducted during the past year aimed at inducing flowering in clones selected from those groups. Flowering was induced and tassels emerged in 5 of 6 varieties. Tassels in one variety developed to various stages before dying in the boot.

Experiments to synchronize flowering of early- and late-flowering clones were conducted during the past 2 years. Flowering of early-flowering clones was delayed up to 11 weeks when an 11.5-hour dark period was maintained for 1 to 6 weeks from September 13 to October 25 (8). Flowers were available for crossing throughout the extended flowering period. Sufficient delay of flowering of early-flowering clones was obtained to permit intercrossing all early- and late-flowering clones. In one clone (L. 60-25) pollen production was stimulated enough to permit it to be used as a male parent. This clone is highly male sterile (0-1% anther dehiscence) when flowering under natural day-lengths at Canal Point.

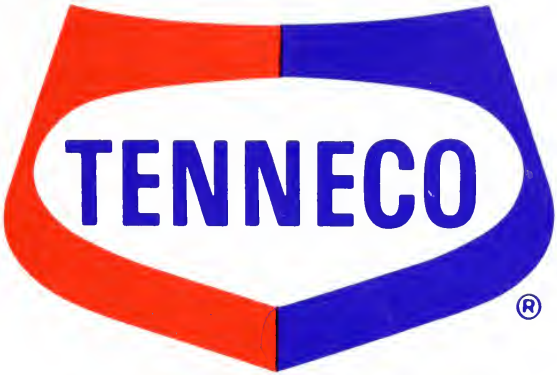
Research on control of flowering, both induction and synchronization, is an essential part of the research program at Canal Point. With adequate control of flowering most crosses can be made that are requested by personnel involved in the various seedling programs. Also, there will be an increased probability of incorporating into commercial varieties the superior characteristics that are present in the World Reference Collection.

Synchronization of flowering with low temperatures

In 1964, flowering of early-flowering clones was delayed 7 to 10 days when air-layered stalks in the boot stage of flower development were held at 36-40°F. for 1 to 3 nights. During 1966, a cold room was constructed which can accommodate full-grown can-cultured plants. We installed the surplus cooling equipment on hand, but found it did not have sufficient cooling capacity. Flowering, however, was delayed 10 days with the longest treatment (8 nights).

The adverse effect of low temperature on pollen production has been known for many years (1). Low temperature has been used successfully to prevent pollen production and selfing when pollen-producing clones were used as female parents[2]. Cold room

[2]Personal communications. Dr. E. D. Paliatseas, Assoc. Prof. Botany and Plant Pathology Department L.S.U., Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



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facilities will be an asset to the crossing program for making minor adjustments in time of flowering and for inducing male sterility.

Seed production and distribution

A summary of seed production and distribution is given in Table 1. Sufficient seed was produced to meet the requirements of all seedling programs. Cold weather prevailed during the early part of the crossing season but weather conditions during late December and January were unusually good. Flowering was heavy in most varieties; even Cl. 41-223, the major commercial variety (5), flowered heavily in commercial fields.

Seed set averaged 652 per tassel. Average seed et at Canal Point ha been 600-700 per tassel since construction of the crossing house was completed in 1960.

Plans for 1967-68 crossing season

The number of can cultures has been increased to 1,085. Approximately 300 can cultures will be used as male parents and the remainder as female parents. A high percentage of female tassels for crossing will be obtained from can cultures. There are several advantages when breeding material is grown in can cultures. There is more intense flowering and less susceptibility to hurricane damage. Time of flowering can be manipulated with photoperiod and temperature control. It is easy to emphasize different breeding clones each year if desired.

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Table 1. Distribution and estimated production of sugarcane seed from crosses at Canal Point, Florida, during the 1966-67 crossing season.

Station	Number of crosses	Number of viable seed
U. S. Sugar Crops Field Station Cairo, Georgia	7	53,723
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Houma, Louisiana	104	748,538
U. S. Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, Florida	152	698,753[1]
		1,537,014[2]

[1]Approximately 50,000 seeds were supplied to the Everglades Experiment Station from crosss kept at the Canal Point Station. Crosses kept at Canal Point included 4 polycrosses which provided 172,220 viable seeds.

[2]Total includes 27,787 viable seeds in germination tests. Average seed set per tassel, including polycrosses was 690. Average seed set per tassel, excluding polycrosses was 652.

LEVEL OF RATOON STUNTING DISEASE IN UNRELEASED SUGARCANE VARIETIES AT INCREASE STATIONS IN 1967

R. J. STEIB AND S. J. P. CHILTON

A survey was undertaken in early June to determine if the ratoon stunting disease (RSD) was present in three 1961 series of L. and C. P. varieties presently at primary and secondary increase stations. The three varieties were to be considered for release this fall.

The method of identifying RSD in young sugarcane is by an examination of young immature joints just below the growing point. If a pink discoloration of the tissue is found, it is generally considered that the young plant is infected with RSD. Under certain conditions, however, this pink is not clearly defined. During this survey it was found that the pink was most prevalent in the stubble crop. Any shoot taken either from plant cane or stubble not showing a distinct pink was considered as healthy for purposes of the survey.

In Louisiana, the varieties are tested at many locations throughout the state prior to release. At the same time they are being tested, they are being increased at primary and secondary stations located throughout the sugar belt. The increase of these varieties is supervised by representatives of the sugar industry. During the years of propagation it is the responsibility of the increase station supervisors to prevent mixtures, determine the presence of diseases, and the controlling of them if possible, as for example, roguing out mosaic in susceptible varieties.

Because of the seriousness of the mosaic situation in all major commercial varieties in Louisiana, the American Sugarcane League's Sub-committee on varieties which is composed of industry members and scientists from both the state and federal stations decided to relax its hard line which specified that all new varieties should be hot-air treated for control of RSD. The treatment was usually made when the varieties were transferred from the primary stations to secondary stations. For the last 4 or 5 years this was not done because the treatment sometimes reduces germination, to the point that the release of a good variety may be delayed one year. Due to this one factor, varieties of the 1961 series were not hot-air treated when they were moved from primary to secondary stations in the fall of 1964.

There is generally a four year propagation and testing period from the time the new varieties leave the state and federal infield test stations before there is enough seed for release. This means that if the varieties were transferred to the primary stations free of RSD or with a low percentage of RSD they could become infected either at the primary stations (2 years) or at the secondary stations (2 years). Varieties of the 61 series in question were examined for presence of RSD after the four year period.

From the accompanying tables it may be seen that very high levels of RSD (Tables 1 and 2) now exist in C.P. 61-37 (average of 38.9 per cent), with lower average percentages in L. 61-43 and L. 61-67. The treatment procedure followed previously will have to be resumed this fall when the 1963 series moves from primary to secondary stations. Also a close check on RSD at primary and secondary stations will have to be made in the spring and fall of each year.

Variety C.P. 61-37 to be released this year will have a relatively high percentage of RSD. Because of this, individuals who purchase seed of C.P. 61-37, should have a treating unit or have access to one because the seed will need treating as soon as enough

(Continued on next page)

Table 1. Results of a survey to determine the presence of the ratoon stunting disease in unreleased varieties at primary and secondary increase stations in early June 1967.

RSD Symptoms at Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche Increase Stations

	Varieties								
	CP 61-37		L. 61-43		L. 61-67		CP 60-16		Type of increase
Locations	Tot	RSD	Tot	RSD	Tot	RSD	Tot	RSD	station
1-Pl cane	15	1	10	0	10	0			Secondary
2-Stubble	15	5	15	4	12	0	15	3	"
3-Stubble	15	5	10	4	10	0	10	2	"
4-Stubble	15	2	10	3	10	4	10	4	"
5-Pl cane	10	3	10	0	10	0			"
6-Pl cane	10	9	10	4	10	0	10	7	"
stubble	10	8	10	5	10	5			"
7-Pl cane	5	3	5	0			15	13	"
stubble	10	7	10	9					"
8-Pl cane	10	0	10	0	15	1			"
9-Stubble	15	0	15	0	10	0	10	0	"
10a-Stubble	20	5	15	0	20	0	10	7	"
10b-Stubble	10	4	10	1	10	3			"
11-Stubble	15	8	15	2	10	3	10	0	"
12-Pl cane	10	3	10	3	15	0	10	1	"
13-Stubble	10	9	10	8	10	6	3	1	Primary
Totals	185	72	175	43	162	22	93	34	
Per cent RSD	38.9		24.6		13.6		36.6		

Note: New introductions made in the fall of 1966 were checked at stations 6 and 10 and no evidence of RSD was found in the plant cane.

Table 2. RSD symptoms at Bayou Teche Increase Stations

	Varieties								
	CP 61-37		L. 61-43		L. 61-63		CP 60-16		Type of increase
Location	Tot	RSD	Tot	RSD	Tot	RSD	Tot	RSD	Station
1-stubble	10	1	10	4	10	10			Secondary
2-stubble	10	4	10	0	10	9			"
3-stubble	10	3	10	2	10	10			Primary
4-stubble	10	5	10	4	10	10			Secondary
5-stubble	15	8	10	1	10	8			"
6-stubble	10	9	10	1	10	10	5	1	"
7-stubble	10	3	10	5	10	0			"
8-stubble	10	0	10	0	10	5	10	0	"
Totals	85	33	80	17	80	62	15	1	
Per cent RSD	38.8		21.2		77.5		6.7		

State Average

	CP 61-37	L. 61-43	L. 61-67	L. 61-63	CP 60-16
Per cent RSD	38.9	22.9	13.6	77.5	21.7

Note: A report is made of the amount of RSD in L. 61-63 in the Teche because it is present at the secondary stations in lieu of L. 61-67. This means that L. 61-67 will have to be reintroduced to the Teche in 1967.

STUNTING DISEASE

(Continued from previous page)

seed is available, probably in the fall of 1968.

Plans are being made not to let this high level of RSD occur in seed of varieties to be distributed to Louisiana sugar producers in the future.

Individuals responsible for the increase of new varieties are taking the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of such a high incidence of RSD in unreleased varieties prior to their release for commercial production.

UP FRONT

(Continued from page 349)

begin at 1:30 P.M.

Tulane Avenue is actually a continuation of the Air-Line Highway and this makes the Fontainebleau Motel very convenient for those who drive into the city. There also is sufficient free parking space to take care of all who drive to the meeting.

Farm Income

The Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported that the cash farm income in Louisiana for 1966 was $601.8 million dollars, nearly $100 million above the 1965 income. We were rather surprised to see that cattle and calves topped the list with a market value of $111.5 million. Second at 99.2 million dollars was rice. Soybeans (and this really fooled us) were third at $61.6 million. Next came sugar cane with a cash value of $58.4 millions followed by cotton and dairy products both of which had a cash value of 58.1 million dollars.

Eggs brought in $24.3 million; chickens (including broilers) $18.6 million; sweet potatoes $12.5 million; pecans $9.9 million and hogs $7.1 million. Other crops of less value brought the total up to the 601.8 millions of dollars quoted above. All incomes are exclusive of Government payments.

Cuba Azucar

Cuba Azucar, a magazine printed in Cuba that has a section in English, reports that Cuba ground 36,839,806 metric tons of cane from the 1966 crop. One million tons (2.7% of the crop) were harvested by Soviet built mechanical harvesters which cut and load cane in one operation. The balance was hand cut.

Sixteen million tons (about 45% of the crop) was loaded by 3,700 mechanical loaders. Two hundred of these loaders were built in Cuba and the remaining 3,500 came from the Soviet Union.

Here is the interesting part of the report. The cane that was cut and loaded by hand had 2.71% trash. Cane which was hand cut and machine loaded had 3.9% trash. The cane which was cut and loaded by the mechanical harvesters had 13.74 percent trash.

IN THE FIELD

(Continued from page 350)

widely accepted than other type aids this season.

Although it is hoped that all growers will complete a full planting before harvest starts, every one should also remember that cane can be planted during harvest in October and even later, particularly where daily quotas are completed early in the day and the same crew can be used for the planting operation. Stands from October planting have generally been good.

Remember, haste makes **waste.** Don't let speed make a poor planting job. Planting is a most important operation. Do a good job; plant seed not tops; don't put too much soil over the seed and be sure to cultipack. There is never any reason to have more than 4 inches of soil over seed, and 3 inches is better in the writer's opinion.

Grass Control

Growers who have not yet tried either Fenac or Sinbar for grass control should consider trying these chemicals this year. The recommendation for grass control can be gotten from the County Agent or from the September 1, 1967 Sugar Bulletin. Both of these chemicals have done a good job on grass, but growers must be careful in their applications or some cane will be damaged. Read the recommendations before applying the chemicals.

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by A. W. Dykers

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